

Gc
974.301
R93h
pt.1
1767956

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

6c

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01092 5292

840
THE

HISTORY

OF

RUTLAND COUNTY

Vt.
VERMONT. pt. 1.

Abby Maria Hemerway

CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL
AND MILITARY.

WHITE RIVER PAPER CO.,
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT.

1882.

840

1767956

F
34377
.41

[Hemenway, Abby Maria, 1828-1890, *ed.*

The history of Rutland County, Vermont. Civil, ecclesiastical, biographical and military. White River Junction. Vt., White River paper co., 1882.

4 p. l., 403-1245 p. 25^{cm}.

"This history was printed and bound a few years ago together with the history of Orleans County ... To meet an earnest demand we have put this county history by itself."—Pref.

CHIEF CARD

The history of Rutland County is extracted from The Vermont historical gazetteer ... Ed. by Abby Maria Hemenway. Vol. III, Orleans and Rutland counties, Claremont, N. H., The Claremont manufacturing company, 1877.

1. Rutland Co., Vt.—Hist.
Junction, Vt., pub.

1. White River paper co., White River

A 699

8-18453

Library of Congress

F57.R9H4

CONTENTS

PREFACE.

This History was printed and bound a few years ago together with the history of Orleans County, making a volume of 1242 pages.

The price of necessity was put at six dollars and some were disposed of, but many did not think their means warranted the purchase. To meet an earnest demand we have put this County History by itself, and confidently expect a large sale at the reduced price.

THE PUBLISHERS.

1914

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

CONTENTS.

RUTLAND COUNTY IN THE NEW YORK CONTROVERSY—HON. HILAND HALL.....	403—405
BENSON—By the late HON. ROYAL C. KELLOGG, Henry Clark, L. Howard Kellogg, Rufus Wilnot Griswold.....	405—423
BRANDON—HON. A. G. DANA M. D., Rev. Bernice D. Ames, Mrs. A. G. Dana, Dea. Barzillai Davenport, Rev. Franklin Taxbury, Rev. C. Thomas D. D., J. H. Higgins, Bishop DeGoesbriand, A. D. Hager, Mrs. E. D. Marsh, Rev. Wm. Ford, Hon. N. T. Sprague, Geo. Briggs, Esq., D. L. Milliken, H. M. Mott.....	423—509
CASTLETON—REV. JOSEPH STEELE, Rev. E. P. Hooker, Hon. James Shide, Mrs. Caroline V. Smith, Rev. P. H. White, Selah Gridley, Prof. James Howe, B. Mathewson, R. E. Maranville.....	501—47
CHITTENDEN—H. F. BAIRD, T. C.....	547—552
CLARENDON—H. B. SPAFFORD, Esq., Rev. Wm. T. Herrick, Mrs. Wm. L. Marsh, W. T. Nichols, Hon. Silas Henry Hodges, Mrs. M. R. H. Mason, Mrs. Roena Mason.....	552—576
DANBY—J. C. WILLIAMS, Thos. Rowley, Sarah A. Boyce, Mrs. H. M. Cripps, C. H. Congdon, A. S. Baker, Bishop DeGoesbriand, Maria H. Tupper.....	552—672
FALMOUTH—A. N. ADAMS, Rev. N. S. S. Beaman D. D., Chittenden Lyon.....	776—778
HUBBARTON—AMOS CHURCHILL and E. H. ST. JOHN, Nancy W. Barber.....	778—784
IRA—BRADLEY FISH, Esq.....	784—789
MENDON—MRS. ANNA BOURN.....	781—799
MIDDLETON—HON. BARNES FRISBIE, Henry Clark.....	798—815
MOUNT HOLLY—DR. JOHN CROWLEY, Mrs. Sarahette P. Bull.....	815—826
MT. TABOR—S. TABOR Esq., C. F. Tabor.....	826—850
PAWLET—HUEL HOLLISTER, Wm. Edgerton, Mary Robinson, Rev. George Smith, Jonathan Randall, Whitefield Walker, Harriet A. Chapin.....	850—934
PITTSFIELD—W. R. BLOSSOM, Rev. P. H. White.....	934—939
PITTSFORD—DR. A. M. CAVERLY, Thomas Palmer, Olive E. Paine, Lizzie Permenter.....	939—961
POULTNEY—HENRY CLARK and ELIAS ASHLEY, Prof. A. C. Kendrick, Rev. John Goudly, Hiland Hall, Bishop DeGoesbriand, Dwight Shepherd Bliss, A. P. Bliss, Wm. McLeod, Mrs. Marion H. Roe, Rev. Alva H. Roe.....	961—1108
RUTLAND—CHAUNCEY K. WILLIAMS, Henry Hall, Esq., Rev. John Todd D. D., Rev. Aldace Walker D. D., Prof. James Davie Butler, Gen. Benjamin Alvord, Col. W. G. Veazey, Hon. Walter Dunton, Rev. E. Mills, Rev. B. M. Hall, Bishop DeGoesbriand, Mrs. J. C. R. Dorr, D. L. Milliken, L. L. Dutcher, L. W. Redington, Whitefield Walker, Thomas Rowley, Walter Colton, Rev. Wm. B. Mitchell, A. B. Foote, Hiram M. Mott, Gen. F. C. Hopkins, Mrs. F. C. Hopkins.....	1107—1121
SHERBURNE—HON. DANIEL T. TAYLOR.....	1121—1124
SHREWSBURY—CHARLES W. HEMENWAY, Mrs. Lydia C. Meech, Penn. Hist. Soc'y, Mrs. R. A. Mason.....	1124—1137
SUDBURY—PLINY HOLMES.....	1137—1150
TINMOUTH—HON. OBADIAH NOBLE and LEVI RICE, JR., Rev. Jonathan H. Noble, Rev. C. C. Parker, Hon. E. P. Walton, Hon. Daniel Roberts, Hon. David E. Nicholson, Hon. Henry Ballard.....	1141—1160
WALLINGFORD—REV. H. H. SANDERSON, Hon. Daniel Roberts, Anna Bellon, Susan S. Button, Mrs. Frances Lydia D. Coager, Mrs. Anna Warren.....	1161—1189
WELLS—ALMON CHANDLER HOPSON, Robert Parks, Obadiah A. Bowe, Mrs. Clara H. Hayford.....	1189—1212
UNITED STATES PENSION ROLL FOR RUTLAND COUNTY.....	1212—1230

VERMONT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

RUTLAND COUNTY

IN THE NEW YORK CONTROVERSY.

BY HON. HILAND HALL, OF NORTH BENNINGTON.

When Lieut. Governor Colden of New York issued his proclamation of the 10th of April, 1763, announcing the fact that the king, by an order in council of the 20th of the preceding July, had made Connecticut river the eastern boundary of that province, more than two thirds of the land in what is now Rutland county, had been granted by New Hampshire in sixteen different townships, viz Brandon, (by the name of Neshobe) Castleton, Clarendon, Danby, Hubbardton, Mount Tabor, (by the name of Harwich) Pawlet, Pittsford, Poultney, Rutland, Sherburne, Shrewsbury, Sudbury, Tinmouth, Wallingford and Wells. All of these towns had been granted in 1761, except Sudbury, the charter of which bore date in 1763, and Hubbardton, in 1764.

The territory was at first treated by New York as belonging to the county of Albany, but in 1772 it was included in a new county by the name of Charlotte, which extended from Canada line south to about the middle of the present county of Bennington, and west from the Green Mountains beyond Lakes George and Champlain. When the Vermont state government was organized in 1778, the territory now comprising the county of Rutland was made to form a part of the county of Bennington, but with all that between the mountains and Lake Champlain northward from its present southern boundary to Canada line, it was by the General Assembly in 1781, formed into the new county of Rutland. The county has since been diminished by the legislature to its present limits.

Immediately after the date of the above mentioned proclamation of Lt. Governor Col-

den, he commenced issuing patents for lands in his newly acquired territory, and by the first day of the following November he had granted about 12,000 acres of *Military Patents*, within the present county of Rutland, principally in Benson, Fairhaven and Pawlet. The subsequent *Military Patents* in the county exceeded 26,000 acres, not less than 25,000 of which were made in direct disobedience of the order of the king in council of July 24, 1767, which forbid the New York governors from making any such grants, under the penalty of incurring "his Majesty's highest displeasure." These latter patents embraced lands in detached parcels in the several towns of Pawlet, Wells, Poultney, Castleton, Fairhaven and Benson.

These patents for military services generally for the benefit of speculators, included but a small portion of the lands which were granted in the county by the New York governors. They had a general authority from the crown to grant lands for purposes of settlement, in quantities not exceeding 1000 acres to any individual. The names of a number of persons were usually included in one patent, who were therein declared to be entitled to 1000 acres each, though in almost all cases the patent was really for the benefit of one or two of the number, the residue being inserted in nominal compliance with the king's instructions. These grants, by way of distinguishing them from those before mentioned, were sometimes called *civil grants*.

The following list of these grants is compiled from the records of the patents in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. It shows the date of each patent, the name of the tract or of that of the leading patentees, the location of the land, and the number of acres granted. The land being generally

described in the patents without any reference to the boundaries of the New Hampshire towns, it is often difficult to determine their precise location. They frequently include parts of several townships.

NEW YORK CIVIL GRANTS IN RUTLAND COUNTY.

1770.	acres.
May 20, Kelso, Tinmouth,	21,500.
Aug. 1, Hulton, Shrewsbury,	12,000.
Sep. 8, To Wm. Farquahar, Benson,	5,000.
1771.	
Feb. 28, Adam Gilchrist, Poultney,	12,000.
Apr. 3, Socialborough, Rutland, Pitts-	
ford and Clarendon,	48,000
June 12, Halesborough, Brandon,,	23,000.
" 24, Newry, Shrewsbury, Sher-	
burne and Mendon,	37,000.
" 28, Richmond, Wells and vicinity,	24,000.
1772.	
Jan. 7, Durham, Clarendon and Wal-	
lingford,	32,000.
Feb. 20, John Tudor, Danby,	1,000.
Nov. 6, Henry Vin Vleck, Ira,	5,000.
June 19, John Thompson, Pawlet,	2,000.
Making 222,500 acres in the whole.	

For every thousand acres of these lands the governors exacted a fee of \$31.25, and there was divided among six other government officials \$59 more. Thus the whole amount of government fees for these lands would be \$20,080.62, of which the governor's share would be \$6952.12, leaving \$13,127.50 to be divided between the Secretary of the province, the clerk of the council, the Auditor, the Receiver General, the Attorney General and the Surveyor General. Nearly all of the patentees were New York city speculators who were well aware that most of the lands had been previously granted by New Hampshire, and were fast being settled under that title. They had no desire to occupy the lands themselves, but only to dispose of them at a profit to the settlers and others. It will be perceived by the dates of the patents that they were all issued long after the order of the king in council of July 1767 forbidding any such grants, and it seems impossible to conceive of any motive for the making of them, other than the avarice and cupidity of the patentees and of the greedy government officials.

Many personal collisions occurred between the settlers under the New Hampshire title

and the New York patentees, the most violent and serious of which were with the claimants under the patents of Socialborough and Durham, in the towns of Clarendon, Rutland and Pittsford; but accounts of these conflicts appropriately belong to the histories of those towns, and will not be related here. A brief description of those two New York patents may not, however, be out of place.

The patent of Socialborough bore date, as has been already stated, April 3, 1771, and was issued by Governor Dunmore in violation of the king's order in council of July, 1767, forbidding any such grants. This prohibitory order, and the consequent want of authority in the governor to make the grant, was well known to the parties for whose benefit it was made, and it was therefore illegal and void. The land was described in the patent as follows. "Beginning on the East side of Otter Creek in a line of trees marked in 1767 by Archibald Campbell, when surveyed by William Cockburn that year, in the North bounds of Clarendon, thence South 86° East 209 chains, thence North 13° West 1052 chains, thence West 500 chains, thence South 13° East 1019 chains, thence South 86° East 299 chains to the place of beginning," containing 48,000 acres.

It will be perceived by this description that the tract was about 13 miles long from North to South by over 6 miles in width, and being bounded on the South by Clarendon would be nearly identical with the towns of Rutland and Pittsford. But it is said to be understood in the vicinity of the tract, that as claimed by the patentees, it reached some distance into the town of Clarendon, which perhaps may be accounted for by the supposition that the line of trees marked by Campbell in 1767 was not the northern bounds of that town, as stated in the patent, but a line to the south of such bounds. The nominal patentees were 48 in number, who were declared to be entitled to 1,000 acres each, but the real owners were a few government officers and land speculators of New York city. When the 30,000 dollars which was paid by Vermont on the settlement of the controversy came to be divided by commissioners in 1797 among the New York land claimants, it turned out that of the 48,000 acres, 12,000 belonged to the Clerk of the council and other government officials, 15,000 acres to James Duane, and 6,000 acres to John Kelly,

two leading city land speculators. The remaining 15,000 were unclaimed, having probably been owned by one or more New York Tories who had been either attainted for treason or had fled the country.

The patent of Durham, which was issued by Governor Tryon, bore date January 7, 1772, and like that of Socialborough was issued in violation of the king's order in council of July 1767, and also of the 49th article of his standing instructions, by which he was forbidden "upon pain of our highest displeasure," to make any grants whatever "within that district heretofore claimed by our province of New Hampshire." It purported to grant 32,000 acres in shares of 1000 acres each to 32 individuals by name, and was bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a black birch tree in the South line of Socialborough formerly marked Clarendon and now marked Durham, being the north-east corner of a tract of land known by the name of Kelso, and runs thence along a line of trees marked for the said south bounds of Socialborough and the bounds of a tract known by the name of Newry granted to Charles McEvers and others, S. 86° E. 540 chains, thence along the bounds of Newry S. 4° W. 315 chains, and S. 86° E. 50 chains, thence S. 240 chains, thence N. 80° W. 252 chains and 2 rods, thence N. 176 chains, thence N. 80° W. 300 chains to Kelso, thence along the East line of Kelso N. 4° W. 322 chains to the place of beginning."

From this description of the tract it would seem to include either the whole or a large portion of Clarendon, with a notch about 3 miles in width from east to west, that extended southerly into Wallingford. At the time of the making of this grant of Durham a portion of the lands in Clarendon was occupied by persons who had settled under a spurious title from one John H. Lydius, and they had been persuaded to accept the New York title as a defence against the claims of the previous grantees under New Hampshire, and to associate themselves in such defence with the leading New York land speculators. This excited the strong displeasure of the Green Mountain Boys, and occasioned controversies and conflicts, for an account of which readers are referred to the history of Clarendon. It appears from the report of the New York commissioners under whose

award the sum paid by Vermont was distributed, that of the 32,000 acres included in the patent of Durham, 14,225 acres belonged to the city claimants, one third of which was to be the property of James Duane.

From statements published in behalf of the colony of New York in 1773, it has since been taken for granted that a patent made by the governor of that colony to one Godfrey Dellius in 1696, included a large tract of country lying on the east side of Lake Champlain, in the present counties of Rutland and Addison. It has since been thus referred to in several historical works, and among them in the account of the town of Addison in this Gazetteer (Vol. I, p. 2), and by Judge Swift in his valuable history of Middlebury (p. 49). An examination of the patent itself shows clearly that not an acre of the land could possibly have been on the east side of Lake Champlain or in any part of Vermont. See Early History of Vt., 483-494. For more about the Lydius title, see *ibid.* 495.

BENSON.

BY LOYAL C. KELLOGG.

The boundaries of the town of Benson, according to its Charter, are as follows:

"Beginning on the east bank of Lake Champlain, six miles south from where the English Flag-staff stood at Tyconderoga Fort, it being the south-west corner of the township of Orwell: thence east about seven miles, until turning south, ten degrees west, will run in Houghborton and Castleton west lines: thence south, ten degrees west, seven miles: thence west, ten degrees north, eight miles and twenty-six rods, to Lake Champlain: thence northerly, by the side of said Lake, at low-water mark, to the bounds first mentioned; containing by estimation twenty-five thousand two hundred and fourteen acres, be the same more or less."

On the "Land Register" kept in the office of the Surveyor-General of the State, the town is stated to contain "nearly 28,340 acres," or nearly 42 3-4 square miles.

The grant of the townships of Benson and Fairhaven (the latter town originally containing the whole of the present towns of Fairhaven and Westhaven, and adjoining Benson on the south,) was made by "the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the Representatives of the Freemen of Vermont," Oct. 27, 1779, and the charter of Fairhaven bears date on that day; but from some cause,—probably the inability or neglect of its proprietors to

meet the usual granting fees—the issue of the charter of Benson was delayed until the 5th of May, 1780, and the charter of Benson accordingly bears date on that day. The grant in the charter was made to 75 individual proprietors, "together with five equal shares to be appropriated to public uses as follows, viz one share for the use of a Seminary or College within this State, one share for the first settled minister of the gospel, to be disposed of for that purpose as the town shall direct, one share for the County Grammar Schools throughout this State, and one share for the use of a school or schools in said town."

The charter omits to name the public use to which the *fifth* share was to be appropriated only four of the five being enumerated. There were four divisions of lots made by the proprietors to each of the 79 proprietary shares, the lots of the first and second divisions being 100 acres each, and of the third and fourth divisions 50 acres each.

Those of the original proprietors who were active in procuring the charter, were residents of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and its immediate vicinity. The book of records of the proprietors does not show where either the first or the second meeting of the proprietors was held; but, from these records, it appears that the first meeting of "the proprietors of Benson" was held 16th March, 1779, and that at this meeting it was voted "to raise £108 18s on the proprietors by equal assessment," and "that £40 2s. of said money be paid to Jonathan Meacham and Absalom Baker for looking out said town," and "that £68 16s. be paid to the surveyor and chainmen for running out said town,"—the money "voted to be raised to be paid by the fifteenth of April next,"—and "that Jonathan Meacham, Matthew Dunning and Ezekiel Blair be a committee to carry a petition to the General Court of Vermont for a grant of said town; likewise to take care of the money voted to be raised—[that it] be laid out for the use it was raised for, and to give orders on the Treasurer for the money voted to be raised,"—and a collector and treasurer were appointed at the same meeting.

At the second meeting, held the 10th of June, 1779, votes were passed appointing a committee to lay out the first division lots, and directing "that said committee begin to lay out the said division the first of October next, and make a return of their doings to the proprietors by the 15th of December next."

The third meeting of the proprietors was held at Pownal, Dec. 15, 1779; and subsequent meetings were held at Bennington, Pownal, and Poultney. The fifth meeting of the proprietors, which was the first held in Benson, was held on the first Wednesday in April, 1785, at the house of Allen Leet.

In a note to the account of Benson, in Thompson's History of Vermont, (part 3, Gazetteer, p. 21,) it is stated that "the name of the town was given by Mr. Meacham, in honor of a revolutionary officer by the name of Benson, for whom he had great respect;" but this statement is an error. The town was named in honor of the Hon. Egbert Benson of the State of New York, an eminent lawyer, and one of the most prominent public men of that State in the Revolutionary era, who, in 1789 and '90 was one of the six commissioners on the part of the State of New York, who conducted the negotiations with the seven commissioners appointed on the part of the State of Vermont, which resulted in the establishment of the boundary line between the two States, and the relinquishment of the New York titles and claims of jurisdiction within the State of Vermont. He was also a delegate to Congress from 1784 to '88, and a member of Congress from 1789 to '93; and was also, from 1794 to 1801, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He was one of the judges of the United States' Circuit Court, for the second circuit, embracing New York, Connecticut and Vermont, appointed in the expiring hours of the administration of President John Adams, (and hence called the "midnight judges")—but he held this last office only for a single year, as the law by which that court was created was repealed by the Congress which came into power with President Jefferson's administration.*

Judge Benson was interested, as owner, or as agent for the owners, in New York patents or grants, which covered the territory now embraced within the limits of the town of Benson; and, as Vermont at the time when the charter of the town was applied for was an infant State, struggling for existence against the claims of

* He was born in the City of New York, June 22, 1746—a graduate of Columbia College in 1765; resided at Red Hook in Dutchess County during the Revolutionary war, and was a representative of that County in the State Legislature; and died at Jamaica, L. I., Aug. 24, 1833, aged 87 years. He was also the first President of the New York Historical Society.—See biographical notice in Street's "New York Council of Revision," pp. 181–188.]

New York, and not recognized by the confederation, those who were interested in "looking out the town" as a place for settlement were apprehensive that the State-organization and authority of Vermont might be overthrown, and that their titles under a grant from Vermont would thereby become worthless and lost. To avert any such result, and to secure themselves from any hazard of that character, a committee of the proprietors went to Albany, and called on Judge Benson, and stated to him their desire to make a settlement in the proposed new township, and their embarrassment arising from the conflicting and contested titles, and their anxiety to be relieved from any interfering claim or title arising under the New York grants, in case they should procure a charter from Vermont, and make a settlement in the township, they should never be interfered with or disturbed by any claim under the New York title which he represented; and he encouraged them to proceed in making a settlement in the township, and intimated to them that it would be a personal gratification to him, if they would call the new township by his name. Accordingly, in grateful recognition of the generous treatment which they received from him on this occasion, those interested in the application for the charter gave the name of BENSON to their proposed new town. This account of the origin of the name of the town was given to the writer in 1838, by his maternal grandfather, Reuben Nash, who was one of the original proprietors of the town named in the charter, as well as one of its earliest settlers. At the date of its charter there was no road leading into the town of Benson, except the unfinished military road leading from Castleton, through Hubbardton, Benson and Orwell, to Ticonderoga, which was constructed about 1776. That road passed from the west line of Hubbardton across the home-farm now (1871) occupied by James H. Gleason, and the home-farm now occupied by John Balis, in a westwardly and north-westwardly direction; and the American army under the command of General St. Clair passed over it in their retreat, after the evacuation of Ticonderoga on Sunday, July 6, 1777, the day previous to the Battle of Hubbardton.

The first person who made a settlement in Benson was Walter Durfee. He was originally from Freetown, Massachusetts, but removed to

Benson from Poultney. In 1780 he purchased the entire right of Isaac Clark, one of the original proprietors of Benson; and also the entire right (except the first division lot of 100 acres,) of John Grover, another original proprietor; and he came to Benson in the spring of 1782, and made a clearing, and erected a log-house on what was afterwards known as the home-farm, on which his son-in-law, Heman Barber, now resides; and he continued to reside on that farm from that time until the spring of 1835, when he removed to West Chazy, N. Y., where he died in the summer of 1843, aged over 90 years. When he removed to Benson, there was no road north of Carver's Falls in Westhaven, and he found his way through the woods by a "bridle-path" made by the surveyors, and by their marks on the trees. During the summer and autumn of 1782 he was the only person who had a settled habitation in the town. In the spring of 1783 Jonathan Meacham and Capt. James Noble and his son, James Noble, jr., came to Benson, and made preparations for settlement; and it is believed that they removed here with their families in the autumn of that year. In 1784 came Abijah Holibard, Thomas Hale, Daniel Barber, Capt. William Barber, Lieut. Solomon Martin, Asa Farnam, Allen Leet, Allen Goodrich, James Howard, Amos Root, John Dunning, John Shaw and Benjamin Shaw. Daniel Barber, shortly after he removed here, erected a saw-mill, and, subsequently, a grist-mill, near the present mills of Salmon M. Needham, and these were the first mills erected in the town.

In 1785 came Simeon and Josiah Goodrich, Timothy Watson, Deacon Jonathan Woodward, Stephen Olmstead, Samuel Howard, Abijah Hinman, Simeon Barber, Asahel Smith, Esq., Lewis Wilkinson, Ozias Johnson, Calvin Manley, Solomon Chittenden and Charles Belding.

Among those who came in subsequent years were the following, viz:—in 1786 John Barnes, John, Jonah and Jabez Carter, Deacon Stephen Crofoot, Jacob and Benoni Gleason, Othniel Goodrich, James Parkhill and Lemuel Standish;—in 1787, Benjamin Holton and Reuben Nash;—in 1788, Capt. William Ford, Deacon Joseph Clark, Thomas Goodrich, Reuben Parsons, Elijah Wilcox and Samuel Higgins. Only eight of the 75 proprietors named in the charter settled in the town, viz. Abraham, Isaac, Jonathan and William Meacham, Reuben Nash, Stephen Olmstead, James Parkhill and Deacon Jona-

than Woodward. Tradition reports that Abijah Holabird, who came to Benson in 1784, and settled on the farm afterwards occupied by his son-in-law, Henry S. Easton, for several weeks, while he was making his clearing and erecting his log-house, used a large hollow fallen tree on his farm for a shelter and sleeping-place. He died in Benson, Nov. 29, 1823, aged 79 years.

The first child born in the town was Thomas, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hale, who was born August 22, 1784. The first female child, and the second child born in the town, was Polly, the daughter of the same parents, who was born Aug. 11, 1785. About 1790-'91, Mr. Hale removed to Whitestown, in the present county of Oneida, N. Y. The third child born in the town was Roswell Barber, son of Daniel and Ruth Barber, who was born Aug. 19, 1785. He resided in the town during his whole life, and died June 19, 1849, aged nearly 64 years.

The first marriage in town was that of Levi Barber and Rebecca Hinman. He was born in Worcester, Mass., April 6, 1783, and died in Westhaven, Jan. 13, 1856, aged 93 years. She was born in Woodbury, Ct., Feb. 15, 1768, and died in Westhaven, March 4, 1857, aged 89 years. Both were buried in Benson. The date of their marriage is not known. Their first child (Betsey) was born December 11, 1786.

The first death in the town is not now known. The first death recorded in the town record of deaths is that of James, an infant son of Benoni and Lucy Gleason, who was born April 5, 1789, and died on the next following day. The village burying-ground, the first place specially appropriated and set apart for the burial of the dead, was surveyed and laid out Oct. 5, 1790; but, previous to that time, there had been burials in the S. E. part of the home lot or farm now occupied by the widow of Edward S. Howard, and also in the N. W. corner of the school lot, near the present residence of Abiel R. Ladd. There never were any monuments placed to mark these burials, and no traces of the graves now remain. Excepting the death of the child above named, no inscription on any grave-stone in the village burying-ground records any death prior to that of Capt. William Barber, which occurred Aug. 11, 1789 at the age of forty-six years, and he is believed, so far as is now known, to have been the first adult who died in the town.

The town of Benson may be said to have been the child of Berkshire county,—Pittsfield

contributing the larger number of its early settlers, and Williamstown the next in number. From Pittsfield came Captains James Noble, William Barber and William Ford, Lieutenant and Deacon Stephen Crofoot, Deacon Joseph Clark, Daniel and Matthew Barber, Lieutenant Solomon Martin, Josiah, Othniel, Caleb and Thomas Goodrich, Amos and Oliver Root, Jacob and Benoni Gleason, and the families bearing the names of Strong and Belding. Asahel Stiles, who removed to Benson from Granville, N. Y., about 1790, was originally from Pittsfield. Daniel Root, who removed to Benson about 1806, was also from Pittsfield. From Williamstown came the families bearing the names of Meacham and Olmstead—Abijah Holabird, (who was originally, as is believed, from Canaan, Ct.) Dea. Jonathan Woodward, (originally from Plainfield, Ct.) Timothy Watson, Lemuel and Asa Standish, James Parkhill, Benjamin Holton, John and Benjamin Shaw, (originally from Brookfield, Mass.) John Barnes and his son Aziel, (originally from Weathersfield, Ct.) Lewis Wilkinson, Jonathan Danforth and Stephen Sherwood. From Sandisfield came Thomas Hale and Calvin and William Manley. From Cheshire came Amos King, father of Dexter King. From Killingworth, Ct., came Allen Leet, Samuel Higgins, William Jones, David Le Baron, and the families bearing the names of Carter and Merritt. From Suffield, Ct., came Asahel Smith, Esq., and his son Chancey, Reuben Parsons, (as is believed,) and Peletiah and Eli King. From Litchfield, Ct., came Friend Gibbs and Darius Gibbs. Asa Farnham, who removed to Benson from Fairhaven, was originally from Litchfield. Allen Goodrich came from Glastenbury, Ct., and Simeon Goodrich from Weathersfield, Ct. Samuel, James and Daniel Howard came from Hartford, Ct.—Elijah Wilcox (father of Martin and Philo.) came from Goshen, Ct. The families bearing the name of Stacy came from Salem, Mass.—Robert Barber came from Brookfield, Mass.—Francis Arnold was from Norwich, Mass.—Edward and John Aiken were from Londonderry, N. H. David Briggs and his sons Simeon and Arnold, were from Berkley, Mass.

The town was organized at a town-meeting held March 23, 1786—Capt. Asahel Smith, moderator, and Allen Goodrich town clerk; and at an adjourned meeting held March 30, 1786, Capt. Asahel Smith, Simeon Goodrich and Capt. James Noble were appointed selectmen, and Jonathan Danforth constable. No lists were placed in this year, and it is probable that

there was then little, if any property within the town which was subject to taxation.

The record of the two first town-meetings, although stating that the meeting was "held in Benson," does not state in either case at what place in the town the meeting was held; and no notification or warning for any town-meeting held in the town, previous to Nov., 1793, is recorded in the town records. At a town-meeting held Sept. 28, 1786, it was voted "to raise six pounds," and "to raise it by the Pole," [poll] and "that there be six days' work per man done on the roads, with what has been done this year;" and also "voted a petition to the General Assembly for a tax on all lands of [one penny] per acre." At the October session of the General Assembly, in 1786, an act was passed empowering the selectmen to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the town, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges in the town.—(Slade's Vermont State Papers, p. 509.) At the same session the General Assembly passed resolutions providing for taking the sense of the freemen of the State on a proposed project for "emitting a small bank of paper-money on loan or otherwise," and in respect to the tender acts, so called.—(Thompson's Vermont, Civil History, p. 79.) In reference to these resolutions it was voted at a town-meeting held in Benson Nov. 23, 1786, "to say nothing about paper money."

At a town-meeting held in Benson June 13, 1786, Capt. Asahel Smith was chosen the delegate from the town to the State Constitutional Convention, held at Manchester on the last Thursday of June, 1786, called by the Council of Censors to consider certain proposed amendments to the Constitution. (See Slade's Vermont State Papers, p. 531.)

The town was first represented in the General Assembly in 1788—Asahel Smith representative; and it has been represented in that body at every session since that year, up to the present time; though, in 1812 the election of the sitting member was successfully contested, and he was unseated.

At the time when the town was organized, the towns were, under the laws of the State, authorized to settle a minister, and provide for his support—and also to build a meeting-house, and to assess a tax on the polls and ratable estate therein for these purposes: and the laws practically made the town an ecclesiastical parish, as well as a political or municipal corporation; and, with some changes, this continued

to be, in substance, the law of the State until 1807.—(See the law of 1783, in Slade's Vermont State Papers, p. 472—law of 1787, in Statutes of Vermont, Haswell's edition of 1791, p. 202—and laws of 1797, 1801 and '07, in Laws of Vermont, Tolman's compilation, vol. ii. p. 173-180.) A large majority of the first settlers of the town were Trinitarian Congregationalists; and the providing for the preaching of the gospel, the building of a meeting-house, and the settlement of a minister, were among the first subjects which were considered in the early town-meetings.

At the annual town-meeting held March 19, 1787, "at the house of Ensign Stephen Olmsted," it was "voted to fix the house lately occupied by Solomon Chittenden, and now the property of Asa Farnam, so as shall be convenient to meet in on the Sabbath;" and also "voted to hire Mr. Ralph the space of one month, to pay in wheat after harvest, at a market price;" and it was also "voted that the committee appointed to hire Mr. Ralph are to hire him one half of the time for two months, if he will be hired for or under four dollars per Sabbath, to be paid in grain after harvest."

At a town-meeting held Dec. 29, 1788, it was "voted to hire a Minister one half of the time next summer, with Fairhaven." Mr. Levi Hackley was employed as a preacher in 1789-'90. At a town-meeting held on the 22d March, 1790, it was "voted to have Mr. Levi Hackley settle with us for our Minister,"—and "that the town will raise thirty-five pounds in necessary articles for building, to be paid to Mr. Levi Hackley for a settlement, exclusive of the right of land which naturally belongs to him as soon as he becomes our Minister"—and "to give Mr. Hackley seventy pounds salary for a year, to begin with forty pounds the first year, and to rise with the List of the town, until it amounts to seventy pounds, and there stand;"—but the vote to settle Mr. Hackley was reconsidered at an adjourned town meeting, March 30, 1790. The town-records also mention the names of "Mr. Noble" (Rev. Oliver Noble,) and "Mr. Hyde," as invited or hired "to preach" in the town in 1790.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

in Benson, according to an entry in its book of records, was "formed at a meeting held in Benson March —, 1790, by the Rev. Matthias Cazier of Castleton, and his delegate, Mr. Sturtevant;" and, on its organization, Deacon Joseph Clark was appointed "Moderator of the Church," and Allen Goodrich, clerk.

The building of a meeting-house was a frequent subject for consideration in nearly every one of the early town meetings. On Dec. 7, 1789, a committee of five was appointed "to draw a subscription-paper for building a school-house-meeting-house, and to see their subscriptions laid out for that purpose." In the following year (1790) a framed building of one story was erected on the school-lot in the village, a few feet in the rear, but north-easterly of the dwelling-house in which Byron A. Carter now resides—its north line being about 4 feet south of the north line of the house-lot connected with that dwelling-house. Major Ozias Johnson was the carpenter and joiner by whom this building was framed and completed. The frame originally was 24 feet by 20, to which an addition of 20 feet square was subsequently made, so that the building was 40 feet by 24. Its length, after this addition, extended north and south: but the building, shortly after it was first occupied, was turned around, so that its length extended east and west. About 1794, this building was removed about 20 rods north, to the site on the lot now occupied by the Methodist parsonage. The building was designed and arranged mainly as a school-house—the school-room being separated from the other room by a swing partition; but it was occupied as a place for public worship until the new meeting-house was so far completed as to be in a fit condition to be occupied for the same purpose. The house of Solomon Chittenden, which had previously been occupied as a place for holding religious meetings on the Sabbath, was a log-house situated on the east side of the main road leading through the village, on the farm now occupied by the widow of Benoni Ladd, and some rods north of the dwelling-house in which she now resides.

The Rev. Dan Kent, who became the first settled minister in Benson, was born at Suffield, Ct., April 10, 1758. His father, Cephas Kent, removed from that town about 1774, to Dorset, Vt., where he was inn-keeper. (Of him a notice is given in this work, *ante*, vol. I., p. 185; and see the genealogy of the Kent family in Goodwin's Genealogical Notes, p. 146.) He served as a volunteer, for short periods, in the war of the Revolution, at various times—in scouting-parties—as a minute-man, and in defence of the frontier: and, as volunteers, he and two brothers were attached to the regiment of Col. Seth Warner, and engaged with it in the second attack in the battle of Bennington; and for his military service he received a pension for a few

years before his death. After the close of the war of the Revolution, he studied law for a short time, and afterwards, for a short time, was in business as a merchant: but he finally determined to devote his life to the ministry of the gospel. He was licensed to preach by an ecclesiastical council convened at Dorset in February, 1789, and for 13 months thereafter he supplied the church in that town as a preacher.

His ministry in Benson commenced in the beginning of the winter of 1791-'92, he being then in the 31th year of his age. On the 4th of June, 1792, votes were passed by both the church and the town, giving him a "call to settle with us in the work of the ministry." At the town-meeting it was voted "to give him forty pounds settlement, to be paid in labor and materials for building, and to give him forty-five pounds salary for the first year, and to rise annually with the list, until it amounts to seventy pounds, and that to be his salary." This call was presented to and accepted by Mr. Kent, in town meeting, June 25, 1792—Aug. 22, following, was appointed for his ordination, and the selectmen were appointed a committee "to provide for the Council." A memorandum on the church records states that at a meeting of the church, Aug. 22, 1792, "the ordination of Mr. Kent was postponed to the 5th of September next, by reason of the sickness and death of Mrs. Kent, the wife of the candidate." Sept. 5, 1792, according to a memorandum on the church records, "Mr. Dan Kent [was] set apart and consecrated to the pastoral care and watch of the Church and congregation in Benson."

This pastoral relation, thus commenced, continued until the 11th of July, 1828, when he was dismissed. At the time of his dismissal he was in his 71st year, and his service as the settled pastor in Benson had continued for nearly 36 years.

He was the preacher of the "Election Sermon" before the General Assembly, at its session at Rutland, in 1796, and this is believed to be the only one of his sermons which was ever printed. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury College in 1807. He was tall and commanding in presence, and his preaching was marked by earnestness, originality and ability; and he was one of the leading ministers of his denomination in the State. During his ministry there were several seasons of unusual religious interest among the people of his charge, which resulted in large additions to his church, viz:—in 1793 the additions to the church were between 20 and 30;

in 1803 there were 103 added; in 1880 between 30 and 40; in 1814, 12; in 1816-17, between 120 and 130; and in 1821, 151.

For nearly the entire period of his ministry, Mr. Kent was the only settled pastor in the town; and to no other man is the town so much indebted for the abiding features of its religious and social character. He was twice married—(1) to Abigail Sykes of Dorset, who died at Dorset, Aug. 18, 1792, aged 31 years; and (2) June 9, 1793, to Betsey Griswold, daughter of Daniel Griswold, Esq. (Yale Coll., 1747) of Sharon, Ct. Mr. Kent died at Benson July 22, 1835, aged 77 years. His widow, Mrs. Betsey Kent, born at Sharon, Ct., Sept. 15, 1768, died at Benson March 30, 1854, aged 85 years, 6 months. The inscription on the monument erected in memory of her husband and herself, at the place of their burial, justly says of her that, "Distinguished for her Christian wisdom and benevolence, sanctifying her eminently genial social nature, she contributed much to her husband's pastoral usefulness, and she has a hallowed remembrance in the hearts of all who knew her."

A minister having been settled with entire unanimity, the next subject which engaged the attention of the town was the building of a meeting-house. Oct. 3, 1792, it was voted "to set the meeting-house on the rise of ground on Mr. Farnham's land." Sept. 2, 1794, a committee of six was appointed "to agree upon a place to set the meeting-house;" and it was voted "to set the meeting-house on the place where the above committee had set a stake for the purpose," and "to raise £150 to be paid in materials for building a meeting-house;" and a committee of seven was appointed "to divide the town into classes, and to take care of the materials raised." Oct. 9, 1794, it was voted "to build the meeting-house 65 feet long and 45 feet wide," and "to allow the following prices for materials to build the meeting-house, viz.:

For 1½ inch plank,	£ 2	0s.	per M.
" 1½ inch boards,	2	0	do.
" 1 inch boards,	1	10	do.
" good shingles,	0	12	do.
" pine slit-work,	2	0	do.
" oak do.	2	10	do.
" clap-boards,	1	10	do."

It was also voted that Daniel Barber, Oliver Frost and Ozias Johnson be "a committee to procure a draught of the meeting-house, and employ a carpenter for the purpose of building said house."

March 14, 1796, it was voted "to postpone

framing and raising the meeting-house till a year from the 15th April next," and "to raise £150, to be paid by the first of March next."

July 17, 1797, it was voted

"to adopt some measure to cover the meeting-house, the present summer, and to raise one thousand dollars, 600 of which to be paid by the first of January next, and 400 to be paid by the first of October following—to be paid in neat cattle or grain, if paid by the times set; if not, to be paid in money,"

and that "Reuben Nash be committee for building the meeting-house, in lieu of Major Johnson, dismissed." Samuel Howard and Allen Goodrich were added to this committee on 4th May, 1801. Jan. 10, 1797, one acre and one-fifth of an acre of land on which the meeting-house was subsequently erected, was conveyed by a lease by Asa Farnam, Esq., to "the inhabitants of the town of Benson,"—"to be used and improved for a meeting-house and green, as long as the said inhabitants shall want it for that purpose," with a condition that the lease was not to be binding, "unless the frame for a meeting-house is erected within one year from the date hereof." The frame of this meeting-house was raised in the spring of 1797, and covered in the same year; but the building was not finally completed until the summer of 1803. It was erected on the site conveyed by the above mentioned lease, on the west side of the main road leading northerly and southerly through the village, fronting to the east, and extending east and west in length. The carpenter or master-builder who superintended the work of building and finishing this house, was Capt. Joel Dickinson of Westhaven. He was originally from Pittsfield, Mass., and had been the master-builder of the meeting-house erected in that town in 1790. Mr. Smith, in his recently published "History of Pittsfield," says that he was "a skillful mechanic," and that the designs, in accordance with which that meeting-house became one of the finest specimens of those well proportioned, cheery wooden structures, with Grecian ornamentation, which, very similar in their general character, were about that time scattered through the more thrifty villages of New England," were furnished by Col. Bulfinch of Boston, "an architect of repute."—(History of Pittsfield, p. 441.) In plan, model and style, (though of slightly reduced dimensions,) the meeting-house in Benson was almost an exact copy from that in Pittsfield and it was constructed from the same working drawings, and by the same master-builder; and the view of the Pittsfield meeting-house given in the

History above referred to, (p. 444.) is almost an exact re-production of the appearance of the house in Benson. The building was well finished, and had a gallery on the north-east and south sides; and square pews with high backs, according to the usage of the time when it was erected; and it was highly creditable both to the town and the builder. There were very few, if any, structures of the same kind in this vicinity, which could be considered superior to it in proportions, taste and style.

The town records furnish no account of the expenses, or total cost of the house, and it is not probable that there are any sources of information in respect to these expenses now in existence. Dec. 4, 1793, the town voted "to sell the pew-ground in the meeting-house, for the purpose of finishing the house;" and the pews were sold by auction in town meeting—there being eleven adjourned meetings for this purpose, the first of which was held Jan. 1, 1799, and the last March 8, 1802.

At the meeting held May 4, 1801, it was "voted that the two pews as we go into the gallery, the one on the north side, and the other on the south side of the house, be reserved for the blacks to sit in."

The bids for the pews were to be paid "in neat cattle or grain, in three yearly instalments," and the amount of the sales of the pews was \$5,895.25. This sum, with the amount previously raised by the town, probably represented or covered the entire expenses of the building.

In the summer of 1824 a large bell, procured by private subscriptions at an expense of about \$450.00, was placed in the belfry of this house—and this was the first bell which was brought into the town.

A religious society was organized Dec. 10, 1799, under the provisions of the act of Oct. 26, 1797, as "the first Congregational society in Benson;" but this society was superceded by a new society organized under the same name, Nov. 30, 1814, agreeably to the provisions of the act passed Nov. 10, 1814; the organization of which has been maintained from that to the present time.

For a few years previous to the dismissal of Mr. Kent, the pulpit of his church was supplied for a large part of the time, by other preachers. Among these are remembered the Rev. Willard Child (Yale Col., 1817,) now D. D., who preached here one year, ending in November, 1823; Rev. Frye B. Read, (Middlebury Coll., 1824,); Rev. Luther P. Blodgett, (Midd. Coll., 1805,) and Rev. Elijah Paine,

(Amh. Coll., 1823.) Rev. George W. Renslow was employed as a preacher for several months, in the fall of 1823, and the winter following. In the spring of 1829, Rev. Daniel D. Francis (Univ. of Vt., 1826,) was employed as a preacher; and, in June following, he received and accepted a call from the church to settle here as their minister. The succession of settled ministers in the Congregational church and society, since the dismissal of Mr. Kent, has been as follows, viz.

Rev. Daniel D. Francis, ordained July 29, 1829, dismissed Oct. 23, 1844; Rev. Azariah Hyde, (Midd. Coll., 1833,) ordained Jan. 29, 1846, dismissed July 8, 1856; Rev. Ebenezer Smith, ordained Sept. 16, 1857, dismissed Sept. 1, 1860; Rev. William S. Smart commenced preaching in Benson in October, 1860, ordained Jan. 23, 1861, and dismissed May 21, 1867. He was honored with the degree of D. D. by Union College at its Commencement in 1871. Rev. George P. Byington, ordained March 11, 1868, and dismissed May 12, 1869. The present minister in charge is Rev. Henry M. Holmes, whose services commenced Dec. 1, 1869. He was a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1860.

Few clergymen ever secured the respect and affection of their people in a larger measure than did the Rev. Mr. Smart during the time of his ministrations. His service here covered the entire period of the war of the rebellion; and, at all times foremost in every good work, he rendered invaluable aid in promoting enlistments, and strengthening the hearts of our people for every demand made upon them by the exigences of the war. He served with the 14th Reg't of Vt. Vols. (Col. Wm. T. Nichols,) as its chaplain, during its service, (October, 1862, to July, 1863,) and with his regiment was in the battle of Gettysburgh. There were 22 volunteers from Benson in company D, of the same regiment. His application for a dismission from the pastoral charge here, in order to accept that of the first Congregational church in Albany, N. Y., was the occasion of universal regret; and he left the town with the sincere respect, attachment and good wishes of all our people.

The Congregational society, in 1842, demolished the meeting-house which it had occupied as a place for public worship for nearly forty years, and erected a new and handsome edifice of wood for the same purpose in the same year. The new house was erected about its length east, or in front, of the site of the old one, and

was finished and occupied in the winter after its completion. The present number of members of the Church (1870) is about 150.

BAPTISTS.

A Baptist society was organized in Benson Oct. 1, 1796, the members then being Joseph Shaw, John Shaw, Benjamin Shaw, Cyrus Maynard, Lewis Wilkinson, Reuben Wilkinson, Hammond Wallis, Daniel Kenyon and Walter Durfee; and March 5, 1797, a Baptist church was organized, consisting of the following male members, viz. Sheldon Gibbs, Darius Gibbs, Ichabod Higgins, Jabez Carter, John Shaw, Rufus Bassett, Timothy Hinman, William Winter, Jonathan Hurlbut, Levi Belding, Abijah Fisher, Walter Durfee, Uri Curtis and William Jones.

There are many certificates recorded on the town records, of persons declaring themselves to be "of the Baptist persuasion," while the law requiring all persons to be taxed for the support of public worship remained in force.

The Baptist society had no regular preacher for many years; but the following are known to have been employed as its ministers, viz. William Patterson, about 1797—1800; Jeremy H. Dwyer, about 1813 '14; John S. Carter, about 1817; Reuben Sawyer, about 1829-33; Robert Bryant, about 1840, and Ransom O. Dwyer, about 1847, '48.

In 1826 this society erected a stone meeting-house near the N. W. corner of the Standish farm, which was taken down in 1843, and the society erected another meeting-house in 1843, of wood, in the village, on the site of the present residence of Jonas Reed. This last house, after remaining unoccupied for many years, was sold and taken down in 1866, and the organization of the society has become extinct.

A FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in "Carter Street," in the west part of the town, about 1825, consisting of a few families, most of whom were originally Baptists; but most, if not all of these embraced Mormonism about 1831-'32, and shortly afterwards removed from town, and joined that community at Kirtland, Ohio, and followed its subsequent migrations.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist Episcopal preacher who is remembered to have preached in Benson was Elder Tobias Spicer. He visited and preached in Benson in 1811, being then

of the age of 23 years. In 1837, Albert Champlin, then a young preacher of the same denomination, visited Benson, and preached occasionally during the year. In 1838 a Methodist Episcopal church was organized here, and Rev. Peter P. Harrower became its stationed preacher. From that time to the present this church has had a steady growth, and has regularly supported a preacher. In 1841 a meeting-house was erected in the village, of wood, and has ever since been occupied by this church. The succession of preachers in this church since its organization has been as follows, viz.

1838, '39, Peter P. Harrower; 1839 to '41, William Henry; 1841 to '43, Stephen Stiles; 1843 to '45, William P. Gray; 1845-'46, Newton B. Wood; 1846 to '48, Lewis Potter; 1848 to '50, Rodman H. Robinson; 1850 '51, James F. Burrows; 1851 to '53, Ward Bullard; 1853 to '55, Miner Van Aiken; 1855 to '57, John F. Crowle; 1857 to '59, Peter H. Smith; 1859 to '61, Edward N. Howe; 1861 '62, Milo P. Coburn; 1862 '63, Washington I. Pond; 1863 to '65, John Fassett; 1865 '66, William C. Robinson; 1866 to '69, Chipman R. Hawley; 1869, Harvey F. Austin, who is the present preacher in charge. From the conference minutes of 1869 it appears that this church then had 110 members, exclusive of 5 "probationers."

The Congregational and Methodist are now, (1870,) and for many years past have been, the only organized churches in town.

POLITICS.

The first distinctive political divisions in town commenced about 1798, and the town was then strongly Democratic in its character—Simeon Goodrich, the candidate of that party being elected as the town representative to the General Assembly in 1798 and '99. The trial of Col. Matthew Lyon of Fairhaven, for an alleged offence under the famous "Sedition law," in the United States Circuit Court at Rutland, in October, 1798, and his subsequent imprisonment in the jail at Vergennes, excited a degree of feeling which has never since been exceeded in any political struggle. He was then the representative of the Western district of Vermont, in Congress, and at the election for Congress held in this district on the first Tuesday in December, 1798, (no choice having been made at the election in the previous September) he was re-elected by a decisive majority, although

then confined in jail at Vergennes, under his sentence. At this election the vote of Benson was 109 for Lyon, against 46 for his Federal opponent, Judge Samuel Williams of Rutland; and Benson was represented largely in the procession of over 400 citizens on horseback, who went to Vergennes on the expiration of Col. Lyon's term of four months' imprisonment, in February, 1799, and escorted him from the jail to his residence in Fairhaven. The Democrats maintained their ascendancy in the town until 1802, when, for the first time, the Federalists had a majority,—the vote for governor that year being, for Israel Smith (D) 74, and for Isaac Tichenor 86. From that time forward, while the old division of political parties continued, the Federalists had a majority—usually small—in every year, on the State ticket, at the annual elections in the town, except in the year 1807; yet the Democrats succeeded in electing the town representative in 1803, '10 and '11, as well as in 1807; and the nearly even balance between the two parties was the occasion of renewed struggles for success by each, at the successive annual elections.

Tradition reports that, at the election in 1810, two brothers, Asa and Lemuel Standish, were respectively the candidates of the two parties for town representative—the former being the Democratic and the latter the Federal candidate—and the latter being also, as first constable of the town, the presiding officer at the election—and that, of the 241 votes cast, Asa received 121, and his brother Lemuel 120; thus electing the former by a single vote.

In 1812 Chauncey Smith, the Federal candidate for town representative, who had in the previous year been dropped from the list of justices of the peace appointed within the town, was declared duly elected at the freemen's meeting; but his election was successfully contested, and he was unseated—(*Journals of the General Assembly of 1812 p. 38*). There were 284 votes cast at this election, which was the largest number ever cast at any election in the town. In this year Chauncey Smith was the only Federalist among the 9 justices of the peace appointed within the town—as Reuben Parsons had been the only one among the 7 who were appointed in the preceding year.

After the re-organization of political parties under the administration of President

Jackson, the majority of the votes of the town were almost without exception in harmony with the prevailing majority in the State. There has occasionally been an earnest contest in the election of town representative. There were 13 ballotings for that office in 1852—9 in 1853, and 5 in 1854, before a choice was effected; but the prevailing political preferences of the town were in each of those years clear and unquestioned.

POPULATION.

The population of the town at the several enumerations made under the authority of the government of the United States was as follows, viz:

Census of	1791,	658	Census of	1840,	1403
"	1800,	1164	"	1850,	1305
"	1810,	1561	"	1860,	1296
"	1820,	1481	"	1870,	1244
"	1830,	1493			

The number of children of school age, ("between the ages of four and eighteen years,") in the town, in each year from 1810 to 1820, inclusive,—the period in which the average population was the largest in its entire history,—as stated in the annual returns, was as follows;

1810, 692	1811, 694	1812, 726	1813, 716
1814, 726	1815, 725	1816, 769	1817, 674
1818, 623	1819, 580	1820, 575	

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician who settled in town was Chauncey Smith. He came to Benson with his father, Asabel Smith, Esq., in 1785, and commenced practice soon afterwards. The following is a list of the physicians who have resided in the town, together with the term of their professional practice, according to the best sources of information which now exist, viz:

Chauncey Smith, from 1786 to 1815; Ella Smith, (brother of Chauncey,) from about 1786 to 1801; Perez Chapin, from 1797 to 1807; Cyrus Rumsey, from 1803 to 1822; Rowland P. Cooley, from 1810 to 1850; Edmund Barnes, from 1812 to 1816, (removed to Leroy, N. Y.); Seth Ransom, from 1817 to about 1854; Edward Lewis, 1824 to 1825, (removed to Fairhaven, and subsequently to Jackson, Mich.); Abijah H. Howard, 1827 to 1846, (removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he died Dec. 29, 1859, aged nearly 56 years;) Charles S. Perry, 1846 to 1849, (removed to Poultney;) Seneca E. Park, 1843 to 1850, (removed to Franklin;) Dixon Al-

exander, (Wesl. Univ. —) 1849 to 1853, (removed to Poultney, and subsequently to Fayette, Iowa;) Henry R. Jones, from 1853 to the present time; Lucretius D. Ross (Midd. Coll., 1852,) 1865 to 1869, and Henry Burton from 1869 to the present time. Seth Sheldon Ransom and Erasmus Darwin Ransom, (Middlebury College, 1836,) sons of Dr. Seth Ransom, were each for a few years in practice as physicians in Benson; but the former removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1837, and the latter removed to the same place in 1846. Doctor Ross was Assis't Surg. of the 14th Reg. Vt. Vols. during its service of nine months, in the recent war of the rebellion. In 1869 he removed from Benson to Poultney his native town. Doctors Jones and Burton are now the only practicing physicians residing in the town.

EPIDEMICS.

The town has rarely been visited by epidemic diseases. In the winter of 1795-6 the canker rash, or ulcerous sore throat, sometimes called scarlet fever, was very prevalent and malignant in this town and vicinity, and generally throughout the State. During the winter of 1812-13, there were cases of the spotted fever in this vicinity; and, in the latter part of February, 1813, these were followed by the *typhoid pneumonia*, or lung fever, which became a prevailing and frightful epidemic. Its principal ravages were in the months of March and April, and there were no new cases after the middle of May following. There were about 60 deaths from this disease in less than 3 months, of whom the larger part were adults. The *Rutland Herald* (weekly) for May 12, 1813, contains notices of fifteen of these deaths. The same disease prevailed as an epidemic, at the same time, generally throughout the State. (See Thompson's Vermont, Civil Hist. Part II, p. 220, *et seq.*)

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer who settled in the town was Albert Stevens, who remained here about 2 years—(1800 to '02.) He was admitted as an attorney in Chittenden county in September, 1799.

Samuel Jackson came here about 1807; but after a few months, went elsewhere, or absconded. Each was held in very poor repute when he left the town, though Stevens had a good education and respectable ability.

Ira Harmon settled in Benson in March,

1810, and remained in practice about 20 years.

John Kellogg settled in Benson in May, 1810, and remained in practice until 1840.

Marshall R. Meacham commenced practice in 1825, and continued in business until his death, Aug. 24, 1833, aged 34 years.

David L. Farnham (Midd. Coll., 1823) was in practice here from 1826 to 1828, and then removed to Enosburgh, and subsequently to Manlius, N. Y., where he died a few years since.

Richard W. Smith (Univ. of Vt., 1820) was in practice here about one year, (1830 '31) and subsequently was in practice in Wardsborough.

Milo W. Smith (son of Chauncey) was in practice from 1831 to 1852, when he removed to Plymouth, Ind., and is now deceased.

Loyal C. Kellogg (Amh. Coll., 1836,) was in practice here from 1839 to '59, when he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of this State; and, in 1860 removed to Rutland.—Messrs. Meacham, Farnham, M. W. Smith and L. C. Kellogg were natives of the town.

IRA HARMON

was a native of Pawlet, and a son of Dea. Ezekiel Harmon, one of the early settlers of that town, who was originally from Suffield, Ct. He studied law in the office of his brother, Nathaniel Harmon of Pawlet, and removed to Benson in March, 1810, and was engaged in the practice of his profession about 20 years. He was long a sufferer from chronic hypochondria, and died July 17, 1837, aged 56 years. He married Miss Eudocia S. Kent a daughter of Rev. Dan Kent, who is still (1870) living.

JOHN KELLOGG,

the oldest son of John and Roxana (Mattoon) Kellogg of Amherst, Mass., was a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Joseph Kellogg, one of the first settlers of the ancient town of Hadley, (1659) of which the town of Amherst originally formed a part. He was born at Amherst, May 31, 1738. In April, 1805, he came to Vermont, and on the suggestion and advice of Capt. Silas Wright of Weybridge, (the father of the late eminent senator and governor of the State of New York of the same name, who had been an old friend and neighbor of his father at Amherst,) he determined to study law; and accordingly, on the 23d of April, 1805, com-

menced study in the office, and under the instruction of Loyal Case, Esq., who was then a leading and distinguished lawyer in Middlebury. After the death of that gentleman in October, 1803, he continued and completed the usual course of preparatory legal studies in the office of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, in the same town, and was admitted to practice as an attorney at the February term of the Addison county court, in 1810. During the entire course of his professional studies he supported himself wholly by his own exertions.

About the middle of April, 1810, he first visited Benson, and while on this visit he determined to establish himself in business in this town, and made a contract for the building of an office. On the 21th of May following he removed to Benson, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of his chosen profession, which he pursued for 30 years with diligence and success; and he soon acquired and long retained a large and valuable professional business. He became the owner of a farm in 1823; and, after retiring from the practice of his profession in 1840 he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died Dec. 22, 1852, aged 66 years. At the time of his decease, he had been a resident of Benson for more than 42 years; and, during the entire period, he was one of its most prominent and honored citizens.

He was for 9 years (1813 to '22,) postmaster; and for 12 years (1822 to 1833 and '37-'8,) town clerk: and he was the delegate from the town to the State Constitutional Convention in 1822 and the representative of the town in the General Assembly in 1822, '24, '25, '27, '28, '29, '30 and '31. During the last week of the session of the General Assembly in 1830, he was speaker *pro tempore* of the house of representatives. From 1825 to 1831, he was brigadier general in the State militia; in 1838 a candidate of the Democratic party for United States senator, and one of the delegates from the State at large to the National convention of the same party, for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States, held at Baltimore, Md., in 1840 and '44.

His professional life was marked by great energy and industry, methodical habits of business, and clear and sound judgment; and, endowed by nature with remarkable firmness

and decision of character, he brought to the discharge of public and private duties great sincerity, uncompromising principles and inflexible integrity. He had great respect for the institutions of religion, and earnestly trusted in the consolations and hopes of the Christian faith. He was three times married, viz: (1) on the 27th Sept., 1812, to Harriot, daughter of Reuben and Abigail (Woodward) Nash of Benson, who was born Nov. 19, 1794, and died March 23, 1823; (2) on 31st May, 1826, to Julia Ann, daughter of Samuel and Jennette Howard, of Benson, who was born June 16, 1804, and died Dec. 13, 1845; and (3) on 6th May, 1847, to Amie Stoughton, daughter of John and Lydia (Eastman) Dickinson, and widow of Jonathan Dickinson, of Amherst, Mass., who was born April 18, 1796, and died at Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 11, 1860. and he had children by his first, and also by his second marriage.

GRADUATES OF COLLEGES.

The following graduates of Colleges were residents of this town while pursuing college studies, and at the time of their graduation, viz:

Of Middlebury College: class of 1808, Perez Chapin; 1817, Ethan Allen and Franklin Gillett Smith; 1823, David Latham Farnham; 1824, Mervin Allen and Cephas Henry Kent; 1827, Jedediah Clark Parmelee; 1828, Nathaniel Cathin Clark and John Goodrich; 1829, Pascal Carter; 1831, Edwin Munson Barber and Daniel Howard; 1836, William Dickinson Griswold, Josiah Wheelock Peet and Erasmus Darwin Ransom; 1838, Franklin White Olmsted; 1852, George Cushing Knapp, 1858, Daniel Meeker Howard; 1860, John Quincy Dickinson.

Of Amherst College, class of 1836, Loyal Case Kellogg.

Of Union College, class of 1837, Henry H. Bates.

Of the University of Vermont, class of 1845, Philo Beckwith Wilcox; 1846, Royal Daniel King.

Of the above Messrs. Chapin, Kent, Parmelee, Clark, Peet, Olmsted, Wilcox and Knapp became Trinitarian Congregational clergymen; and Mr. Knapp also became a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and is now stationed at Bithis, in Turkey. Messrs. Ethan Allen, (now D. D., and residing in Baltimore, Md.) Smith, Mervin, Allen and Bates became

clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and Messrs. Farnham, Goodrich, Griswold and Kellogg became lawyers. Mr. Griswold resides at Terre Haute, Ind., and is now the president and general superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, D. D., who attained distinction as an editor, and as a careful compiler and critic of the standard literature of this country, was a native of Benson. He was born Feb. 15, 1815, and was a son of Rufus Griswold, who was a resident of Benson from 1812 to '22, and afterwards of the adjoining town of Hubbardston. He was for a brief period a preacher of the Baptist denomination; but he occupied the pulpit only occasionally, or at intervals comparatively rare; and his active life was mainly devoted to literary pursuits. An appreciative sketch of him from the pen of Mr. Edwin P. Whipple, one of the most accomplished of all American critics, is published in *Graham's Magazine* for June, 1845; and another and more extended sketch is given in the volume of "Literary Criticisms," by the late Horace Binney Wallace, of Philadelphia, pp. 227-43. —(See, also, the notice of him in Appleton's *New American Cyclopædia*.) His "Poets and Poetry of America," first published in 1842, is a work of great merit, and 17 editions of it were published within 15 years after its first appearance. He died in the city of New York Aug. 27, 1857, aged 42 years.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

A large number of the early settlers of the town served as soldiers in the war of the Revolution; but no pensions for this service were granted until after the passage of the pension act of 1813. The following is a list of the Revolutionary pensioners who resided in the town, so far as is now remembered, viz. Abel Bacon, Christopher Bates, Bristor Bennett, (colored,) John Carter, Jonah Carter, Solomon Chittenden, Walter Durfee, John Dunning, Solomon Gibbs, Allen Goodrich, Simeon Goodrich, Thomas Goodrich, William Jones, Major Ozias Johnson, (b. April 21, 1753, d. Feb. 27, 1841, aged nearly 83 years;) Rev. Dan Kent, Allen Leet, William Manning, (d. Jan. 8, 1847, aged 83 years;) Lieut. Solomon Martin, James Noble, (called *Junior* in the early records—son of Capt. James Noble,—(b. at Westfield, Mass., Jan. 24, 1761, d. at Benson June 30, 1843, aged 82 years,)

Timothy Prince, (colored, died Aug. 10, 1830, aged 78 years;) John Stearns, Asahel Stiles, (b. in Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 29, 1739, d. in Benson, April 13, 1851, aged 94 years;) Jacob Thomas and Reuben Wilkinson.

LONGEVITY.

Residents of the town who died at an unusually advanced age, with date of decease, viz:

Abraham Adams, March 26, 1865, 97 years; Benjamin Hickok, May 5, 1862, 96; Asahel Stiles, April 13, 1851, 94; Solomon Martin, July 10, 1845, 93; Sarah, wife of Elial Smith, March 23, 1862, 93; Anna, widow of Arnold Briggs, Aug. 17, 1869, 93; Simeon Goodrich, Feb. 7, 1852, 92; Rebecca, widow of Robert Barber, March 18, 1856, 92; Elial Smith, May 10, 1867, 92; Othniel Goodrich, Aug. 12, 1853, 91; Fear, widow of Capt. Stephen Olmsted, Jan. 7, 1825, 90; William Jones, March 23, 1852, 89; Timothy Watson, Aug. 6, 1852, 89; Mary, wife of Robert Parkhill, Oct. 26, 1800, 89; Stephen Sherwood, Jan. 11, 1832, 89; William Manning, Jan. 8, 1847, 88; Susanna, widow of Rufus Walker, July 20, 1863, 88.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ASAHIEL SMITH, Esq. was a native of Suffield, Ct., and removed from that town to Benson in 1735. He was a son of Ichabod and Elizabeth (Stedman) Smith, and was born Nov. 25, 1739—a descendant in the 4th generation, from the Rev. Henry Smith, the first settled minister of Weatherfield, Ct., (1636 to '43) according to the family genealogy in Goodrich's *Genealogical Notes*, p. 194—and was also a first cousin of Dr. Simeon Smith of Westhaven, well known in this vicinity for his bequest to that town for the support of a grammar-school. He was a farmer, and had probably been a representative in the legislature of Connecticut, and also a magistrate, before his removal to Vermont. He was the moderator of the town meeting at which the town of Benson was organized in March, 1786, and the first of the board of selectmen elected at that meeting, and the first representative of the town elected to the General Assembly, 1788, and re-elected each succeeding year to the time of his death. He was also the delegate from the town to the State constitutional conventions held at Manchester in June, 1786, and at Windsor in July, 1793, and also the delegate from the town

to the State convention held at Bennington in January, 1791, which, on the part of Vermont, adopted the Constitution of the United States. He was also the first justice of the peace in the town, (1788) and re-appointed in each succeeding year to the time of his death; and during that time the only person residing in the town who was appointed to that office, except one year (1790) in which two justices were appointed in the town. He died at Benson, June 26, 1794, in his 55th year.

His widow, Agnes (Gillett) was married Sept. 18, 1803, to Capt. James Noble, one of the first settlers of Benson, who removed to Orwell about 1790, and resided there at the time of his second marriage. She died Aug. 24, 1810, aged 70 years.

CAPT. WILLIAM BARBER

was from Pittsfield, Mass., where he had been one of its most prominent and patriotic citizens. He had been one of the town committee of correspondence, and a selectman in Pittsfield in the time of the Revolutionary war; and, as lieutenant, he was in command of a company from Pittsfield, in Col. Simonds' regiment, in the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. He removed to Benson in 1784, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, William C. Barber, and died Aug. 11, 1789, aged 46 years.

ASA FARNAM, ESQ.,*

was originally from Litchfield, Ct., and removed from Fairhaven to Benson in 1784.—He was a surveyor, merchant and farmer—the representative of the town in the General Assembly in 1795, and appointed a justice of the peace in 1795, and from 1797 to 1802 inclusive. He died at Benson June 13, 1811, in his 48th year.

CHAUNCEY SMITH

was a son of Asahel Smith, Esq., and removed to Benson with his father. He studied medicine, and became a physician, and continued in active practice from about 1786 to 1815. In 1794, after the decease of his father, he was elected the representative of the town in the General Assembly, and received 15 annual elections to the same office, exclusive of one (in 1812) which was successfully contested—his last election being in 1819.

He was also the delegate from the town to the State constitutional convention of 1825;

* This name was afterwards written by his children Farnham.

appointed a justice of the peace in 1794, and in each successive year from that time to 1830 inclusive—with the exception of the years 1811 and '14—making 35 years in all.

In 1814 he was appointed one of the assistant judges of the county court for the County of Rutland, but held this office for only one year.

He was for many years an inn-keeper in Benson, and always, when in active life, a leading and influential citizen. He removed from Benson to Granville, N. Y. in 1833, and from thence, in the spring of 1836, to Leroy, N. Y., the residence of his eldest son, Dr. Chauncey P. Smith, where he died about Dec. 1, 1836, aged about 70.

REUBEN NASH, ESQ.,

was one of the original grantees or proprietors named in the charter of the town. He was born at Norwalk, Ct. March 12, 1768, and was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Abbott) Nash. His father commanded the company of militia from Lanesborough, Mass., in the battle of Bennington, and was there mortally wounded, and died in the night following the battle, in a barn near the battle-field. His mother subsequently married Col. Timothy Brownson of Sunderland. He was but 12 years old when his name was inserted in the charter of Benson, and he removed to the town in 1787, and was an inn-keeper, merchant and farmer. He married (1) Abigail, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Desire (Williams) Woodward, who died Aug. 16, 1796, in the 31st year of her age; and (2) February, 1798, Lois, (Moore) the widow of Aaron Rising of Dorset. In 1813 he removed to Columbia, Bradford county, Pa., where his eldest son, Reuben, settled; but returned again to Benson, after an absence of one year.

He was the representative of the town in the General Assembly, in 1800, '03, '07 '20 and '21, and justice of the peace from 1803 to '13—'16 to '19, and from 1820 to '22. In the summer of 1836 he removed to Silver Creek, N. Y., and died there July 14, 1846, aged 73 years.

DEACON JONATHAN WOODWARD

removed to Benson from Williamstown, Mass., but was originally from Plainfield, Ct. He was a deacon in the church in Williamstown. He died May 9, 1802, in his 70th year. He came to Benson in 1785.

DEACON JOSEPH CLARK

came to Benson in 1788 from Pittsfield, Mass., where he had been a deacon in the Rev. Mr. Allen's church. He died April 28, 1813, aged about 70 years. Deacons Clark and Woodward were chosen as the deacons of the Congregational church in Benson, on its organization in 1790.

DEACON STEPHEN CROFOOT

removed to Benson in 1786 from Pittsfield, Mass., where he had been a deacon in the Rev. Mr. Allen's church in that place, and he died at Benson March 17, 1812, in his 85th year.

REUBEN PARSONS, ESQ.,

who came to Benson in 1788, was town clerk from 1794 to '99, and from 1803 till his death in '13. He was also a justice of the peace from 1808 to '12. He died March 22, 1813, a victim of the then prevailing epidemic of typhoid pneumonia, aged 47 years.

CALVIN MANLEY

was the second and last clerk of the proprietors of the town, and was also town clerk from 1799 to 1803. He was a surveyor and farmer, and died Aug. 25, 1831, aged 71 years.

LIEUT. SOLOMON MARTIN,

who came to Benson in 1784, was from Pittsfield, Mass. In April, 1775, he marched to Cambridge on the Lexington alarm, with Capt. David Noble's company of "minute-men" from Pittsfield, and was 2d corporal in that company; and, under the same captain, he served 8 months, or the remainder of that year in Col. Patterson's regiment at Cambridge. During the entire year of 1776 he was a lieutenant under the same captain, and served in New York and Canada. After the passage of the pension-law of 1818, he received a lieutenant's pension for his services in the Revolutionary war, which continued for the remainder of his life. He died at Benson July 10, 1845, aged 93 years, 7 days.

DR. PEREZ CHAPIN,

who was originally from Granby, Mass., removed to Benson in 1797, as is believed, from Whately, Mass. He was a physician, and continued in active practice for about 10 years after his removal to Benson. His brother Sylvanus was the first settled minister in Orwell (1791 to 1801) and was afterwards for many years a minister in Addison. Dr. Chapin was a man of blameless life and

religious character. He died at Benson April 26, 1839, aged 85 years. Two of his sons became Trinitarian Congregational clergymen, viz: Perez, (Midd. Coll., 1808) who was settled in Pownal, Me., and Horace B., who was settled in South Amherst, and subsequently in West Hampton, Mass., and Lewiston Falls, Me.; and Roxana, his eldest daughter, was the wife of the Rev. Caleb Burge, (Midd. Col., 1806) who was the first settled minister in Guildhall, Essex county.—(See *ante* vol. I, p. 1012.) Alpheus, another of his sons, a portrait painter, (who died in Boston, Mass., March 4, 1870, aged 83 years) was the father of the Rev. Edwin Hubbell Chapin, D. D., (born in Hebron, N. Y.) who is well known as the pastor of the Universalist "Church of the Divine Paternity," corner of 5th Avenue and 45th St., New York city, and as one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in America.

COL. OLIVER ROOT

from Pittsfield, Mass., was the son of Col. Oliver Root of that town. He removed to Benson in 1791—was justice of the peace from 1803 to '07 to '18, '19—and '22 to '26; was town clerk from 1813 to '15. In the spring of 1837 he removed to Castleton, where he died April 5, 1847, aged 80 years.

CAPT. JOEL DICKINSON,

who removed from Westhaven to Benson in 1809, was originally from Pittsfield, Mass., where he had been an active and prominent citizen. As a private he marched with the Pittsfield company of minute-men to Cambridge, on the Lexington alarm in April, 1775, and was subsequently a lieutenant and captain in the war which followed, and in almost constant service from the beginning of the war until after the defeat of Burgoyne in October, 1777. He was present at the assault on Quebec, in December, 1775, in which Gen. Montgomery fell; and also in the second battle of Bemus' Heights, Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1812, and died at Benson, Jan. 18, 1813, aged 63 years.

SAMUEL HOWARD

came to Benson from Hartford, Ct., in 1785. He was chosen one of the selectmen from 1791 to '95, inclusive,—in 1800—and from 1806 to '16, inclusive, and was the representative of the town in the General Assembly in 1815 and '23. He died April 18, 1831, aged 70 years.

His brother, James Howard, who came to Benson in 1784, was a deacon in the Congregational church, from March, 1797, until his death, July 15, 1831, aged 68 years.—Another brother, Daniel, who probably came to Benson in 1785, or soon afterwards, died Nov. 16, 1848, aged 78 years.

These three brothers were settled on adjoining farms, on the "Howard Hill." Major Edward S. Howard, son of Samuel, (b. June 10, 1791,) was one of the most active and successful business men of the town, and the representative of the town in the General Assembly in 1842. He died June 7, 1863, aged nearly 72 years.

LEMUEL STANDISH

came to Benson from Williamstown, Mass., in 1786. He was elected constable of the town in each year from 1798 to 1815, inclusive, excepting 1799, and one of the selectmen from 1809 to 1815, inclusive, and was a justice of the peace from 1814 to '21, inclusive—and also in '23 and '26. In 1838 he removed to the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel Goodrich, in Du Page county, Ill.

ALLEN GOODRICH,

of Wethersfield and Glastenbury, Ct., came to Benson in 1784. On the organization of the town in March, 1786, he was elected town clerk, and re-elected each year to 1793. He was also one of the selectmen in 1791, and constable in 1793, '94. From 1804 to '14, inclusive, he was annually elected the first selectman—making eleven successive annual elections to that office. He was also a justice of the peace from 1813, '17—19 to '21 and '22 to '27. He was the representative of the town in the General Assembly of 1814. He was one of the 13 persons who formed the Congregational church, on its organization in 1790. He died March 15, 1842, aged 81 years.

SIMEON GOODRICH

was from Wethersfield, Ct., (1785) and one of the board of selectmen elected on the organization of the town in March, 1786, and was also the representative of the town in the General Assembly in 1798 and '99. He was born Sept. 11, 1759, and died Feb. 7, 1852, aged 92 years. He was the last survivor of the 13 original members of the Congregational church, and a deacon in that church from September, 1806, until his death. In the spring of 1776 he enlisted in Col. Baldwin's regiment of artificers, in the Massachusetts

line, to serve during the war—and served in that regiment till January, 1781; when, being severely wounded in his left knee by a blow from a broad-axe, while at work in building a block-house, he became disabled from further service, and left the army. He was then a sergeant in the company of artificers, to which he was attached.

For several years previous to his death he received a pension on account of his military service in the war of the Revolution.

JOSEPH BASCOM,

originally from Newport, N. H., came to Benson in 1815. His second wife was Lucretia, (Griswold) the second wife and widow of Asa Farnam, Esq. He was a deacon in the Congregational church, and the representative of the town in 1832 and '33. He died Feb. 12, 1852, aged 84 years.

DR. SETH RANSOM

came to Benson in 1817, and was a practicing physician in the town for over 30 years. He died July 8, 1857, aged 77 years.

DR. ROWLAND P. COOLEY,

a native of Granville, Mass., (b. July 5, 1784) removed to Benson in March, 1810, and was a practicing physician in the town for more than 40 years. He was the representative in the General Assembly in 1834 and '35, and the delegate from the town to the State constitutional convention in 1836. In 1860 he removed from Benson to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and died there April 2, 1865, aged nearly 81 years.

PERE G. LADD

was born in Coventry, Ct., January 1, 1774, and came to Benson from Pittsford, in this State, in 1798. He was a blacksmith, and followed the business of that trade for 12 years after his removal to Benson, and then abandoned it to engage in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of little education, but was remarkable for the native energy and force of his character, and for his sound common sense and good judgment. He was very successful in business, both as a blacksmith and as a farmer; and, at the time of his death, he had larger wealth than any other person residing in town. He was a major-general in the State militia from 1818 to '24. He died without issue, March 23, 1858, aged 64 years. His widow, Mrs. Dolly (Whitney) Ladd, a native of Warwick, Mass., died April 2, 1850, aged 77 years.

ISAAC GRISWOLD

was a native of Norwich, Ct., born Sept. 26, 1779, and was the only son of Isaac and Abigail (Latham) Griswold of that town. He came to Benson about 1797, and became one of the most enterprising and prominent farmers of the town, and a leading citizen. He received the appointment of justice of the peace in each year from 1826 to the time of his death, excepting in 1834 and '35. He died July 14, 1844, at Vermontville, Mich., where he was taken sick while visiting a son residing at that place; and he was buried at Benson.

JESSE PARKHILL,

son of James, an original proprietor named in the charter, removed from Williamstown, Mass., to Benson, with the family of his father, in 1786. He was constable from 1817 to '27, inclusive, and was for 25 years a justice of the peace in the town—his first appointment to that office being in 1811, and his last in 1845. He died Aug. 22, 1847, aged 69 years.

ISAAC NORTON

was born at Berlin, Ct., Feb. 9, 1790, and removed to Castleton, Vt. with his parents.—He studied medicine, and was a practicing physician for a brief period, at Lisbon, N.Y.; but, abandoning that profession, removed to Benson in the latter part of 1815, and entered into business as a merchant, in which he continued for about 20 years. He was the town representative in the General Assembly in 1826 and '39, and one of the county senators in 1840 and '41. During the entire period of his residence in town, he was one of its most prominent business men. He died June 30, 1852, aged 62 years.

PHILO WILCOX

(son of Elijah) was born at Goshen, Ct., Jan. 22, 1783, and came to Benson with his parents in 1788. He became a successful and wealthy farmer, and was a useful and respected citizen. He frequently held responsible town offices, and was the delegate of the town to the State constitutional convention in 1843, and its representative to the General Assembly in 1845 and '46. He died Aug. 23, 1865, aged 82 years.

SIMEON AIKEN

(son of John,) was born May 1, 1808, and died March 6, 1865, aged nearly 57 years. For

the greater part of his life he labored under the infirmity of deafness; but was an intelligent, respected and most useful citizen, and no man was ever more universally esteemed by his townsmen. He was the first selectman from 1860 to '64; and, at the annual town-meeting in March, 1865, resolutions were adopted expressive of a grateful appreciation of his services to the town, and of a sincere respect for his character and memory.

The annals of an agricultural town are largely formed of "the unhistoric deeds of common life." Our honorable past, in its social, educational and religious character, was made by earnest and self-denying men and women—the fathers and mothers who here planted in hope, and bore faithfully the struggles and trials of life, and now "rest from their labors." To their industry, energy and enterprise—to their lives of toil, and sacrifice, and self-denial, how much are we indebted for the advanced culture and privileges of our times, and the multiplied comforts of our homes! In reviewing our more than four-score years of history, it is no less our privilege than our duty to hold in honorable remembrance their virtues, worth and example.

JOHN QUINCY DICKINSON,

son of Isaac and Cornelia (Coleman), Dickinson, was born at Benson Nov. 19, 1837, and was a paternal grandson of Capt. Joel Dickinson. Having pursued the usual preparatory studies in the academies at Poultney and Castleton, he entered the College at Middlebury, and was there graduated in the class of 1860. After his graduation, he was reporter and correspondent, at Montpelier, for the *Rutland Herald* during the sessions of the State Legislature in 1860 and '61; and in the winter of 1861-2 he was active in enlisting the company known as the Middlebury company for the 7th Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of that company, which was called Company C, in that regiment. This regiment left the State on March 10th, 1862, having been in camp at Rutland for about 6 weeks previous to that time, and it was sent to the department of the Gulf and the vicinity of New Orleans. He was present at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans, by the combined fleet

under Farragut and Porter in April 1862 and, in a letter published in the *Rutland Herald*, shortly afterwards, he gave an interesting and graphic account of that fierce and protracted combat. He served in that regiment during the remainder of the war of the Rebellion,—being appointed 1st Lieut. of his company on 9th Oct. 1862; Quartermaster of the regiment on 13th Sept. 1864, and Captain of Company F, in the same regiment on 22nd Aug., 1865. The two last offices he resigned on 10th Oct. 1865. The regiment to which he belonged participated in the expedition up the river above New Orleans in the direction of Vicksburgh, and also in the battle of Baton Rouge, in the summer of 1862, but was afterwards stationed at Pensacola, and in that vicinity, during the larger part of the time until the spring of 1865, though its re-enlisted men received the usual furlough as veterans during August and September 1864. The regiment was engaged with the troops sent on the expedition against Mobile in March 1865, and shortly afterwards was sent to Clarksville, Texas, and subsequently to Brownsville in the same State, where it was stationed when he resigned his commission in the army. At the time of his resignation, the war had for six months, been substantially closed. He returned to Vermont during his furlough in August and September 1864, and again in the summer and autumn of 1866, and, at the time of his death, was expecting to make another visit to his native State in the course of the then approaching summer.

Immediately after leaving the army he engaged in the lumber trade in the vicinity of Pensacola, in connection with Col. Peck of his regiment and another partner, but this enterprise was not successful, and was abandoned after it had been carried on for two or three years.

When the State government of Florida became newly organized under a reconstructed constitution, after the overthrow of the Rebellion, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Senate of that State, and he afterwards removed to Marianna, the shire-town of Jackson Co. and was appointed the County Clerk of that County, and he also became a colonel in the State militia. Having pursued legal studies, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law; and he was recognized as one of the most prominent, active,

and trusted of the leaders of the Republican party of Florida. His future seemed full of hope and promise.

As he was returning, at a late hour in the evening of Monday 3d April 1871, from his office to his house in the village of Marianna he was assassinated in a most cowardly manner, being shot down in the street when very near his house,—his left breast and side being pierced by thirteen buckshot and also by a ball, and his death being apparently the instantaneous result. The circumstances attending the transaction tend, with a force which seems irresistible, to the conclusion that the motive for his assassination was exclusively political, and that the deed was prompted by an implacable and fiendish spirit of revenge for his fidelity to his convictions of duty and to the principles which had been implanted in him by his New England nurture and education. He died unmarried. His assassins remain as yet unknown, and the guilt of blood unavenged rests upon the community in which he dwelt and died. He was buried at Marianna on the day succeeding his death, but his body was two days afterwards disinterred, and, under the escort of General John Varnum, the Adjutant General of Florida, was removed to Benson, and interred here, in the burial place of his kindred, on Wednesday 19th April 1871, in the presence of the largest funeral procession ever gathered in the town,—the attendance from the other towns in the County and vicinity being very large, and including the Governor of the State, the Rev. Mr. Smart of Albany, N. Y., and many who had been fellow soldiers with him in the service. A funeral discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, from Ps. xxxvii., 12-15, followed by an address by the Rev. Mr. Smart.

Though the hopes of friends have been so sadly taken away, yet to them remains the pleasant memory of his manly nature and character, and the consolation that the ruling principles of his conduct were noble and upright, and that, in the stern trials to which his duty called him, he was always sincere, faithful, and true. The development of a completed and finished manhood rests not on length of days. "*Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years. But wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age.*" (Wisdom of Solomon, iv., 8, 9.)

HON. LOYAL C. KELLOGG.

BY HENRY CLARK.

With deep sorrow the decease of the honored man whose name stands at the head of this article is announced. He died at the old homestead of the family, at Benson, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 26, 1872, after an illness of two weeks, in the 56th year of his age.

No citizen of our county could have passed away at his period of life, in the ripeness of his powers, enjoying the high regard of all classes of his fellow citizens, as does Judge Kellogg. He was esteemed as an individual of pure life, a friend considerate and faithful, a lawyer able and a judge commanding the confidence of all just men, as possessing an incorruptible honesty of purpose, which sought to declare correctly the law, and administer justice in accordance with its enlightened precepts. With such a pronouncement of his virtues and estimate of his character one might stop, for it expresses the eulogy of the man; but his public services and example demand a larger review of his public, judicial, and private life.

Loyal Case Kellogg, son of Hon. John and Harriot (Nash) Kellogg, was born in Benson, Feb. 13, 1816. His father was long a prominent citizen and able lawyer, in practice at the Rutland County bar, the associate of Rodney C. Royce, Charles K. Williams, Robert Temple, Chauncey Langdon, Jonas Clark, Gordon Newell, Robert Pierpoint, Rollin C. Mallory, Phineas Smith and others who made the Rutland County bar, in former years, among the foremost of the State. The son inherited the strong judicial mind and high qualities of character that distinguished his father, and in *personnel* strongly resembled him. Loyal received the education of the schools of his native town, and fitted for college, at Castleton and West Rutland. He entered Amherst college in 1832, graduating with honor in 1836. Among his classmates were Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg of Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Stewart Robinson, D. D., of Baltimore. Soon after his graduation he entered upon the study of law at Rutland, in the office of Phineas Smith, completing his studies with his father at Benson. He was admitted to the bar at the September term of the Rutland county court in 1839. He commenced the practice of law at Benson in 1839, and there continued until 1859, when he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, and removed to Rutland in 1860, and returned to Benson in 1863.

He represented Benson in the General Assembly in 1847, 50, 51, 59 and 71. In 1847 he was on the Committee on Banks, and in 1851 on the Committee on Banks and Revision. In 1859, he was placed on the able committee of that year on the Judiciary, which was composed of William Hebard,

Daniel Kellogg, Loyal C. Kellogg, George W. Grandey and John A. Child. He was also chairman of the Committee on Roads and of the special committee on the petition of Matthew Halloran for the commutation of the sentence for death to imprisonment for life.

At the session of 1871, Judge Kellogg made request of the Speaker that he should not be placed on any of the standing committees of the House, as the condition of his health would not allow continuous or arduous labor, which accounted for his not being at the head of the Judiciary Committee, to which he would very properly have been assigned. He was, however, on the Joint Committee on the Library, chairman of the committee on the bill providing for a general railroad law, and also on the committee on the purchase of an historical painting for the State House.

He was delegate from Benson in the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1870. He was also one of the eight delegates from Rutland County to the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and was elected its President.

He has been a director in the Bank of Rutland and in the National Bank of Rutland for the past 10 years. While a resident of Rutland, he was one of the vestrymen of Trinity (Episcopal) Church. His last official acts were performed as chairman of the committee to build the Rutland County Court House, in which he took a deep interest, and gave much time to the preparation of the plans.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Judge Kellogg at Amherst in 1869.

He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court by the legislature of 1859 and annually re-elected down to and including 1867, but declined to accept the last election on account of his health, in the following letter addressed to the Governor, and Hon. John Prout, of Rutland, was elected to fill the vacancy.

RUTLAND, November 4th, 1867.

To His Excellency, John B. Page, Governor:

SIR:—I hereby decline to accept the office of assistant judge of the Supreme Court, for the official year, to which I have recently been elected by the General Assembly.

This act, which is rendered necessary by the condition of my health, will sever relations which have always been pleasant to me, and I desire to accompany it with the expression of my most grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred on me by nine successive elections which I have received to this office, and for the generous kindness by which I have been sustained in it.

Very respectfully, sir, your servant,

L. C. KELLOGG.

Since his retirement from the bench, he had interested himself in historical studies, and had written many valuable communications for the press on subjects connected with local history of towns and the State. His last published communication was in the *Vermont Standard*, proving from official records that

"Slavery had no legal existence in Vermont." He wrote a history of the town of Benson for Miss Hemenway's *Gazetteer*, probably one of the most perfect town histories that has ever been written in Vermont. At the time of his death he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Vermont Historical Society, and President of the Rutland County Historical Society.

As a legislator, Judge Kellogg always stood in the front rank. His extended experience in the General Assembly for several terms, his practice at the bar and observation on the bench, and knowledge of the wishes and needs of the people, placed him in a position for presenting questions of importance and framing measures that were adapted to the common weal, and he added his earnest advocacy of every question to which his attention was directed, and generally with success. His value as a legislator was more apparent at the session of 1871. Under the biennial system the laws were to be adjusted to the existing condition of affairs, and he gave his attention to all statutes that were necessary to be amended to make them harmonious, and all the acts for that purpose were drawn and presented by him, which was a labor requiring great accuracy, and was a work that few could have undertaken and accomplished without a single omission. He had from observation, both on the bench and among the people, become firmly convinced that the time had come when the interests of the people demanded the enactment of a general railroad law, and he determined to become the champion of such a measure, and accordingly early in the session introduced a bill entitled "An act authorizing the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same" which he deemed best in order that the scheme might have a fair and impartial hearing, untrammelled by any other railroad question, should be referred to a committee of seven members, and the speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. Kellogg of Benson, Stetson of Enosburg, Graves of Bennington, Holt of Berlin, Walworth of Weybridge and Crosby of Brattleboro. The bill, although in its main features similar to the law of New York, met with the persistent and strong opposition of existing railway corporations, both within and without the State, who appeared in the hearing of the committee by their attorneys, and officers, and finally succeeded in influencing five of the committee to present a report (which had been prepared by the railroad lawyers) against the bill. Although Judge Kellogg did not present a minority report, yet he made a powerful argument before the house, reviewing the positions taken in the majority report—which was perhaps the greatest speech of his life. He had to succumb before the powerful railroad influence of the State, and his favorite measure was lost. Had he lived, it would have been presented with more force at a future session, and become a law, for it was in the interests of the people and against monop-

olies. It is to be hoped that some man will be found who will have the same Roman courage he exhibited to take it up where he left it, and press it to enactment against all the combinations that may be arrayed against it, for it is a measure requisite for the welfare of the people.

As a lawyer, Judge Kellogg ranked high. From the commencement of his career as a lawyer he was remarkable for his studious and reflective habits. His mind was broad in its range, and very harmonious in its development. He examined a case in its bearings, with logical discrimination. He became a learned and sound lawyer. His arguments, though perhaps not as ready as some of his associates at the bar, were exhaustive, as well from his own deductions as from investigation of authorities. But the grandeur of his position rested on the uprightness of his mind. As a member of the legal profession he deserved and acquired an enviable reputation for ability, learning and unyielding integrity. When once he planted his foot on a principle or elaborated a doctrine, it was done with firmness and few could move him. His distinguishing characteristic was that he laboriously and faithfully devoted himself to the discharge of his duty to his clients. He never trusted to any temporary inspiration. He was well grounded in legal principles and was familiar with the adjudications of the courts, and always prepared himself for each trial and argument methodically and elaborately. His addresses and arguments were clear, logical and forcible, but without ornamentation. They were the results of a close and careful examination of his cases. There was no parade or ostentation about him. The simplicity of his manner, his habitual candor and laborious research, commended him to the attentive consideration of those whom he addressed. His last appearance at the bar was at the September term of the Rutland County Court, where he made an able and elaborate argument in reference to the title of the county to the land upon which the old court house stood. His argument attracted the close attention of the court and the bar, and was his last public effort.

As a judge, he discharged his varied duties with conscientious fidelity. He examined all questions which came before the court with judicial learning, dispassionate fairness and impartiality which should ever characterize him who would worthily aid in the administration of justice, and he has given on the bench an illustration of the qualities which make the upright judge. He was clear, calm, courteous and decided. All things were done in order and deliberately. He will be remembered among those who have worn the judicial ermine with honor. He was more widely known as a judge than in any other position. His opinions were clear, compact and forcible. They gave evidence of extensive attainments, great research and a clear perception of the principles involved, and are characterized alike by deep thought and sound

practical judgment, and his fame will rest upon his judicial character.

He was accustomed to read much outside of his profession. In the interests of professional labor he was a constant reader upon subjects that interested him, and of general literature. His general information outside of his profession was extensive and varied. In his conversation he was agreeable and interesting. In his relations to all classes of the community, he was social, kind and considerate. Although Judge Kellogg adorned various official positions, he never sought office. His fidelity, the simplicity of his manners, and his integrity, as well as the clearness and strength of his intellect inspired confidence and recommended him to his fellow citizens. They knew that whatever duty he accepted, would be discharged creditably.

His death was not unexpected. The solemn warning he received to be ready five years ago indicated to him that his earthly career was drawing to a close. Since that period his constitution steadily failed. When having passed an honorable life, in the midst of his years the summons came. In his last hours he enjoyed all the comforts wealth could furnish, and far beyond that, he was blessed with the tender and ever watchful care of kind and tender friends, whose regard for his comfort knew no bounds. He saw the day of his departure approach without fear, but with a faith anchored in the promises of his God.

He was never married, but resided at the old homestead, in the family of his brother, L. Howard Kellogg, Esq., who, together with two other brothers, Harlan P. Kellogg of Chicago, and Wilbur F. Kellogg and one sister, Joanna M. Kellogg, survive him.

Thus has passed from earth, one whose services shall live after him, whose private life was above reproach. He has gone in the prime of his years, and his name and memory will be cherished in all communities. It is honorable and fitting that we should lay this wreath on his honored grave. Professional fame is transient, judicial reputation is limited. The warrior and statesman receive public honor, while the jurist and judge may be unknown. But the victories of peace are not less valuable than those of war. But he departs full of honors. He leaves a legacy of a well spent life and an untarnished reputation.

His funeral services were solemnized at the residence of his brother, L. Howard Kellogg, Esq., which had long been his home, and the home of his father, the old homestead that he loved so well. The services were solemn, brief and appropriate. There was no attempt at ostentation or display, but everything was conducted with that simplicity and seriousness which so became his character, and which would have been his desire if he could have expressed his wishes.

We regret that so few were present from other parts of the county, to unite in the last sad tribute of respect to one so widely known

and so well beloved as Loyal C. Kellogg. But the extreme cold weather, the difficulty of access to Benson and the bad condition of the roads undoubtedly prevented many from attending who otherwise would have been present. Among the prominent gentlemen in attendance were Hon. John Prout, Frederick Chaffé, William Gilmore and John W. Crampton, of Rutland; Hon. Rodney C. Abell of West Haven; Hon. Daniel Crofoot and Hon. Martin C. Rice of Benson.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and gentlemen from abroad quietly assembled at the house. In a front room of the house amid the books he so constantly and carefully studied, enclosed in an elegant burial case was all that remained of him so lately instinct with life and thought. He looked but little changed from what he was when last we saw him—perhaps a little more sallow and somewhat thinner—but it was the same quiet, calm, dignified man, lying as if in sleep or repose. In looking at him it was difficult to realize it was for the last time. The coffin was surmounted by a silver plate on which was engraved the name, date of death and age of the deceased. In each corner of the plate were beautifully chased crosses emblematical of his faith in the Saviour of the world.

The funeral services at the house were, as we have said, brief and simple. Rev. Henry M. Holmes, pastor of the Congregational church, made a few very brief and appropriate remarks, followed by a prayer by Rev. H. F. Austin,* pastor of the Methodist church.

A procession was then formed under the direction of Hon. Daniel Crofoot, and the remains carried to the village cemetery. Hon. John Prout and Frederick Chaffé of Rutland, H. R. Jones, M. D., J. S. Griswold, Hon. Martin C. Rice and F. W. Walker of Benson, acting as pall bearers.

At the cemetery the body was "committed to the ground—"earth to earth" by the side of his mother and among his kindred, there to remain until the resurrection morn—the Rev. H. F. Austin repeating the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal and Methodist churches appropriate to that act.

At the close of the services at the grave the family, relatives, friends and citizens of Benson assembled at the Congregational church to hold a public memorial service, the desk being occupied by Rev. Messrs. Austin and Holmes.

The services were opened by the singing by the choir, Montgomery's beautiful hymn.

"Friend after friend departs;
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end."

* Rev. Mr. Austin is known as the reviewer of Rev. Mr. Morris' "Science and the Bible; or the Mosaic Creation and Modern Discoveries," Schaff's "History of the Christian Church," and other works.—Ed.

Rev. Henry M. Holmes read portions of the 19th chapter of Job and of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians.

An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Holmes, after which, another Hymn was sung.

Rev. H. F. Austin then preached a discourse from Micah, vi. 8:

"He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

The context, he said represents a controversy between man and his Maker, in which God accuses him of ingratitude, which man admits and looks for the means of reconciliation. To obtain this, God requires something of man that is not beyond his comprehension, and which is for his best interest and that of society.

These three cardinal requirements embrace the whole duty of man. 1. To do justly. This is to give all their due. It is not confined to mere human creeds—they may be too exacting or too contracting, may require too much or too little. To do justly requires compliance with the higher law. There is a higher law, and when this conflicts with mere human law, the latter must yield. Human laws may be, and sometimes are unjust, and it would be wrong to submit to them; then we must resist them. As examples of obeying the law of God instead of man, he referred to Daniel and the Apostles. To do justly we must be just to ourselves. Most of us provide for ourselves, and procure clothes, food, gold, etc., but this is not enough we must also provide for our souls, we must also deal justly with others. There are too many Cains, who ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The golden rule covers the whole ground. We will do justly, if we obey the two great commandments, "Love God" and "Love thy neighbour as thyself." We must not only render unto Caesar, but unto God. It is not enough to abstain from crime and immorality, but the heart must be right—must be pure. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

2. To love mercy. Mercy is kind, loving, tender. Mercy is great when it tempers justice. Justice requires the punishment of offenders, while mercy would grant them an unconditional pardon, if consistent with laws.

The difference between justice and mercy was explained at some length. A judge might be just and take pleasure in sentencing a criminal to the full extent of the law, while the judge, who tempered justice with mercy, would pass the same sentence because compelled to do so and would regret it.

3. Walk humbly with thy God. To walk humbly with God is to, with meekness of heart, modesty of soul and with an humble and contrite spirit, seek a reconciliation with and become a friend of God, and to love Him and cheerfully to obey Him.

These three, "to do justice, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God,"

is all that is required of us. To fear God and keep his commandments is the whole duty of man.

He concluded with a sketch of the life and character of Judge Kellogg, as illustrating the teachings of the text.

Rev. Henry M. Holmes followed in brief remarks eulogistic of the character of Judge Kellogg and of the high appreciation in which he was held by the people of Benson, and the great loss they had sustained in his death, not only by them but by the people of the county and State.

After singing by the choir

"Mark the perfect man,"

the audience was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Austin.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF HON. LOYAL C. KELLOGG.

At a meeting of the citizens of Benson, the following resolutions were adopted in respect to the memory of their honored fellow citizen, Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to call, by death, from our midst, our revered and honored friend and townsman, Judge L. C. Kellogg;

Resolved, That in his death the town has lost one of its firmest and most devoted friends; the State a distinguished and honorable son; a wise and able legislator, and the Bar and Bench one of their brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we recognize in the life and character of Judge Kellogg, a true nobility. Firm and undaunted in the pursuit of justice and right, no temptation could move him from the path of rectitude and honor.

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory in fond and grateful remembrance, as one who has honored us, in his example and life, and of whom it may be most truly said, "He lives long who lives well."

Resolved, That we tender to the deeply afflicted and sorrowing family, our warmest sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and to the Rutland Herald for publication.

IN MEMORIAM LOYAL C. KELLOGG.

David E. Nicholson, from the committee previously appointed for that purpose, presented the following report:

To the bar meeting in presence of the Hon. Court now in session:

Your committee to whom was referred the subject of the death of the late Loyal C. Kellogg, respectfully report, that having seriously considered the same, they recommend the following recital and testimonial:

WHEREAS, Our late professional brother, and associate member of this high Court, Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg, has by disease and

death been taken from the counsels of the
 one, and the companionship of the other;
 therefore—

Resolved, that with a chastened submission
 to Divine Providence, we now invoke the
 recognition and the records of this Hon.
 Court to emphasize and perpetuate the meas-
 ure of our confidence and esteem for him who
 has representatively prolonged his useful life
 to us and to our successors, on the bench and
 at the bar, by the valued bequest, not only
 of his professional library, but by the richer
 inheritance of the fadeless example of a
 worthy and successful life.

Resolved, That, to the sundered family circle
 of the illustrious deceased, we send assur-
 ance of mingled condolence and congratula-
 tion—condolence for their great bereavement
 —congratulation for the priceless aggregate
 of surviving memories.

D. E. NICHOLSON,	} Committee.
M. G. EVERTS,	
C. H. JOYCE,	
D. ROBERTS,	
W. C. DUNTON.	

In presenting the resolutions, Mr. Nichol-
 son paid a feeling and eloquent tribute to the
 memory of Judge Kellogg, which was appro-
 priately responded to by Chief Justice Pier-
 point, who ordered the resolutions placed on
 the records of the Court.

JUDGE KELLOGG'S BEQUEST TO THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

At a session of the Rutland County Court,
 the present term, the Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler,
 Chief Judge, announced that he had received
 a communication from L. Howard Kellogg,
 executor of the Will of Hon. Loyal C. Kel-
 logg, formerly a Judge of this Court, informing
 the court and bar of the bequest, by Judge
 Kellogg, of his Law Library to the County of
 Rutland, for the use of the bar, etc. He then
 presented the following

LETTER FROM L. HOWARD KELLOGG.

BENSON, VT., March 15, 1872.

To Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, Judge; Hon.
 J. B. Bromley, First Assistant Judge and
 Hon. Bradley Fish, Second Assistant Judge,
 the members of the legal profession:

Gentlemen:—It becomes my duty as the
 Executor of the last Will and Testament of
 my brother, Loyal C. Kellogg, deceased, to
 place in the possession of the proper custodian,
 the Law Library of said deceased which he
 has bequeathed to the County of Rutland by
 the fourth Article of his Will, which reads as
 follows:

"I give and bequeath to the County of
 Rutland aforesaid, all of my books belonging
 to my Law Library, now at Rutland, to be
 kept in the Court House of said County for
 the use of the Judges of the Courts, and the

members of the legal profession who may
 attend the Courts in said County."

Said library is now in the office of the
 County Clerk, and is subject to such use as is
 designated by the said Will.

In discharging this trust, I do most fully
 rely that your Honors, and the members of
 the bar, will make such provisions for the
 safe keeping of said library, and such regula-
 tions regarding its use, as will most fully car-
 ry out the evident intention of the testator.

Faithfully yours,

L. HOWARD KELLOGG.

The foregoing communication having been
 read, on motion of David E. Nicholson, it
 was ordered and the Court appointed Warren
 H. Smith, John Prout and Rodney C. Abell
 a committee to present to the Court a suitable
 acknowledgement of the bequest therein men-
 tioned.

The Committee, subsequently, (Monday,
 April 15th) presented a report which was
 ordered placed on the records of the Court
 and a copy furnished to L. Howard Kellogg.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

STATE OF VERMONT, Rutland County, March
 Term, 1872.

To the Honorable County Court:

Your committee, to whom was referred the
 communication of the Executor of the last
 Will and Testament of the Hon. Loyal C.
 Kellogg, advising of the bequest of his Law
 Library to the County of Rutland, for the
 use of the Court and the members of the bar
 attending said Court, and that said Library
 has been delivered into your custody; for the
 purpose of suitably acknowledging said be-
 quest, report:

That in this bequest by Judge Kellogg we
 have assurances of the high regard in which
 the testator held this, his native county, and
 the kind remembrances he had of his asso-
 ciates of the Bench and brethren of the bar.
 And this presentation of his very choice and
 valuable collection of books calls upon its re-
 cipients to provide a safe and suitable place
 for its deposit, that the beneficial objects of
 Judge Kellogg, in making said bequest, may
 be fully secured.

That the thanks of the Court and bar are
 due and are hereby tendered to L. Howard
 Kellogg, the Executor, for this early execu-
 tion of his trust, with assurances that this
 legacy is highly prized and shall be properly
 provided for and safely kept in the place and
 used, for purposes for which it was bequeath-
 ed, by his brethren.

W. H. SMITH,	} Committee.
J. PROUT,	
R. C. ABELL.	

RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD.

FROM "THE POETS AND POETRY OF VERMONT."

Mr. Griswold, the patron of American Po-
 ets, was born at Hubbardton, Rutland Coun-
 ty, Vermont, February 15, 1815. A great

part of his early life was spent in voyages. He afterwards studied divinity, and became a Baptist clergyman. He has been associate editor of *The New Yorker*, *Brother Jonathan*, *New World*, and several Boston and Philadelphia journals. In 1842, he edited *Gracian's Magazine*. In 1850, he projected the *International Magazine*. He had a more extensive literary acquaintance, probably, than any other man in the country. The "*Poets and Poetry of America*," he edited in 1842; "*The Prose Writers of America*," in 1846; "*The Female Poets of America*," in 1849; "*Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution*," and "*Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire*," in 1847. His other works are "*The Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century*," "*The Sacred Poets of America and England*," *Curiosities of American Literature*," "*The Biographical Manual*," "*The Present Condition of Philosophy*," and a serial volume of miscellaneous poems, published in 1830. But few of his own poems have been preserved. He is best known as a biographer, critic and antiquary. Our literary annuals he knew by heart, and no man of letters has done more to present the claims of American literature to the world. Both his mind and disposition were complex. He alternated between the extremes of feeling; yet he possessed, with all his peculiarities, a most exact sense of justice, and though at times, as a critic, dogmatic and severe, still he was nearly always the friend of the weaker party. In 1842, he resumed his ministerial profession. His sermons were his finest compositions, and delivered with taste and eloquence. He died in New York city, August 29, 1857.

TO JANE.

WRITTEN IN THE ALBUM OF A NEAR RELATIVE.

Alone sat Hagar in the wild,
Alone with Ishmael her child,
And through the sultry mid-day air
Sent up to Heaven her earnest prayer.
Oh, lovely Hagar! keen thy woe,
Thine agony that few may know;
Yet, though forsaken and alone,
One star benignant on thee shone;
And, as thy gaze was turned on high,
Its light made all thy anguish fly.
Oh, lovely Hagar! keen thy woe,
But God forbade thy tears to flow.

Remember her example, Jane!
When comes, as come it will, the pain
Of broken faith and heart-felt wrong,
For these, alas! to life belong.
When dark thy sky, when woes assail,
Bend not before the chilling gale,
But upward turn thine eyes, to Him
Whose love nor change nor death can dim.
However dark thy way may be,
The same bright star will shine on thee
That turned to joy the bitterness
Of Hagar in the wilderness.

BRANDON.

FROM MANUSCRIPTS LEFT BY THE LATE HON. ANDERSON G.
DANA, M. D., LL. D.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Neshobe, the charter name of this town, it retained 23 years; the patent being dated Oct. 20, 1761, while the Act of the legislature, confirming the organization of the town, and changing the name to Brandon, was passed, Oct. 20, 1784.

To avoid confusion, the name of Brandon will be adhered to, except in copying from proprietors' or other records.

The settlement of towns, in a wilderness region as extensive as was that of Vermont, is influenced in some measure by laws similar to those which govern contagious diseases. The proximity of neighbors, and distance to other settlements, are weighty considerations with him who seeks a home where "the war-whoop of the savage might wake the sleep of the cradle," and where great care and vigilance would be necessary to guard his little flock from destruction by the wild beasts of the forest. Hence, we see that the settlement of towns in this State, especially on the west side of the Green Mountains, which commenced at the southern extremity of the State, progressed northward from town to town, with considerable regularity in the order of time. A similar order of time is noticed, too, in the issuing of patents, with the exception of the town of Bennington, which was chartered in 1749; when there was an interval of 12 years before any town north of it received a patent.

It was during this interval that the French war broke out (1755) which extended in its operations from Canada to the adjoining colonies of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, and which was finally terminated by the great battle fought on the plains of Abraham, near Quebec, Sept. 13, 1760, in which the British arms were victorious. The French, disheartened by their losses, were thrown into great confusion; and on the 18th of September the remainder of the troops and the city of Quebec were surrendered into the hands of the English." General Amherst, who had previously taken Ticonderoga and Crown Point, arrived before Montreal, Sept. 8, 1760, "which place with the whole province of Canada was surrendered to the British."

This event at once awakened attention to

the territory of Vermont, the adjoining province of which had been transformed from a hostile to a friendly neighbor. Applications for charters of towns were now made in rapid succession to Benning Wentworth, the Colonial governor of New Hampshire, who was disposed to grant them on the most liberal terms, so that the principal towns in the Counties of Bennington, (excepting the town of Bennington,) Rutland and Addison, were chartered in 1761. In most of these towns there was an interval, however, of several years between the time the patents were granted and the commencement of settlements. By the terms of the charters an ear of Indian corn was required to be paid annually by the grantees of each town until December, 1772; after which, one shilling proclamation money was to be paid annually for each 100 acres.

In 10 towns of Rutland County whose charters were granted between the 26th of August and the 20th of Oct., 1761, settlements were commenced at the following periods:

Pawlet, 1761; Danby, 1763; Clarendon and Rutland, 1768; Castleton and Pittsford, 1769; Tinmouth, 1770; Poultney and Wells, 1771; Brandon, 1772.

In this progression of settlements, Brandon, it is seen, was the last in the order of time compared with the towns south of it, whose charters were obtained as early, or during the same year.

The settlements north were, with very few exceptions, all commenced at a later period. Col. John Chipman made a "pitch" in the town of Middlebury as early as 1766; but left soon after, and did not return until the Spring of 1773, when he with Judge Painter, Benjamin Smalley and a few other families, commenced the first settlement, intended to be permanent, in that town. But they, with others who came before the Revolutionary war, all left immediately after its commencement, and did not return until it was over.

While the women and children, however, were thus compelled to abandon their new homes, and return for a season, from whence they came, the men generally joined the defenders of their country, substituting, for a time, the weapons of war for the implements of husbandry.

Brandon remained the frontier town on the north, where the settlement was not broken up by the war. In a few instances men

took their families to a neighboring town, or vicinity less exposed, to remain during the confinement of their wives. The record of births in the town, however, shows that there was no breaking up of the settlement by the war, these births having occurred at various periods of its duration.

"Pitching," before purchasing, was the common practice for several years. Indeed the purchase money, or consideration, was at that early day of such small account as to deter no one from coming into the town to settle, who had made up his mind to seek a home in the wilderness. Besides, the purchase of a proprietor's right, or any number of acres on such right, gave to the purchaser no advantage over any one else who had not purchased, of selecting any particular lot, until surveys were authorized to be made, which was not until September, 1774. It was the policy of the proprietors however to encourage settlements by the most liberal means, for at their meeting, when they first "voted to lay out 110 acres for a first division lot," they also voted, that "each man shall hold his lot by pitching until he can have opportunity to survey it." A committee was appointed at this time, with "full power to employ a surveyor, &c.," and who were directed "to begin on the business by the first Monday of September next," to which time the meeting was adjourned "to the house of Nathan Daniels, in Neshobe." That meeting was held at Williamstown, Mass., June 15, 1774, and was the first meeting held by the proprietor's when any action was had in relation to surveys.

Although many pitches were made before title could be obtained to any particular tract or lot, the settlers had no fears of being ousted or disturbed in their possessions as the whole town was open to new comers, with the exception of a few spots here and there, which were indicated by the smoke issuing from log-houses or the burning of a fallow of "new land."

Of the original proprietors, two only came into the town to reside, Josiah and Benjamin Powers, both of whom died before the close of the Revolutionary war.

The first tree felled in this town, with a view to settlement, was in the month of October, 1772, when Amos Cutler, then a single man, came from Hampton, Ct., made an opening, and built a cabin, which he occu-

pied alone during the following winter. It is doubtless true, as stated by himself and others, that he was the first white man that ever passed a winter in this town. April 5, 1773, John Ambler and David June, his son-in-law, came into the town from Stamford, Ct., and made their pitch jointly, south of and adjoining Mr. Cutler, and extending, as it was afterwards surveyed, to near the north line of Pittsfield.

In the next class of settlers are included those who came here previous to, or during the Revolutionary war; who are named in the order of time, as near as could be ascertained, at which they came. These were Josiah Powers, Elisha Strong, Thomas Tuttle, Joseph Barker, John Mott, George and Aaron Robins, Benjamin Powers, Jonathan Ferris, Joshua Goss, and Samuel Kelsey. All but the last two are supposed to have been here before the commencement of the war.

In Thompson's History of Vermont, an error occurs, under the head of Brandon, where it is stated that the settlement of this town was commenced in 1775; whereas we have in addition to much record testimony, two living witnesses, to prove the correctness of the earlier period above mentioned, Dea. Ashael June, and Stephen June, his brother. The former was brought into town by his parents in November, 1773, his father having returned to Connecticut at that time for the purpose of removing his family. The other was born here, Sept. 11, 1774, and both have resided here since that time. See biographies elsewhere.

"Pitching," as we have said, was the uniform practice with the primitive settlers of selecting the lots which they designed for their future homesteads. For example, Mr. Cutler who made his pitch in October, 1772, did not purchase till June, 1774, when he bought the original right of Stephen Brown. In September after, he had his first division surveyed with which he covered his pitch, and soon after a second division, adjoining the first, thus bringing together 220 acres.

Such then was the mode in which these pioneer settlers and those who came to town at later periods selected their homesteads. When and where the original settlers on the principal farms in town commenced, will be seen under the head of personal notices.

Several settlements having been thus com-

menced before any action of the proprietors providing for surveys, it was thought proper to notice them in their order, before introducing the proceedings of the proprietors the first meeting of which, (except the one to organize, required by the charter, of which no record is to be found,) was held at Williamstown, Mass., the proceedings of which, with those of subsequent meetings, we copy from their records.

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

By a provision in the charter, Capt. Josiah Powers was to give notice to the proprietors, of the first meeting for the choice of officers, which was to be holden on the last Tuesday of November, then next, of which meeting he was to be the moderator.

The next meeting of the proprietors, so far as the record shows, was not holden until 1774, and then in accordance with the following notice:

"According to a legal warning published in the Boston Gazette, to warn the proprietors of the township of Neshobe, on Otter Creek, to meet at the house of Benjamin Simonds, in Williamstown, (Mass.) on the 15th day of June, 1774, at one of the o'clock, afternoon. Met, according to warning and opened sd. meeting.

1. Chose Elisha Strong, Moderator, and Abraham Hard, P. Clerk.

2. Voted to run out the town lines, map the corners, and scale the Creek.

3. Voted to lay out the town plat and acre lots near the centre of the town, to accommodate.

4. Voted to lay out 110 acres, for a first division lot, the 10 acres, as a reserve for highways, if needed, through said lots. Each man shall hold his lot by pitching, until he can have opportunity to survey it.

5. Voted that a Committee be chosen to lay out sd. town and lands. Doct. Benjamin Powers, Thomas Tuttle, Isaac Davis, Gideon Wheeler, and Robert Muzzy, chosen said committee, with full power to procure a surveyor to run out the town lines and the plat of acre lots.

6. Voted that the committee shall go into the town of Neshobe, and begin on the business of laying out the sd. lands, by the first monday, of Sept. next.

7. Voted that all the Mill places on Neshobe river that runs into the Creek, shall be reserved for the public use and benefit of said town, with a small quantity of land to accommodate each mill-place, and that a committee, to be chosen by the proprietors, shall have power to dispose of the mill places.

Voted to adjourn this meeting to the first monday in Sept. next to the house of Nathan Daniels in Neshobe." "Attest, ABRAHAM HARD, Proprietors' Clerk."

The next meeting was the first the proprietors ever held in Neshobe, and was in accordance with the adjournment of the last, September, (first Wednesday), 1774.

1. Met according to adjournment, and opened sd. meeting at the time and place.

Voted to choose an addition to the committee for laying out sd. lands, &c. Amos Stone, John Wheelan, Noah Strong, and Benjamin Powers, Jr., were chosen.

2. Voted to raise 23 pounds, L. M. on the proprietors lands, to be by assessment on each right.

3. Chose Obadiah Wells to collect sd. tax.

4. Voted to lay out 110 acres for a 2d. division, 10 acres for highways if needed through said lots, if the proprietors shall allow it after this date. Said lots to be laid out in the same manner as the first.

5. Voted to lay out the 2d. Div., by pitches, and to begin on the first day of November next after date, Sept. 6th day, 1774.

6. Voted that Elisha Strong, and Roger Stevens, are to have the privilege of the lowmst falls on Neshobe river, to build a saw-mill and grist-mill on; the saw-mill to go by the first of January next, and the grist-mill to be built within two years from this date; and if accomplished within two years, they are to have the privilege given to them; but if the said Strong and Stephens do not complete and finish their mills within said time, they are not entitled to said vote."

This meeting is adjourned to the first monday in November next, at one of the O'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Nathan Daniels, in Neshobe.

Attest, ABRAHAM HARD, *P. Clerk*."

"September 6. 1774. Then run for the town Plat in Neshobe. From the center of the town, run west, 60°, North, 100 rods thence north, 40 west, 100 rods—thence west, 12 south, 6 rods, to the center of the plat—thence south, 82 rods—thence east, 42 rods, to a beach staddle to begin at, being the south-east corner—thence west, 84 rods, to a small beach—thence north, 164 rods, to a beach staddle—thence east, 84 rods, to a stake—thence south to first bounds began at, being a beach staddle. Four rods through the middle, north and south, east and west, laid for a highway.

THOMAS BALDWIN, *Surveyor*."

The next meeting of the proprietors, of which there is any record, was held in accordance with the following notice:

"Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixth part of the proprietors of Neshobe, in the County of Rutland, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors, these are, therefore, to notify sd. proprietors that they meet at the dwelling house of Capt. William Gage, in Danby, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1780, at 10 of the o'clock in the morning. Then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. Choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

2. Choose a Proprietors Clerk.

3. See if the Proprietors will lay a tax to defray the expenses of laying out said town lines and acre lots, and other necessary charges that have already arose.

4. Lay out the 3d. Div. to each proprietor's right, and transact any other business thought proper on said day.

Bennington, Feb. 5th day, 1780.

JONAS FAY, *Assistant*.

Test, SILAS WHITNEY, *Pr. Clerk*."

"Met according to the warning, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, 1780, at the house of William Gage, in Danby; meeting opened and proceeded to business according to law.

1. Chose Gideon Horton, Moderator, to govern said meeting, and Silas Whitney, Clerk.

Voted to adjourn to Wednesday the 4th day of Oct. next, at nine o'clock, A. M. to this place.

SILAS WHITNEY, *Clerk*."

"October 4th, 1780. Met according to adjournment.

1. Voted to lay out the 3d Division, according to the method of the 2d Division.

2. Voted to appoint a Committee of three to make a plan of the town.

Thomas Tuttle, Noah Strong, and Nathaniel Sheldon, were appointed sd. Committee.

3. Voted to raise a tax of three dollars on each proprietor's right, to defray charges of laying out said town. Chose John Mott, Nathaniel Sheldon, and Thomas Tuttle, to make the assessment of said tax.

4. Voted that Nathan Daniels be the Collector of sd. tax.

5. Voted to choose a Committee of three, to take care of the mill-places in Neshobe, where Roger Stevens partly built mills, and dispose of the privilege, with five acres of land around the falls where Roger Stevens set a sawmill, to some person who shall undertake to build the mills.

Gideon Horton, Thomas Tuttle, and Nathan Daniels, were appointed sd. committee.

Voted to adjourn to the first Wednesday in June next, at nine o'clock in the morning, at this place.

SILAS WHITNEY, *P. Clerk*."

"Met according to adjournment.

Chose John Mott, Moderator.

Adjourned to the first Wednesday in September, 1781, to the house of Capt. Burt, in Danby, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SILAS WHITNEY, *P. Clerk*."

"Met at the time and place, the first Wednesday of September, 1781—opened the meeting and made choice of Thomas Tuttle, Moderator for the day.

1. Voted that two of the former Committee shall be empowered to sign the sd. survey bills that are brought to their satisfaction from Thomas Baldwin's hand-writing, by the proprietors of said town of Neshobe.

2. Voted that the 3d Div. lots be laid out as they shall fall by draft, and to commence the first Monday in April, 1782, and to be

two pitches a day, until they are all got through.

3. Voted that this meeting be adjourned to the last Thursday of March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to the house of Solomon Bingham, in Timmouth.

S. WHITNEY, *P. Clerk.*"

As some of the proceedings of the proprietors were afterwards revoked, they are here omitted.

"Timmouth, March, (last Thursday.) 1782.

Met according to adjournment, and chose Thomas Tuttle, Moderator, and Nathaniel Sheldon, Clerk *Pro tem.*

Adjourned to the first Wednesday of October next, to the house of Elihu Smith, in Clarendon, to 10 o'clock, A. M."

"Met at the time and place, according to adjournment, Gideon Horton, chosen Moderator.

1. Voted to appoint a Committee of three to settle the accounts of the proprietors with the treasury of the three dollar tax. Gideon Horton, David June, and Silas Whitney, appointed sd. committee

2. Voted that nine pounds be worked out from Pittsford line to the Mills in Neshobe, and that Nathaniel Sheldon be the man to see that the work be done, for which he is to have four shillings and six pence a day, for work on the sd. road.

2. Voted that Gideon Horton, David June, and Nath'l Sheldon, be a committee to carry the chain to lay out lands.

3. Voted that no Surveyors shall survey or lay out land in Neshobe before they are sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties, and that no Committee or chairmen shall carry the chain before they are sworn.

Adjourned to the last Wednesday in February next, at ten o'clock, A. M., to this place.

SILAS WHITNEY, *Clerk.*"

"Met according to adjournment. Chose Thomas Tuttle, Moderator.

1. Voted to reconsider the vote laying out 30 acres, and to lay out 50 acres for a third division, and five acres allowance for highways.

2. Voted to begin the pitches the 2d Monday in March, 1783, and make two in a day, and that Thomas Tuttle, jr., receive the pitches and return them to the Clerk.

Adjourned to the 1st Wednesday in June, 1783, to the house of Widow Spencer, in Rutland, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

SILAS WHITNEY *P. Clerk.*"

(Widow Spencer's house was kept as a tavern, and situated near the foot of Sutherland's Falls, on the east side, near the south line of Pittsford, on the old road to "Tie.")

"Met according to adjournment, at the time and place.

1. Voted to choose Capt. Tuttle, Nathan Daniels, and Noah Strong, as a committee to lay out the after drafts of the public rights.

2. Voted that the body of pine timber

be reserved for the view of the proprietors. John Mott was appointed a committee to carry the chain to lay out land. John Sutherland chosen proprietors' Clerk.

Adjourned to first Wednesday in Nov. 1783, to the house of John Sutherland, in Neshobe, at the mills, at 12 o'clock at noon.

SILAS WHITNEY, *Pr. Clerk.*"

"November 5, 1783.

Met, according to adjournment, at the house of John Sutherland, in Neshobe, and opened the meeting.

1. Chose Gideon Horton, Moderator.

2. Voted that the 50 acre pitches stand good till the next meeting.

3. Voted that David June, Nathan Daniels, John Sutherland, Capt. Tuttle and Noah Strong be a committee to lay out the highways from Pittsford line to the Mills—thence to Capt. Tuttle's house, thence to the creek—4 rods wide. Then from Pittsford line on the creek, 2 rods wide to Sudbury line. Then from Pittsford line to Noah Strong's and Leicester line, 4 rods wide. Then on the west side of the creek, from Pittsford line to Sudbury line, 4 rods wide.

4. Voted that 3s. 6d. per day be paid for what work is done on the road from this time to the first day of April next, and from that time till the next meeting, 5s. per day.

5. Voted that John Mott, Noah Strong, and Ephraim Strong, be a committee to take account of work done on the road, and make return, &c.

6. Voted that a tax of 5 dollars be laid on each right for making highways through the town of Neshobe. John Mott was appointed Collector.

7. Voted that the former committee make out this tax-bill, and that Gideon Horton be the treasurer of sd. tax.

8. Voted that 5 acres of the third division of the school right be laid out on and around the largest falls above the mill falls.

Adjourned to the first Wednesday of October, 1784, to this place, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, *P. Clerk.*"

October, 1784.

Met, according to adjournment, and made choice of

1. Thomas Tuttle, Moderator, and Gideon Horton, Pr. Clerk.

Test, John Sutherland, *Pr. Clerk.*

2. Voted to accept of three high ways through the town—that by Noah Strong's, through the east part of the town—the middle road by David June's to the mills and creek, west road by Ephraim Strong's, in the west part of the town.

3. Voted to excuse John Mott from collecting the five dollar tax, and chose Nathan Daniels in his stead.

Adjourned to the 5th day of Jan., 1785, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to the house of Lorin Larkin." (Larkin now resides at the mills, which he purchased of John Sutherland.)

"January 5, 1785.

Met, and the meeting opened.

Voted that the acre lots be drawn for and recorded. Finding that the Records of the proprietors were destroyed when the town was burnt by the enemy, therefore, to save cost of laying the town and lots over again, it is now Voted that Thomas Baldwin's Field-Book, shall be well examined and drawn off into survey bills, and such survey bills as the proprietors' Clerk and two of the committee shall attest and sign, are to be accepted as good surveys, and no surveys shall be accepted from Baldwin's Field-Book, except such as are signed by Baldwin, or the proprietors' Clerk and two of the committee.

Voted that Thomas Tuttle, Noah Strong, and Nathan Daniels be the committee to sign the survey bills from Baldwin's Field-Book, when they are examined.

Voted that all surveys by a sworn surveyor, and signed by two of the committee, shall be accepted by the proprietors.

Voted that the 50 acre pitches stand good until the next meeting, and that the proprietors' Clerk receive the pitches.

Voted that Jedediah Winslow, Nathan Daniels and Nath'l Sheldon, be the committee to receive and examine the accounts for work done on the highway, and deliver them to the Treasurer of the five dollar tax.

Voted that this meeting be adjourned to the first wednesday in April next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to the house of Lorin Larkin.

GIDEON HORTON, *P. Clerk*

Although the proprietors continued to hold their meetings for many years, as their business after the organization of the town related solely to their private interests as land owners, it is not deemed worth the while to copy farther from their records, excepting extracts from two of their meetings at which they made the final divisions on their rights, as follows:

"Nov 1, 1786.

Voted to lay out 25 acres on each right, for a 4th division."

"GIDEON HORTON, *P. Clerk*."

"December, 1794, first Wednesday.

Voted to lay out 20 acres on each proprietor's right, for a 5th division."

"GIDEON HORTON, *P. Clerk*."

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

The organization, by the choice of the necessary officers, took place Oct 7, 1784. The law then in force required that such proceedings should take place at the time of the annual town meeting, which was then, as now, in the month of March, but the legislature, then about to meet at Rutland, soon after confirmed their doings by a special Act, the preamble of which sufficiently explains the reason of its passage, and the origin from which the town derived its name.

"AN ACT to establish the doings of a certain town meeting in the town of Neshobe, and to alter the name of the said town of Neshobe.

Whereas, the inhabitants of the town of Neshobe, in the month of March last, were not sufficient in number to organize themselves as a town and choose town officers, as the law directs, but upon the increasing of the number of said inhabitants, they did, on the 7th day of October instant, meet and choose town officers: And whereas, the inhabitants of said town have requested that the name of said town of Neshobe be altered to that of Brandon; Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that such proceedings in the choice of town officers, and other acts as were had by the inhabitants of the town of Neshobe, on the 7th day of this instant October, 1784, which would have been valid and according to law had they been had and done in the month of March, as the law directs, be, and they are hereby established and confirmed as legal and authentic as though the same had been had and done in the said month of March, and that the said town of Neshobe shall be ever hereafter called and known by the name of Brandon

Secretary's Office, Rutland, October 22, 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an Act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, on the 20th day of October instant.

Attest, MICAH TOWNSEND, *Secretary*."

CHARLES JOHNSON

came to this town towards the close of the last century. He married Nabby Holt, Sept. 11, 1799. He was by trade a tailor, which business he followed more or less for a great part of his life. He was constable of the town, from the year 1804, for a long period, and died Feb. 2, 1859, aged 85. In his form he was considerably below medium height, but well proportioned. He was erect, and remarkably quick in his motions. And though he lived to an advanced age, his death was hastened by a fall which injured his head, rather than by any disease or infirmity incident to a long life.

CAPTAIN JOSIAH POWERS

was originally of Littleton, but afterwards of Greenwich, Mass. His name is first in the charter, and he was authorized to call the first meeting of the proprietors, and preside until they were organized.

He became by far the largest land owner

in the town, having commenced purchasing 'rights' of his co-grantees soon after the patent was issued, which he did for considerations merely nominal; some as low as 5s. a right. His first purchase was in November, within a month from the date of the charter. He was doubtless the prime mover in obtaining the charter, and as a sufficient number of names attached to the application, or petition, was all that was necessary to obtain a patent, the Colonial Governor, Wentworth, being desirous of encouraging settlement, he obtained the signatures of his neighbors to the required number, probably by an understanding with some of them to take their shares if a patent could be obtained. He owned at one time some 3,000 acres, but he continued to sell as he had opportunity, so that previous to his death he had disposed of most of his land.

He came here to reside in 1774. In July of that year he is named in a deed as "of Greenwich, Mass.," and on the 3d day of November after, he is set up as "of Neshobe," &c.

He resided on the place since known as the Daniel Goodenow farm, now in possession of Dea. Elijah Goodenow. His log house was some 50 rods south-westerly of the present dwelling. The place is indicated by apple trees still standing there. Mr. Powers was the first in possession of this place. He had two daughters, Susan, wife of Noah Strong, and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Nathaniel Sheldon. Mr. Powers and his brother, Dr. Benjamin, were the only two of the original proprietors who came here to reside; they both died before the close of the war. Josiah was drowned in attempting to ford a stream on horseback, which was swollen by a flood, while on his return from Windsor, where he had been to attend the legislature, in October, 1778; this is partly presumed however, that is, that he was returning from Windsor, as all accounts agree that he was drowned in this manner, about that time, and when returning from abroad, where he had been on public business; and the Journal shows that he was a member, and in attendance on the legislature at that session at Windsor, and his name, although often occurring before in the town records, nowhere appears after that period.

DR. BENJAMIN POWERS,
brother to Capt. Josiah Powers, was also

from Greenwich, Mass. and is named in deeds to him, dated in September and November, 1774, as "of Neshobe." He was a physician, and said to be an intelligent and worthy man. He died near the close of the war. Deeds were executed by him in 1780, while deeds from the administrators on his estate were dated in 1783.

He is presumed to have been a single man, as his heirs named in a deed dated in 1783, were all children of his deceased brother, Josiah.

He was the first physician that settled in this town, but from the sparseness of its population, he could have had but little professional business, and his principal employment was that of dealing in lands, of which he was a large proprietor.

AMOS CUTLER

was the first white man ever known to have passed a winter in this town. He came here in the month of October, 1772, from Hampton, Ct., his native town, made an "opening" and built a cabin, which he occupied "solitary and alone" during the next winter, having no other companion than a faithful dog. He was then 23 years old and single. In the fall after, he returned to Hampton and was married to Amy, daughter of Jacob Simonds, Nov. 23, 1773; the father of the bride performing the ceremony, he being a magistrate.

Mr. C. purchased of Josiah Powers the original right of Stephen Brown, for the consideration of £10. On this right he had a first and second division of 110 acres surveyed, adjoining each other, and covering his "pitch," which was in the southerly part of the town, and comprised his homestead during his life.

He had served some time as an apprentice to the blacksmith's business in Connecticut, and was the first of that trade here, although his work was rather rough, having but few tools, and those made by himself. The work of the mechanic at that day, however, was very simple; that is, such as he was allowed to do in the colonies, the British government compelling the people here to purchase from the mother country, or "go without," by forbidding the manufacture or fabrication of almost all articles of necessity or convenience. But while the people were obliged to resort to England for their horse-shoes, they were permitted to "set" them, and to do some

other specified acts which must be done here, or not at all.

Mr. Cutler's skill as a blacksmith was probably about equal to the state of the times, and as the restrictive measures to which we have alluded were nullified by the Revolution, the trades were soon supplied with operatives quite equal to the demand. Mr. Cutler's principal object, too, being that of farming, he gradually left his trade as others engaged in it. One act, however, he performed before retiring from this "profession," which is deemed worthy of a "passing notice."

Soon after the first fulling-mill was built and put in operation here, an accident happened, the breaking of the crank, which occasioned sadness to the settlers as well as the owner, it being the most important and expensive part of the mill, and another could not be obtained from any nearer point than Connecticut, whence this was brought. In this state of things, Mr. C. suggested that he might possibly repair it, if the people would "turn out with their hand-bellowses and assist him." To this they readily assented, and after burning an extra quantity of charcoal for the occasion, they commenced "heating up," having selected a place beside a flat rock which was to be used as the anvil. The puffing and blowing of these hand bellows was kept up to the highest pitch, the iron being so massive as to require a powerful blast to obtain the requisite heat. At length the huge iron was placed upon the rock, and the welding heat found to be produced, the cheering news of which rapidly spread through the town.

This incident will doubtless seem trivial to some youthful readers who may chance to see the notice of it, but to the inhabitants of that day a fulling-mill was appreciated as a most important acquisition to the town.

Mr. Cutler had two sons and four daughters, all married. They are noticed elsewhere.

He was of about medium height, with large head, short neck, fat and good-natured; full of anecdotes, especially such as related to the primitive settlers in the town, and incidents which occurred at an early period of its history.

He died, Mar. 13, 1813, where he commenced 46 years before.

JOHN CONANT, ESQ.,

anative of Ashburnham, Mass., was born Feb. 2, 1773. He came to this town in 1796, and purchased of Simeon King and Joseph Hawley, "one half of the mills and water power in the village," for the consideration of £160; deed bearing date Dec. 23, 1796. He had served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner, and the knowledge thus acquired, added to superior mechanical talents, was of great service to him in the important business which he established, and in superintending the valuable buildings and works of his own, erected in after years.

By subsequent purchases he became the proprietor of the entire water-power in the village.

In 1816, he built the stone grist-mill, still standing at the head of the lower falls; and in 1839, he erected the brick-mill below it, which, at the time, was one of the best structures of the kind in the State.

In 1820, he erected the furnace* in the

* At this furnace was cast the old "Conant stove"—the first stove made in the State, and a great invention for the time; and which was the wonder of the farmer's kitchen, and sold in all the villages around and abroad, till the more convenient "rotary" came in for competition. It was the first stove we ever saw—our father bought one and brought home as a surprise;—and never was anything brought into the house that created such an interest, it was the inauguration of a new era in the culinary kingdom—the pleasant old fire-place with the swinging crane of well filled pots and kettles, hearth-spiders with legs and bake-kettles and tin-bakers to stand before the blazing logs and bake custard pies in—all went down at once and disappeared before that first stove, without so much as a passing struggle. We do not know whether there has been one kept in the State to this day—there should be as an antiquarian relic—Ed.

Since the above was in print we have received the following from John A. Conant, son of John Conant: "You are right in saying that 'The Old Conant Stove' was the first cooking stove cast in the State. Stoves with ovens, but without boilers, etc., had been previously made to some extent.

The State was being supplied with cooking stoves previous to 1819 by a House in Troy, N. Y., who had their castings made in Philadelphia. The 'Conant Stove,' and others that soon followed, took the place of the Troy pattern.

The first 'Conant Cook Stove' was made in the autumn of 1819. Castings for the same having been obtained from the Pittsford Iron Works. The work of erecting a blast furnace in Brandon going on at the same time, and resulted in supplying a superior quantity of iron for stove making. Unlike most of the furnaces the castings for stoves, potash kettles and almost every variety of iron castings were made directly from the brown hematite ore of the region. The business proved a success and was prosecuted by Father and Sons for a period of thirty years, and was the life of the town."

village, the first blast of which was made in October of that year.

To this establishment, long and familiarly known as "Conant's Furnace," is this village chiefly indebted for the impetus then given, and for its continuous growth and prosperity.

No man's name has been more intimately associated with the town of Brandon for the last half century than John Conant; not, however, on account of the public positions he has held, but from the nature, extent, and successful prosecution of his business operations for a long series of years, which gave employment to a large number of persons.

In all public measures for the improvement of the place, or for the advancement of literary or religious objects, he took an active part; and where money was required to carry forward such measures, or for such objects, his zeal was most prominently exhibited in his liberal contributions.

In 1823, he took into copartnership two of his sons, Chauncey W. and John A., under the firm name of "John Conant & Sons," by which the business of the furnace, store, and other collateral branches was conducted for many years, and until he withdrew from the firm, and from active business, or rather to the care of his private affairs; for he was always busy while he lived, until disabled by an organic affection of the heart, which however did not arrest him in his course of habitual activity until he had passed his four-score years.

He represented the town in 1809, and at different periods—in all, four times; held various town offices, and was a justice of the peace for many years. He was the first postmaster after the office was removed to the village, which he held till 1829.

He was one of the electors when Harrison was chosen president.

In his religious character and life, he maintained an unshaken fidelity to the cause which he had publicly espoused, and to the church where his vows were recorded, of which he was long an efficient member and deacon.

If, in earlier life, his strong denominational attachments led him to be somewhat uncharitable in his views, he became, in later years, liberal in his feelings towards all evangelical Christians; cordially uniting with them in meetings and measures for the advancement of the common cause. Of the Baptist de-

nomination, however, in the State, and the church in this town, he was while he lived an acknowledged pillar.

He was first married at Ashburnham, December, 1793, to Chara, daughter of Wait Broughton, by whom he had 9 children, all of whom, but one, survived him. His wife died, December 12, 1851, aged 79. He married, two years later, Mrs. C. Phillips Bowman, of Chicago, Ill., who still survives him.

In his person he was of about medium height, full built, with plump, muscular limbs. He spoke with a gentle smile, and however much in earnest, he was unimpassioned in manner and voice, and deliberate in his enunciation. His remarks on public occasions were usually brief, but pertinent and sensible.

He died, June 30, 1856, in his 84th year.

DAVID JUNE

was a native of Stamford, Ct., and was born Sept. 9, 1746. He came to this town on the 5th of April, 1773, in company with his father-in-law, John Ambler. They made a joint pitch at the south part of the town, to which Mr. June added, by subsequent purchases, making in the whole 225 acres, which comprised his homestead at the time of his death. Mr. Ambler, who is noticed elsewhere, died in about three years after he arrived in town.

Mr. June having made an "opening," and built him a log-house, returned to Stamford, in Nov. of the same year, and moved his family, consisting of a wife and two sons, into their new house. As there were no roads within several miles, nor any other guide to their opening but marked trees, freight or baggage could be transported only on the backs of horses, or men's shoulders. Mr. June came with two horses, upon one of which the family rode, with the exception of himself, and the other bore the goods. The eldest son, Daniel, then in his 4th year, rode behind the mother, the youngest, Asahel, in her lap; Mr. June on foot, leading the laden horse and bearing upon his own shoulders no light burden.

The concluding part of this journey, of some 250 miles, was fatiguing almost to exhaustion, to Mrs. June who was, then but 21 years and 8 months old. At length her fortitude, of which she possessed a large share, began to give away, when Mr. June, walking by her side and bearing his own heavy bur-

den, encouraged her with the assurance—"we are almost there, we shall soon get there," &c., &c. Thus it was that this pioneer family first entered the town.

Here, where the first tree was felled by his own hand, was the homestead which he occupied for 46 years, and until his death, which occurred on the 24th day of June, 1819, in the 74th year of his age. His wife, Prudence, died April 17, 1797, aged 45. He was married a 2d time. Although his education, like most farmers of that day, was quite deficient, yet his sound judgment, good sense, and unshaken integrity, rendered him exceedingly useful in the management of town business.

He was first on the committee appointed by the proprietors, before the town was organized, to lay out the principal roads "from Pittsford to Leicester, and from Pittsford to Sudbury, on the west side of the Creek, and from Pittsford to the mills, now the village, on the east side of the Creek, ("four rods wide.") He was often appointed to some service by the proprietors, and after the town was organized he held some office almost constantly for the first 20 years. He was selectman ten years, being one of the board, chosen at its organization.

Mr. June had 4 sons and 3 daughters, who survived him. Daniel, and Asahel, the two oldest, were born at Stamford, Conn.; Daniel, May 8th, 1770; Asahel, February 6th, 1772. It seems fitting, for reasons which will appear, that these two brothers should be joined in this brief notice. They commenced in company, in the spring of 1793, immediately after the younger brother had arrived at the age of twenty-one, on the place, since so well known as the June farm, then an unbroken forest. Their original deed, which was from Doct. Nathaniel Sheldon, was executed to Daniel and Asahel June, for 81 acres, to which they added largely by subsequent purchases. Here they built, first their log houses, which were on the west side of the road as it now runs, but which were supplanted some years after by framed houses.

These brothers, thus united in their business relations were also harmonious in their religious and political views. Their domestic relations too were fitted to strengthen the common ties of family kindred, their wives being sisters (daughters of Jacob Simonds, Esq.) In their early manhood, each was

captain, in succession, of the same militia company, distinguished for its discipline by being placed on the "right of the Regiment," at military musters. Both, too, were appointed deacons of the Congregational church which office Deacon Daniel held till his death, Dea. Asahel being appointed to the vacancy soon after.

Each had a large share of the honors and burdens of the town offices which were filled by none more faithful or intelligent.

Thus these brothers labored and worshipped together for 37 years, when, on the 28th day of April, 1830, while they were at work together in the field, Dea. Daniel was killed by a singular accident. He was in the field at work with his cattle, prying up a stone, when the chain broke and the stone, flying up, hit him under the chin, instantly breaking his neck; without a moment's warning, he was hurried into the presence of Him to whom, in his accustomed family worship he had just addressed his last prayer. In his death, which was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends, his family, and numerous relatives, sustained an irreparable loss. To the church, his death was indeed a heavy blow, and as such, has ever been felt by all its elder members.

He married Lois, daughter of Jacob Simonds, Esq., by whom he had 4 sons. She died, Mar. 16, 1836, aged, 69. Asahel, married Anna, sister of the latter, by whom he had 4 daughters. She died, July 21, 1849, aged, 73.

Stephen, the 3d son of David, was born Sept. 11, 1774, and was the first child born in this town. He married, for his first wife, Sally, daughter of Amos Cutler, by whom he had 6 children; 4 sons and two daughters.

She died July 17, 1823, aged 43. He married for 2d wife, the widow of Samuel Gray, Jr. Mr. June commenced on the farm now in possession of his son, Elijah, adjoining on the south, the north line of Josiah Rossiter, formerly Amos Cutler. Here too he subdued the forest and made the "wilderness bud and blossom." Although now in his 86th year, he says he has never failed of attending and voting at every freeman's meeting or annual town meeting since he became a voter. To him, and his elder brother, Dea. Asahel, I am greatly indebted for many of the facts and incidents noticed in this work.

David, son of David, was born, January 27, 1779. He married Emily, a daughter, also, or

Jacob Simonds, Esq., Nov. 25, 1802. This "three fold cord"* remained unbroken, for nearly 28 years, until the death of the older brother before noticed: David removed in 1806 to Lyons, New York, where he and his wife are both still living. The daughters are noticed elsewhere.

CAPTAIN STRONG AND FAMILY.

Capt. Elisha Strong, commenced on the Governor's lot, so called, on the west side of the Creek, embracing the present farms of Jesse Hines. He purchased for £50, Oct. 21, 1784, of John Shumway, the 1st and 2d divisions of Nehemiah Fuller. He was moderator of the first proprietor's meeting held in this town, in September, 1774. He was somewhat infirm in his lower limbs on account of rheumatic affections, but of great power in his arms. He always rode; if he went any great distance from his house, and carried a very large cane. He was one evening returning from Pittsford, through the woods, when near his house a man darted from behind a tree, and seized his horse by the bit; at the same moment Captain S. applied the huge cane to the head of his assailant, and his spurs to his horse by which he at once extricated himself and reached his house in safety; two muskets were discharged, in quick succession, after he had broken the hold of his immediate assailant, convincing him that three men had lain in wait for his return.

On reaching his house he found his face and bosom so besmeared with blood and brains, as left no doubt that he had dispatched his adversary as suddenly as he had been attacked by him. Capt. Strong died near the close of the war.

The late Ebenezer Drury, Esq., of Pittsford, and the widow of Capt. Strong, were the administrators of his estate.

NOAH STRONG, the eldest son, commenced on the "Goss place," now known as the town farm. He was among the earliest of settlers. He purchased of Samuel Beach, then of Rutland, for £24, the original right of Thomas Sawyer, deed dated Aug. 5, 1774. Also, (for 5s.) of his father-in-law, Josiah Powers, the original right of William Frye, dated Jan. 26, 1775. He made several other purchases afterwards. His first log house stood near the

river, and a little south-easterly of the present dwelling-house on the farm. Although somewhat remote from the other settlers, he escaped a hostile visit during the war.

He married as before noticed a daughter, (Susanna) of Josiah Powers, an original proprietor, and first named in the charter. He had 7 children, all but one of whom were born in this town—the first two, during the war—the third, during that period, was born at Clarendon. He built the first mills, long known as "Strong's mills," on the site of the present marble works of Dea. E. D. Sheldon. Mr. Strong sold his homestead containing then 180 acres, to Mr. Joshua Goss, for the consideration of £480, deed bearing date, Jan. 23, 1796, and moved to Muskingum, Ohio.

DEA. EPHRAIM STRONG, brother of the last named, after the death of his father, remained in possession of the place for several years. He purchased of his brother Noah, for £200, 14 acres of land, with one half of the grist-mill and saw-mill thereon, known as "Strong's mills," deed dated April 2d, 1793. Here he resided till his death, May 19, 1824, aged 66; the only one of his father's children who remained in town till their death. He was a deacon of the Baptist church. He was unable to walk for several years before his death, on account of rheumatic or paralytic affections. His widow, elsewhere noticed, survived him 26 years, and died at the age of 91. She was a daughter of John Ambler. Dea. Strong had no children, except an adopted son, Hiram Bigelow Strong.

REUBEN STRONG, another son of Elisha, enlisted and served in the army during the Revolutionary war. He was a man of remarkable physical powers, and as brave as he was powerful. He was in Fort Washington at the time it was captured. Col. McGraw, then in command of the Fort, having refused to obey the summons to surrender, sent in the night before by the British General, kept up the resistance till morning, when finding himself overpowered by numbers, he finally capitulated. Strong proposed to his friend and townsman, Chandler Tuttle to "run the lines," saying he was determined to sell his life if need be, to the best advantage, rather than be taken to the prison-ship. Tuttle assented; Strong took his gun by the muzzle and in both hands and with the power and suddenness of the onslaught, wielding his musket from right to

* That is, three June brothers married three Simonds sisters.—Ed.

left, he mowed his way through the line so quickly that he escaped the few random shots fired by the astonished and panic stricken guard; and now for the chase; Strong soon found himself rapidly gaining on his pursuers, while Tuttle began to lag. Of the pursuers two Indians soon got the lead, and while Strong was gaining, his friend was losing in the flight, and finally overtaken by the two Indians, who dispatched him in a moment, by cutting his throat. Strong casting his eye over his shoulder at the instant, saw the act. In this, almost miraculous manner, Strong escaped, having nothing left of his musket but the barrel and a small portion of the stock near the end of it. This he kept as a memorial of that thrilling scene.

Among the many instances of personal prowess to which the Revolutionary war gave rise, it may well be doubted whether there was one more daring and successful than that here related of Reuben Strong.

He returned, at the close of the war, married, and had two sons born in town. He finally removed to the West.

ISAAC, another son of Elisha, purchased of Alexander Beebe, the other half of Strong's Mills, for £130, deed dated May 8, 1790. He too emigrated to the West.

ELISHA was the other and youngest son of Capt. Strong. He, with his other brothers, Reuben and Isaac, went to the West.

Capt. Strong had three daughters, all married in this town.

KESIAH married Samuel Kelsey, who came to town during the war. They had eight children, two of whom were born before the close of the war.

DEBORAH married Solomon Tuttle, son of Capt. Thomas Tuttle.

OLIVE married Jacob Bacon, who was first to commence on the Samuel Capron farm, adjoining Leicester line.

JOHN AMBLER

came from Stamford, Ct., in company with David June, his son-in-law. They arrived Apr. 5, 1773; made their pitch jointly at the south part of the town, adjoining the south line of Amos Cutler. Mr. Ambler's career was a brief one, his health being always infirm. He died of consumption, May 5, 1776, aged 42. This was the first death of an adult that occurred in town. His widow died, July 14, 1785, aged 55. They left 9 children.

PRUDENCE, the oldest, was the wife of David June. She died, April 17, 1797, aged 45.

JAMES married a sister of Samuel Seely Schofield. He built the first fulling-mill in town, on the small stream which crosses the road between Jonathan Goodenow's and Elijah June's. He went to Huntington, where he died, June 23, 1833, aged 84.

JAMES, the eldest son of the latter, was born in this town, May 12, 1785, and is still living in Huntington. He has been much in public life, so that the name of James Ambler, jr., has long been familiarly associated with the town of Huntington. He was 9 times a member of the legislature, between the years 1812 and 1833.

EBENEZER, another son of John, went to Huntington with his brother James, and died Apr. 26, 1826, aged 71.

MOSES enlisted in and served during the Revolutionary war. He afterwards settled in Tinmouth, where he died. He held the office of justice of the peace for a great number of years. He, with Reuben Strong and Chandler Tuttle, were "regulars," who enlisted in Brandon "for three years, or during the war."

WILLIAM, the youngest of the sons, was a physician of considerable reputation, in those days. He went to Lyons in the State of New York, in 1806, where he died. Dr. Ambler married Lucy, daughter of Simeon King, Apr. 30, 1797.

LYDIA married Dea. Ephraim Strong, and died at "Strong's Mills," as the place was formerly called, Oct. 20, 1850, aged 91.

THEODOCIA married David Finney. She died in this town, Oct. 24, 1813, aged 49.

MARY married Samuel Seely Schofield and moved to Huntington, where she died, Apr. 29, 1859, aged 94.

DEBORAH died, single, at Tinmouth, Nov. 16, 1777.

CAPT. NATHAN DANIELS

was also a pioneer settler. He made his "pitch" in 1774, on the place since known as the Douglas' and afterwards as the Blackmer farm, where he continued 22 years, and until he left town. The first proprietors' meeting holden in this town, was at his house, Sept., 1774. Till then their meetings had been held out of the State.

He married Lydia, daughter of Capt. Thomas Tuttle, by whom he had 8 children, whose births are noticed under that head.

He was much esteemed by his townsmen, as is shown by the amount of public service which he performed. He represented the town 4 years next succeeding its organization, excepting the first year. He was scarcely of medium height, but stout built, and very active in his movements—was enterprising and public spirited, and accumulated a handsome property for that day. He sold to Benajah Douglas, July 23, 1795, for £625—390 acres of land including the farm above noticed, and removed to Paris, N. Y.

DEA. JEDEDIAH WINSLOW

was a pioneer settler, having been one of those who came in 1773. He pitched on the north-east side of the Creek, near the road leading from the village to the Blackmer bridge. He is supposed to have been a native of Rochester, Mass., although his residence before coming here, was at Barre, in that State, where 8 of his 12 children were born; the first being born in Rochester, and all of them in Massachusetts. He is said to have been a sea-faring man, which may account for the different towns in which his children were born. He was a man of great physical powers, being tall and of large limbs. He was remarkably shrewd, good-natured, and a great manager in the perilous times of the Revolution. At the formation of the Congregational church, in 1785, he was chosen the leader or moderator until a pastor was settled, which did not occur till 7 years after, occasional preaching, only, being had.

Three of his daughters were married in town, the wives of Joseph Larkin, Jonathan Dodge (his first wife), and John Lull. The last two died here—Mr. Larkin removed to the north. Two of his sons, Calvin, who married a daughter of Timothy Goodenow, and Thomas Goodspeed, who married a daughter of Capt. Nathan Daniels, went to the West.

JUSTIN, purchased the homestead, together with several other tracts, and lived to the age of 82, having died Nov. 10, 1851. His wife died six days before this, leaving 3 sons, and one daughter, Mrs. Bachellor.

Dea. Winslow died April 5, 1794, aged 69.

JOHN WHELAN

was one of the number who came to town in 1773. He had resided a few years in Pittsford. He pitched on the place now owned by Elam French, which then extended east-

erly and included the present farm of Mrs. Barnes. He had four sons, Peter, James, John, and Eli, and one daughter. The latter, Hannah, married George Seaton, son of John Seaton who married the widow of John Whelan, of course the mother of his son's wife. Seaton, the father, occupied the house now Mrs. Barnes' in the right of his wife during her lifetime. She died, Sept. 11, 1815, aged 76.

Of the sons of Mr. Whelan, Peter, being the oldest, was probably the principal manager in business matters, as would appear by the records of purchases and sales of lands. James Wheelan commenced on the farm now owned by Riley Hull, and formerly known as the Dea. Wooster farm. Mr. Whelan having exchanged with the latter for the place which he occupied till his death, which occurred May 5, 1829, aged 66. The other sons left town for the West, many years ago.

James Whelan died without issue.

DEA. JOHN MOTT

was from Richmond, Mass. His first purchase was of Josiah Powers, Nov. 8, 1774, for £15, 100 acres, on the right of David Vernas. Also of James Stone for £12, 55 acres. Also of Thomas Tuttle, June 13, 1780, for £13, all his title to the right of Edward Brown, including one acre in the town plat, and a pine lot.

He came to this town in 1775 where he continued to reside till 1812. He made his first pitch on the place where he continued to reside while here, although he bought and sold other lands to a considerable amount.

In town offices and trusts he was much employed. He was seven times chosen a selectman, and three times a representative to the general assembly. He was a deacon of the Baptist church, of which he was a leading and efficient member. In his person he was above medium height, and of strong physical powers. He had an active mind, and somewhat of a decided will. He built the house still standing on the premises, now in possession of Alvinzo Dyer, when there was but one other two-story house, out of the village, in town. He had 4 sons and 5 daughters.

He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards captain of a militia company.

He removed in 1812 to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died in 1839, aged 84.

GIDEON MOTT,

half brother of Dea. John Mott, purchased of him, June, 1784, for £11, two lots, of 55 acres each; one adjoining on Amos Cutler, and the other on the Gilbert, now the Locke brook. On the latter he made his 'pitch.' His house stood on the north side of the road leading from Elijah Keeler's to the Locke farm.

When he commenced here there was but one house north of him, on the old stage road, and that was Noah Strong's. He had 3 sons and 3 daughters, born in town. Milo O. Mott, a son, born at Royalton, in 1808, to which place his father removed, is the only member of the family now residing here.

SAMUEL MOTT,

brother of Dea. John, purchased of Gideon, his brother, Dec. 30, 1786, 55 acres, being the half of two 3d divisions on the rights of Lampson and Fales. He also made other purchases of small tracts: he was, by trade, a blacksmith. He was the first to commence on the present farm of J. Walton Cheney, Esq., made his "opening," and had his shop a few rods south of the dwelling-house of Mr. C. and on the west side of the road as now laid out.

NATHANIEL FISK

was from Danby, where he had resided for several years before coming to this town. His first purchase was of Zadoc Hard, Nov. 16, 1774, for £40, 110 acres joining on Leicester south line. He purchased of Case Cook, Nov. 26, 1788, the farm which his son, Nathaniel, occupied till his death. He also purchased of Aaron Perry, Dec. 3, 1791, for £175, 110 acres, joining on the south line of Leicester "and west on said Fisk's home-farm. It is presumed, notwithstanding his early purchase, that he did not move into the town until after 1784, six of his children being born in Danby and the youngest of the six born there Jan. 18, 1784, while the first of the two born in this town was on Dec. 3, 1787. This was Edward, who came into possession of the homestead after the death of his father. The other, a daughter, and the youngest, was born, March 24, 1789. She is the mother of Senator Douglas.

Mr. Fisk had 4 wives by whom he had 8 children.

CAPT. THOMAS TUTTLE

came to this town about the year 1774. He had resided a few years previously at Tin-

mouth, but was last from Pittsford, as appears by some of his deeds of purchase. He first settled on what has since been known as the Farrington farm; his house being near the creek, and the present road to Sudbury, a few rods from the railroad crossing. His original survey here contained 110 acres, and is dated Sept. 27, 1774. Among other "metes and bounds," it is described as joining on Abraham Hard (since known as the Horton farm). Here, Capt. Tuttle's log house was burnt by the Indians in 1779, as also those of his son, and son-in-law Barker. Capt. Tuttle sold this place to Eddy, of Clarendon, Sept. 8, 1786, then containing (by an additional purchase of 10 acres,) 120 acres, for £200, and moved to the village. He had 5 sons and 2 daughters, all, or most of whom, were of adult age when he came to town, and with the father, performed their full share of war duty, in the defence of the town against Tories and Indians. One of his sons, Chandler, who enlisted "for during the war," was one of the prisoners taken at the surrender of Fort Washington, and lost his life in a bold attempt, with Reuben Strong, to escape by flight; a remarkable case of intrepidity, which is noticed in speaking of the Strong's.

Capt. Tuttle was the first delegate chosen to represent the settlers of the town, and attended the convention holder at Dorset, Sept., 1776. He was again chosen and attended March, 1778, after the formation of the first constitution of the State. He was selectman the first two years after the town was organized, and was moderator of almost all the town meetings while he remained an inhabitant. He was a man of fine presence, tall and well proportioned; of good sense, and much respected as a worthy and useful citizen. He, and all his family, went to the West.

Solomon, son of the latter, married Deborah, daughter of Capt. Elisha Strong.

GEORGE AND AARON ROBINS.

These young men were brothers and single. They were from Petersham, Mass., and came to this town about the commencement of the Revolutionary war, perhaps a little before, made their pitch, and built a log house on the place now owned by N. T. Sprague, jr., and occupied by Oren Morgan; adjoining on the north, the south line of Elam French. Their widowed mother kept house for them.

They were bold and resolute, as is shown by the sequel; fond of hunting, and sharp-shooters. They had often been heard to say that they would never be taken alive, as prisoners, by the Indians. At an early hour in the morning, in the month of November, 1777, they went out in company with two other young men, Carley and Whelan, on a hunting excursion; probably in accordance with a previous arrangement, by the early hour at which they left. On returning they were told to run for their lives, for there were a great many Indians in the swamp, (about 100 rods north,) and they had been lurking about in sight—some of them had been to the house. George asked his mother how many she supposed there were; She replied, as many as 6 or 8, when they said if there were no more than she supposed, they would risk them, and urged her to get them something to eat, being very hungry, which she did as quickly as possible, and with trembling anxiety. George told the others to eat, and he would stand outside as sentry. Very soon the Indians made their appearance over a little hill north of the house, when George fired, and instantly they returned a volley which brought him down. His comrades rushing from the house attempted to take him up, when he told them to run, for they could not help him. They crossed the river running close by, when Aaron, being a little behind the others and somewhat impeded on the opposite bank by the dense alders, was hit by a tomahawk in the neck and fell back into the river, when he was quickly dispatched by the Indian who threw the tomahawk from the opposite bank. The other two made good their escape and gave the alarm, which was sent to the Fort at Pittsford.

This body of Indians numbered, as was afterwards ascertained, between one and two hundred. Their object in coming in so large a body, was to attack the Fort at Pittsford. Immediately after this affair, however, a council was held, when the Indians decided to make their retreat as rapidly as possible, the Chief telling them it was of no use to think of taking the Fort, if that was a specimen of the Yankee courage which they would have to encounter; and besides, it was evident, from the attack by so few, that a large body was near, &c. In this case each party was doubtless greatly deceived in the

number of the other, the Robins party in supposing there were but some 6 or 8 of the Indians, the number seen by the mother, and the Indians in presuming from the boldness of the attack that a large body was near, of which these men were the outpost, or sentinels. All traditionary accounts agree that Robins fired first. Had there been no greater number of the Indians than the mother saw and reported, they would doubtless have been repulsed, as these sharp-shooters would covet the opportunity, it was said, of meeting twice their number of Indians in open fight.

The inhabitants of the town, and also of Pittsford, assembled promptly on the alarm being given, and buried these brothers near where they were killed. Here their remains rested until the 4th of July, 1810, when they were exhumed and removed to the village burying-ground; at which time, being the anniversary of American independence, a very large collection of people assembled from this and the adjacent towns, on which occasion Dea. Asahel June, who had been captain of the first company of militia, was chief marshal of the day, and Major Micah Brown commanded the two militia companies. The Marshal and the Major are both still living, and residents of the town.

JOSEPH BARKER

came here before the war, and commenced on the lot then adjoining on the south to that of Capt. Tuttle, where he continued while he remained in town. His house stood on the north side and some distance from the road to Sudbury, near where the railroad now crosses.

He married Martha, daughter of Capt. Thomas Tuttle, by whom he had 10 children, all but one, the 2d, born in Brandon; and 4 of them during the war. One among many proofs that the inhabitants did not retreat from their homes during that period, as was the case with the settlers in all the towns north of Brandon.

Nov. 1779, the Indians made a second hostile visit to the town (the first being in the Fall of 1777 when they killed George and Aaron Robins); at this time they burnt a saw-mill and the houses of Capt. Tuttle, his son, and that of Mr. Barker; the latter they took a prisoner, leaving his wife and a child of 14 months. Left houseless and alone Mrs. Barker sat out to go to Noah Strong's, a distance of more than three miles. Night coming on and having gone as far as the deserted

log house where the Robinses were killed, 2 years before, finding herself unable to proceed farther, she remained here for the night, during which time she had a child born, with no other person present than the other child she brought in her arms. Here she was found the next day by her father and others who were in search of her, and being then properly cared for, both she and her infant daughter did well. The latter, whose name was Rhoda, was married and moved to western New York.

Mr. Barker, feigning himself sick, kept the Indians who had the immediate charge of him awake by his groanings, until the latter part of the night, when finding them, one laying on each side of him asleep, he cautiously crept from between them without their awaking, made his escape, and found his wife the next day.

In the account of this affair as published in Thompson's Gazetteer there is an error as to the time when it occurred. It is there stated to have been in 1777, at the time the Robinses were killed, whereas it was 2 years later, as is shown by the record of this extraordinary birth. Besides, the only other child she had, then about fourteen months old, was born in Sept., 1778, nearly a year after the Robinses were killed. The time of Mrs. Barker's marriage too, being Jan. 13, 1777, as appears of record, is sufficient to settle the question.

Mr. Barker was by trade a shoemaker and the first in town. He was twice chosen a selectman, and several times as constable. He also held many other town offices. He removed to the West.

DR. NATHANIEL SHELTON

was an early settler, probably was here before the war, as he is known to have been here during its continuance. He was a large land owner, by purchase, and by marriage. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Josiah Powers. He first resided in the house near the creek, built by his father-in-law, Capt. Powers, and lastly on the Farr farm, on which he was the first to commence, and was also the owner of most of the Dodge farm, now Jared Ives', joining on the south, and of a large part of the Junes' farm on the north, which he sold to them. He bought and sold lands extensively, but had a reputation, not common to the "land jobber," of being an upright man in his dealings. He

sold the Farr farm to Salmon Farr, Sen., Feb. 25, 1796, for £320, and soon after went to the West. He was a physician by profession, but did not offer himself I believe as a practitioner, except occasionally, the pursuit of other business being his principal object. His title as Dr., however, was generally appended to his name, in the doings of the proprietors, and afterwards of the town, in the several appointments conferred upon him.

JONATHAN FERRIS

was from Stamford, Ct. He purchased of John Ambler, Mar. 30, 1776, for £28, "York money," the first division on Nathan Chase, 110 acres, bounded on the north line of Pittsford, and is the farm now in possession of Ichabod Paine. Ferris lived single, and died at an advanced age. For several years before his death, he was under the guardianship of the town.

BACON FAMILY.

NATHANIEL BACON, Sen., from Chesterfield, N. H., purchased Dec. 23, 1778, of Ezekiel Powers, for £100, first division of 110 acres, on the right of Josiah Powers. Also, same date, of Mary Eddy, for £300, one whole right which she held from Josiah Powers. These purchases embrace the well known Bacon farm near the village. To this place, succeeded his son, Nathaniel, where the latter remained till his death, at the advanced age of 92. His wife, Melisse, was sister of Mr. Frederick Scofield. She died Mar. 16, 1842, aged 79. They had two sons and one daughter; the latter, wife of Jedediah Holcomb Esq., only, survives the father. Mr. Bacon, the last named, was a man of uncommon physical powers, and could chop, it was said, more timber in a day than any other man in the town. His industry too, was proverbial, for he continued to labor, from habit and choice rather than necessity, to a great age. The writer saw him, raking after the cart, on the day he was 90 years old, Aug. 18, 1855. He died, Jan. 9, 1858.

JACOB BACON, commenced on the border lot, adjoining the south line of Leicester, and since known as the Samuel Capron farm, now in possession of his son Chauncy. He married Olive, daughter of Capt. Elisha Strong. He went to the West.

PHILIP BACON, brother of the latter, purchased of Daniel McCollum, Dec. 16, 1791, for £30, 40 acres, lying south and joining on

Nathaniel, jr. He also purchased of the latter, in 1792, a tract from the south part of his "home farm," since known as the Capt. Parmenter farm. He went to the West.

GIDEON HORTON, SEN.,

was from Colebrook, Ct. His earliest purchase was of the first division on the right of William Farr which was surveyed to him, Nov. 11, 1779. He did not reside here, however, until about the year 1783. He purchased of Stephen Hard of Arlington, Aug. 10, 1785, for £150, 200 acres, described as the "same farm on which Abraham Hard in his life time resided."

This farm included hog back and extended westerly to the Creek. Hard's log house, was on the flat, west of hog back. He made several other purchases. He was the first town clerk after the town was organized, and held the office for 2 years, when he was succeeded by his son, Hiram. His wife was a sister of Benajah Douglas, Esq. His father, Benjamin, then above 70 years old, came into town with him, where he died, Jan. 13, 1803, aged, 93. Gideon occupied, at the time of his death, the brown house still standing on the premises of Chester Winslow Esq., east and next to his dwelling house. He died, Dec. 16, 1801, aged 67. His widow died, Oct. 24, 1827, aged 91.

HIRAM, Judge, his eldest son, made his first purchase of Thomas Tuttle, July 16, 1784, for £28, 80½ acres, on the rights of Silas Lampson and John Corning. Also, Aug. 2, 1786, of administrators on the estate of Josiah Powers, for £107, 19 shillings, a large amount on several rights, described. He also purchased of his father Dec. 3d, 1791, for £300, 200 acres, being the homestead of the latter. He was first to commence on what has since been known as the Dea. Jonathan Merriam farm, and later as that of Dea. Powers.

Here he kept the records during the three years in which he succeeded his father as town clerk. He was much esteemed for his intelligence and uprightness, was a justice of the peace for many years and Judge of the County Court. Was a selectman five years and represented the town in the general Assembly 6 years, one more than it has been represented by any other person. He married Sarah, daughter of the late Ebenezer Drury of Pittsford, and had 8 children, 2 sons and 6 daughters, born in this town.

Four daughters were married here. Clarissa, the eldest, to Samuel Pease, who resided in the house now owned by J. E. Higgins, Esq.; Lucy to Doct. Joel Green; Anna to Oliver M. Smith, his first wife; Orpha, to Dr. Smith of Shoreham, her first husband. Judge Horton was a deacon of the Congregational Church. He removed to Malone about the year 1809, where he died.

MAJOR GIDEON, JR., continued in town till 1808, when he sold the place where he had resided for many years, since known as the Oliver M. Smith farm, and moved to Hubbardton, where he erected mills and other works on extensive water-power, included in his purchase there, by which a little village was built up, since known as 'Hortonville.' Seven generations of this family have resided here. Benjamin Horton, the father of Gideon, senior, died here, Jan. 13, 1803, aged 93. Gideon, jr., who was his grandson, has a granddaughter in town, the wife of Franklin Farrington, Esq., and they have a grandson born in this town.

JOHN SUTHERLAND

was from Rutland (Sutherland's Falls), which were named after his father. He built the first grist mill in town, which was at the 'lowmost falls,' in the village. Roger Stevens had previously built a saw-mill at the same place, which was burnt by the Indians in 1779. James Sutherland, father of John, purchased of Abel Stevens, Dec. 18, 1779, for 80 bushels of corn, 110 acres, being the first division on the right of Tilly Wilder, "embracing the falls and mill privileges in the village," which he sold to his son, John, March 5, 1781, for £10, the description being the same as above. It is doubtless true, as is affirmed by the 'oldest inhabitants,' that John Sutherland built the first grist-mill in town, and that as early as 1780, as he is known to have resided here and tended the mill as early, and for several years after the above date. Besides, he is set up in the deed from his father, Mar. 5, 1781, as John Sutherland of "Neshobe, Miller."

The fact that he resided here at this time as a 'miller,' is another proof that the settlement was not broken up on account of the war, as is remarked under the notice of "mills." He sold, July 1, 1784, for £300, to Lorin Larkin, the premises a cove described, as being a "lot lying around and enclosing the mills."

He was one of the committee of five, appointed by the proprietors, who laid out the three principal highways through the town, from Pittsford to Leicester, and from Pittsford to Sudbury, which was in November, 1783.

He returned to Sutherland's Falls, where he resided at an advanced age, and where, I believe, he died.

DEACON JOSEPH HAWLEY

was from Rutland, where his eldest child was born as early as 1782. He was town clerk in Brandon from 1790 to 1809, with the exception of one year. He was a deacon of the Congregational church for 17 years, and until he removed from the town, in 1809. One of his daughters, Phebe Caroline, married to A. W. Broughton, Esq. She died June 23, 1819, aged 26.

JOSHUA GOSS

was from Montague, Mass. He came before the close of the war. The first of his children born in this town, (Chester) was born Mar. 21, 1783. His first purchase was of Amos Stone, Oct. 18, 1783, for £50, 110 acres, the first division on the right of Levi Farr. His log house was on the west side of the highway, and some 50 rods from it, and about as far north of David M. June's house. Here he remained some 13 years, when he sold to Simeon Bigelow, Feb. 8, 1796, for £200, having purchased of Noah Strong, Jan. 23, 1796, for £480, 180 acres, the well known Goss place, where he long kept a public house, and which is now the town farm.

His wife was a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Carver, who made extensive explorations at an early day, at the western part of the country, on account of which he published a huge work in folio vols., called "Carver's Travels." Mr. Goss had 4 sons and 4 daughters. The first four were born in Mass. A son (Capt. Rufus) and a daughter (Mrs. Smalley), are still living; the former, born here. Capt. Chester, the oldest born here, removed to the West several years ago. Mr. Goss died, Dec., 1826, aged 75.

SAMUEL KELSEY

came from Wallingford before the close of the war, and made his pitch on the lot now the farm of Samuel J. Merriam, late Oliver M. Smith's. He afterwards purchased, Aug. 20, 1783, of "Ebenezer Drury and Desira

Strong, Administrators on the estate of Capt. Elisha Strong, deceased," for £32, the first division on Nehemiah Fuller of 110 acres, "joining the town plat on the N. W. corner." The town plat then embraced what was afterwards called the "Tuttle hill," the west line of which extended to the east line of this farm, on which he had pitched.

He married Kesiah, daughter of Capt. Elisha Strong, by whom he had 8 children. 7 were born in this town; the eldest, Samuel, was born in Wallingford, April 15, 1780.

This farm was in possession of Maj. Gideon Horton for several years previous to 1803, when he sold and moved to Hubbardton. Kelsey emigrated to the West.

DEA. EDWARD CHENEY

was a native of Newton, Mass., but came from Dublin, N. H., to this town. He purchased of Robert Muzzy, July 5, 1783, for £20, the whole right of Aaron Brown, an original proprietor. He remained till his death on the place where he first pitched, now in possession of Joseph Dutton. He was an active member, and deacon of the Baptist church, to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly, of the epidemic of that season, Jan. 24, 1813, aged 64. His widow died, Mar. 19, 1841, aged 88.

SAMUEL, son of Dea. Edward, died, Oct. 4, 1858, aged 87. His widow died, Aug. 15, 1859, aged 89. They were married Jan. 1, 1795, and had therefore lived together nearly 64 years.

EDWARD, JR., married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Abraham Gilbert.

DORCAS, daughter of Dea. Cheney, married Ephraim Cheney, her cousin.

BETSEY, do., married Joseph Dutton—his first marriage.

GEORGE OLDS

was originally from Ashford, Ct., but resided several years at Manchester, whence he came to this town. He purchased, Sept. 11, 1783, of Richard Montague, for £50, the first division on David Munro, of 110 acres. He was the first to commence on the place since known as the Abel Goodenow farm, which he sold to the latter, and Luther Dodge, for £100, Sept. 16, 1792. The last two, only, of his eight children, James and Lucy, were born here. Mr. Olds' first pitch, where he remained several years, was on the place, now part of the farm of Butler Goodrich,

from whence he removed to the last mentioned place.

Mr. Olds was moderate in his movements, and of a sound and sagacious mind. He was above medium height, and well proportioned. He accumulated a handsome property, and died, after a short illness, Sept. 26, 1835, aged 64. His widow died, Apr. 11, 1848, aged 74.

DAVID JACOBS

purchased of Jesse Tuttle, Oct. 1, 1783, for £50, 55 acres, on the right of Timothy Fox. Also, of Obadiah Wells, Aug. 2, 1785, for £100, 110 acres. He made other purchases. His farm was occupied several years after his death by Moses Cluff, and is now in possession of Carlos Smith. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and is said to have served for a time in the French war. Among the incidents of his service in the Revolutionary war, was one which he termed "drawing the charge from an Indian's gun," which was in this wise:

Having on one occasion straggled from the camp a little too far into the woods for his safety, he espied an Indian, and was seen by him at the same moment. "I thought in an instant," he says, "if I fired and didn't disable him, he would be sure to have my scalp, as he could outrun me, (Jacobs was a short legged man) and besides, would be loaded, when I instantly dropped behind a large fallen tree which was near me, and raised my cap slowly on a stick a little above the top of it, when pop went the Indian's gun, and down went my cap, and he instantly started toward me, but I was ready for him." "Did you kill him?" was the enquiry. "Well, you see *he didn't get my scalp*," was his answer.

SIMEON BIGELOW

was from Conway, Mass. He made his first purchase from Capt. Nathan Daniels, Oct. 1, 1783, for £60, of 110 acres, and in 1796, of Joshua Goss, for £200, 110 acres, making in all his home farm, now in possession of David M. June. He was three times married. The name of his first wife was Foster, who was a sister of the first wife of Dea. David Merriam, and of the wife of Thaddeus Collins. These three families resided on adjoining farms till Collins, who owned the present farm of Capt. David Merriam, sold and left town. Mr. B. married for his third wife the widow of Simeon Avery. He was

first to commence on the place, where he resided till his death, July 13, 1837, aged 86.

DAVID BUCKLAND, SEN.,

came from Hartford, Ct., in 1783, made his first purchase of Nathaniel Fisk, Nov. 3, 1783, for £157, two parcels containing 165 acres of land. He made subsequent purchases of other parties, embracing in the whole at one time nearly 400 acres. He was the first to commence on the place, where he continued for 35 years, and until his death, since, and for many years, known as the Luther Conant farm, now in possession of Denison Blackmer. Mr. Buckland's original line on the south embraced the "Arnold Hollow," which latter portion he sold to his sons, David, jr., and Abner, 56 acres each, deeds dated Dec. 23, 1791, the consideration being £80 each.

He had 5 sons and 3 daughters.

Mr. Buckland was one of the original members of the Congregational church, in which he continued a worthy and useful communicant while he lived. He was three times chosen a selectman, and in other respects performed a full share of public service in the town.

He died Jan. 6, 1818, aged 74.

DAVID, JR., purchased the farm now occupied by his son, David, where he died, 1855, aged 90.

ABNER, having made additional purchases to that from his father, sold to John Arnold, in 1798, 60 acres, and to Caleb Arnold, his brother, in 1800, 110 acres.

He went to the West. Other sons and daughters are elsewhere noticed.

CAPT. TIMOTHY BUCKLAND

came to town about the year 1784. He purchased but a small parcel of land at first, to which he added, by subsequent purchases, several years afterwards, comprising the "Capt. Tim. Buckland farm," now in possession of his grandson, Hiram Buckland.

DEA. MOSES BARNES

came from Lanesborough, Mass., immediately after the war, and purchased, Sept. 10, 1784, of Noah Strong, for £60, 91 acres of land, joining the easterly line of the village as now located, and which embraced the present home-farm of Theodore Carey, then heavily timbered with maple, beech, hemlock and pine. Here he continued for 22 years, when he exchanged with Seth Carey for the farm

on which he resided till his death. This farm is now in possession of Lewis Barker.

He was one of the ten members who constituted the Congregational church in this town at the time of its organization, 1785, of which he was deacon at the time of his death.

As a citizen he was much respected for his sound sense and conservative principles, and of town offices he had a full share.

As a member and officer of the church, he was greatly esteemed for his wise counsels and steadfast support of the church and cause generally. He married Olive, daughter of Jacob Simonds, by whom he had 2 sons and 3 daughters. He died, Dec. 12, 1825, aged 65. His widow died, March 15, 1846, aged 81.

SAMUEL SEELEY SCHOFIELD

purchased of David June, Jan. 21, 1784, for £27 and 10 shillings, 55 acres, bounded northerly on James Ambler, south on Amos Cutler, and east on John Mott. Also, from James and Ebenezer Ambler, April 29, 1786, for £40, 110 acres, being the second division on the right of Josiah Emwood. His house stood near the notch in the mountain on the westerly part of the present farm of John McConnell. He married Mary, daughter of John Ambler, and removed to Huntington, where he died. His widow died there also. He had two children, daughters, born in town. He was from Stamford, Ct.

FREDERICK SCHOFIELD,

brother of Samuel, commenced on the place south of and adjoining the Gilbert, now the Cook farm, and extending south to the north line of John McConnell's present farm. Here, where Mr. S. commenced when it was an unbroken forest, he continued till his death, leaving it a well cultivated farm.

He married Mary, daughter of Dea. John Mott, and died in 1842, aged 73. His widow, now (1861) 84, still survives him, and with a memory uncommonly retentive for her age.

I am indebted to her for several facts and incidents noticed in this memorial. Mrs. Schofield is doubtless the oldest native female living, having been born in this town, May 9, 1777.

WILLIAM DODGE, SEN.,

was from Chesterfield, N. H. He commenced on the place since, and for a long period, known as the Elijah Goodenow farm, where the latter resided at the time of his death.

His first purchase was of Jonathan Farr, of N. H., Feb. 5, 1784, for £84, 110 acres. He made other purchases afterwards. This farm was sold to Elijah Goodenow, his son-in-law, by Daniel Dodge, son of Wm., May 23, 1792, for £150. Mr. Dodge and his wife, Elizabeth, were of the first 10 members who formed the Congregational church in this town. He died, Oct. 16, 1820, aged 84. His widow, Elizabeth, died April 4, 1831, aged 94.

JONATHAN DODGE,

son of Wm., first purchased of Nath'l Shelton, Oct. 10, 1784, for £14, 50 acres, being the third division on the right of Tilly Wilder, and July 12, 1793, of Willard Seaton, for £140, 82 acres, joining the north line of John Mott's home farm. He afterwards purchased the "Dodge farm," now in possession of Jared Ives. His first marriage was with Mary, daughter of Dea. Jedediah Winslow, in 1784. She died, leaving an infant daughter, Charlotte, who was married to Samuel Paul, May 3, 1808. Mr. Dodge was again married, Jan. 8, 1789, to Mary, sister of Stephen Tucker. He died Oct. 27, 1837, aged 73.

WILLIAM DODGE, JR.,

resided for some years on the farm lying north and easterly of H. A. Sumner, which he sold to Dea. Asabel June, and moved to the State of Illinois, where he died. He married Matilda, daughter of Jabez Lyon. The father and the sons here named were men of peaceable and quiet lives, and members of the same church.

EBENEZER SQUIRES

was from Windsor, and came here early in the year 1784. He purchased of Obadiah Wells, June 10, 1784, for £20, 55 acres, No. 53. He resided on the road leading from the town farm to the Blake furnace. Here, where he commenced, he continued till his death. He had 6 children, 5 daughters and 1 son. The last 4 were born in this town.

JOSEPH LARKIN

purchased of John Chamberlain, for £80, first division on Aaron Brown, 110 acres. He made several other purchases, and is said to have built the first house in the village, on the easterly side of the river. This was near the site of the present dwelling-house of Josiah Rossiter, Esq.

He married Hannah, a daughter of Dea.

Jedediah Winslow, by whom he had 10 children born in town; the eldest, Sarah, Feb. 2, 1786. He went to the north part of the State.

LORIN LARKIN

came here from Dorset, as is supposed, his oldest child being born there, Mar. 30, 1784. His three other children were born here. He purchased of John Sutherland, July 1, 1784, for £300, the first division on the right of Tilley Wilder, being 110 acres, described as "a lot lying around and enclosing the mills," which were long known as "Larkin's mills." The title to the land, 110 acres, proved defective, excepting a few acres attached to the mill privilege.

STEPHEN DURKEE

was from Windham, Ct., and made his pitch on the southern border of the village, which he purchased of Nathaniel Sheldon, Sept. 16, 1784, for £74, 50 acres; and also, the same day, of Noah Strong, 19 acres, joining the above. His first framed house is still standing on the place where he died, Mar. 28, 1827, aged 81. His wife, Jerusha, died Mar. 30, 1815, aged 70. She was a daughter of Jacob Simonds, Esq. He was passionately fond of music, of his kind, and amused himself, in his old age, by playing on his base-viol, with the accompaniment of his broken voice. This place is now the property of Hon. E. N. Briggs.

DEA. BENJAMIN STEWART

came to this town from Danby, and is supposed to be the first settler in that part of sugar hollow which belongs to the town of Brandon. He purchased of Nathaniel Sheldon, Oct. 30, 1784, for £42, the second division of 110 acres, on the right of Tilley Wilder. He was a deacon of the Baptist church.

DAVID FINNEY, JR.,

purchased first of Ebenezer Ambler, Nov. 29, 1784, for £92½, a lot lying south of Frederick Schofield, his house being easterly of the present dwelling of John McConnell, and on the old stage-road, as originally laid out, then running in nearly a straight line between Dea. Mott's and Capt. Gilbert's, since the Locke farm. He was the first to commence on this place, now embracing the easterly portion of the McConnell farm. He afterwards purchased the place now in possession of Elam French, where he resided

many years, and until he went to the western part of the State of New York; his children having preceded him several years. He married, for his first wife, Theodocia, daughter of John Ambler. He married a second time, the widow of Joel Barnard.

TIMOTHY GOODENOW

located here about the year 1784. He commenced on a lot lying between the present farms of Lewis Barker and David Buckland. The first purchase was of Benjamin Thurber, Sept. 14, 1785, for £10, a tract described by metes and bounds; deed executed to his son, Elijah, who made an additional purchase of Joseph Barker, Jan. 31, 1786, for £37, of 30 acres, adjoining their other lot. The career of Timothy Goodenow was a brief one. He died June 26, 1789. He united with the Congregational church, and, although a resident here but about five years before his death, he left a name most of all to be coveted—that of an honest man. A widow, and 13 children, 7 sons and 6 daughters, survived him.

DANIEL, the eldest son, was the last of the family to settle in town. He purchased of the Loomis', who had been but a short time in possession, May 12, 1803, for \$1010, 130 acres, which place has long been known as the Daniel Goodenow farm; the rail-road now running between the house, and that of the Misses Hark. Daniel Goodenow, with his son Daniel, went to the West several years ago, where he died. He left three daughters, Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. Richard Harris, (widow) and Mrs. Jason Hack. This farm is now in possession of Dea. Elijah Goodenow.

ELIJAH, the second son, who commenced with his father, purchased, May 23, 1792, for £150, the Dodge farm, on the Creek, where he removed, and continued till his death, Mar. 8, 1855, aged 92. He married a daughter of William Dodge, the pioneer settler on this farm, which is now in possession of Josiah Rossiter. Mr. G. died without issue.

ASA, was the first to commence where his son, Asa, still resides. He purchased of Nathan Daniels, Apr. 20, 1787, for £18, 55 acres, part of the second division on Phineas Wilder. Here he remained till his death, Jan. 15, 1852, aged 86. He was a carpenter and joiner, and said to be a good workman. He built the present dwelling-house, in the village, of Hon. E. N. Briggs.

ABEL purchased, in company with Luther Poige, of George Olds, Sept. 16, 1792, for £100, 100 acres, the second division on Benjamin Reed. He bought out Dodge, Mar. 17, 1794, for £60, his half of the above. This farm is now in possession of Josiah Rossiter. Mr. G. removed to Leicester, where he died.

WILLIS purchased, in 1805, the farm now Ichabod Paine's, joining Pittsford north line. The consideration was \$1,250. Here he resided for many years, when he sold, and purchased the Daniel Goodenow farm, now in possession of his son, Dea. Elijah, where he remained till his death, Sept. 5, 1854, aged 72. His widow, Lydia, who was a daughter of Dea. John Mott, died Aug. 29, 1855, aged 72.

JONATHAN, the youngest, and only survivor of the family, is still a resident.

Of the daughters, two, Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Willard, were married in Mass., where they remained, I believe, while they lived. SARAH married Calvin, son of Dea. Jedediah Winslow. They went West at an early day.

MARY, twin sister of Sarah, married Bela Farnham, and went to Canada. Two of their daughters remained, and married in this town. They are the wives of Dr. Frederick Schofield, and Hiram Clark.

CATHARINE married Lott Keeler, of Pittsford.

EXPERIENCE married Silas Keeler, and Lots married Samuel Buell.

The mother of this family married a second time, to Nathan Flint, sen., both somewhat advanced in life at the time. She died June 16, 1828, aged 89.

ROGER STARKWETHER

was from Shaftsbury. He purchased of Thomas Tuttle, Oct. 13, 1784, for £30, 55 acres. Also from Nathan Daniels, Nov. 12, 1785, for £40, 55 acres. His house stood in the hollow on the road leading westerly from David M. June's. Here, where he made the first pitch, he continued till his death, May 12, 1812, aged 53.

He served in the war of the Revolution. He was very eccentric, which at times caused not a little merriment, especially by the singular manner and incongruous terms with which he was wont to express himself. An instance of this kind was told by the late Dr. I. G., as being literally true. The first wife of Mr. S. died of consumption. Dr. G.

was her physician, and visited her occasionally in the last stages of her disease, to make her as comfortable as possible, although he despaired of her recovery. She died in the night time, and, according to the usual intervals between the Doctor's visits, he would be expected the next morning, when Mr. S. kept a vigilant watch. At length he saw the Doctor, at the moment he made his appearance on the distant hill, when he ran into the road, swinging his hat, and hallooed at the top of his voice, "Doctor, you needn't come any further; the jig's up, the woman's dead." He probably wished to save a part of the doctor's charge by stopping him on the way. I believe he was supposed to feel his griefs as others do those of a like kind, but such was his odd way of showing it.

ELISHA STARKWETHER

came here from Shaftsbury. His first purchase was from Thomas Tuttle, Feb. 1, 1785, for £35, of 55 acres. He also purchased of Roger Starkwether, his brother, Nov. 12, 1785, for £40, 55 acres, "joining said Elisha's land." These purchases included the Dea. Barns farm, now in possession of Lewis Barker, Esq. Mr. S. was the first to commence on this farm.

SIMEON KING

made several purchases of small tracts of land; the first was of Obadiah Wells, July 7, 1785, for £30, 55 acres. Also of Ebenezer Squier, June 23, 1786, for £20, 38 acres, "joining said King." Also other purchases.

He married Mary, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Carver, author of "Carver's Travels."

STEPHEN HALL, SEN.,

purchased first of Nathan Daniels, Oct. 12, 1785, for £30, 40 acres; to which he added by subsequent purchases, embracing a large portion of the farms since owned by his sons, Stephen and Harvey. He had 4 children, three sons and one daughter, two of whom, Stephen and Harvey, are still residents. He died May 24, 1811, aged 49.

DAVID HALL

purchased of Joseph Hitchcock of Pittsford, July 2, 1791, for £50, 100 acres. Also of John Tuttle, Dec. 2, 1795, for £90, 96 acres bounded on the west line of Brandon. He sold to Nathan Jackson, May 7, 1796, and removed to Pittsford, where he died at an advanced age. David Hall, Esq., of Pitts-

ford, a son, was born in this town. He has recently deceased.

CAPT. ABRAHAM GILBERT

was from Nobletown, N. Y. His first purchase was of Capt. Nathan Daniels, collector, Oct. 20, 1785, for £2 and 2s., the whole right, except the first division, of Thomas Barrett. He made several subsequent purchases. He commenced on the place, where he continued during his life, known as the Locke farm, now in possession of Capt. A. Cook. The stage road was originally laid by this house, and Capt. Gilbert was the first post-master, which office he held until his death. His father, Moses, came to Brandon with him, and purchased a small tract lying on the east side of the road, nearly opposite the present house. He dedicated the burying ground on the premises, still occasionally used as such, to the church wardens of the Episcopal church. He died in 1803, aged 81, and was interred in the ground which he gave.

Capt. Gilbert was much employed in town business. Probably no other man performed more, except David June. He served as selectman 8 times, and in various other town offices. He died Nov. 3, 1807, aged 60. His death was supposed to be occasioned by a fall. His widow, Bethiah, died Nov. 25, 1830, aged 79. Richard, his eldest son, came in possession of the premises, where he long resided. He went to the West several years ago, and died recently. A sister of Richard, widow of Simeon Clifford, is still living, now in her 82d year. She was first married to Edward, son of Dea. Edward Cheney, by whom she has two sons, Gilbert, and Col. Hale Cheney.

FLINT FAMILY.

NATHAN FLINT, SEN., purchased of Capt. Nathan Daniels, collector, Oct. 20, 1785, several parcels of land, to which he added by subsequent purchases, including the Potwine farm, on which he commenced, and where he remained till his death, July 6, 1816, aged 82. His first wife died Dec. 31, 1793, aged 55. He was married a second time, to the widow of Timothy Goodenow. She died June 16, 1828, aged 89. Mr. Flint was one of the original members of the Congregational church in this town.

EPHRAIM FLINT, a son of Nathan, purchased of Capt. Nathan Daniels, Nov. 18,

1785, for £8, 50 acres, being the third division on Phineas Wilder. Also from Moses Gilbert, April 9, 1788, for £40, 30 acres. Also of John Whelan, June 7, 1792, for £20, 20 acres, comprising in all his home-farm, which he occupied till his death. He was the first to commence on this place, which is now in possession of Joseph Wetmore. He married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Simonds, Esq., July 10, 1788, by whom he had 4 sons and 3 daughters. He died from a cancer, commencing on his heel, August 2, 1820, aged 58. His widow died Dec. 9, 1831, aged 65.

NATHAN FLINT, JR., made his first purchase of his brother Ephraim, June 4, 1786, for £6, of 34½ acres, part of the third division of Phineas Wilder. He also purchased of Ebr. Newell, then of Cambridge, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1789, for £100, 110 acres, on the right of Josiah Powers, jr. Also fifty acres of his father, being the third division on Peter Wright. He was first to commence on this farm, now in possession of Martin Carlisle. He died Jan. 2, 1842, aged 77. His first wife, Jerusha, (daughter of Stephen Durkee) died Feb. 3, 1839, aged 69. They had no children.

ROSWELL FLINT, another son of Nathan, sen., commenced on the place afterwards, and for many years in possession of Wm. Dodge, jr. The latter sold it to Dea. Asahel June. Mr. Flint went to Phelpstown, N. Y.

The other son of Nathan, senior, was WILLIAM, long known by the cognomen of "Billy Flint." When a youth and without education or capital, he went to Upper Canada, where he became an extensive importing merchant, accumulated a large fortune, and died at an advanced age.

BENJAMIN HURLBURT

purchased of Robert Mason, of Castleton, Nov. 9, 1785, for £60, 150 acres, in Sugar Hollow, now in possession of Joseph Davidson, Esq. He was first to commence on this farm, where he continued while he lived.

AMASA POLLY

was from Suffield, Ct., and came here about the year 1785. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and said to be a good workman. He was one of the committee appointed by the town to build the first bridge over Otter creek, "near Capt. Daniels'," and near the site of the present Blackmer bridge. He had 6 children, the last 3 of whom were

born in this town. The first born here was in June, 1788.

JOSHUA FIELD

was from Winchester, N. H. His first purchase was from David Jacobs, Mar. 15, 1786, for £115, the first division on Peter Wright, of 110 acres. His next purchase was of Jephtha Hill, Nov. 18, 1786, for £40, second division on Ezekiel Powers, of 110 acres. Here he remained during his long life. He was married several years before coming to this town, to Thankful Robins, sister of George and Aaron Robins. He had not only a mind of his own, but his metaphors and figures in illustration of his views were quite original. On one occasion, many years ago, the church having become disaffected with their minister for, among other causes, assuming to exercise, as they believed, powers over the church not delegated to the pastor, but, according to the Congregational order, reserved to the church. Mr. F., meeting the pastor, was asked by him to state what the difficulties with him were; when he frankly replied, "There are many; but one in particular is, we think you *lordceue it over God's heritage*." Father Fields, as he was wont to be called, was fully sustained in his charge by an ecclesiastical council afterwards called, by which the pastor was dismissed.

Several of his children and grand-children were married and settled in town.

He died Mar. 26, 1837, aged 91. His wife died July 1, 1832, aged 85.

[A story is told of the deacon and wife: She hid the baby in the currant bushes when the deacon was going to take it to be baptized. He was Congregationalist and she was Baptist. So says a grandson.—*Ed.*]

AVERY BROTHERS.

SIMEON, son of Charles Avery of Norwich, Ct., first purchased of Capt. Nathan Daniels, March 28, 1786, 55 acres on the right of Jonathan Reed, for £35, 11s. He afterwards purchased, in company with John Curtiss and James Sawyer, of O. Blake, for £100, one half of the forge and privilege in the village, Curtiss and Sawyer holding a quarter each, deed dated July 3, 1792. He had the principal management of this forge till his death, which was occasioned by a fall from his horse, Jan. 16, 1803. His widow became the third wife of Mr. Simeon Bigelow.

Mr. Avery was an active business man,

and held several offices, including that of selectman, to which he was chosen as early as 1787. He was 43 years of age

ELIJAH, brother of the latter, had been a clerk in a store at Hartford, Ct. and he brought the first goods offered for sale in this town. His goods were kept, for a time, at the house of his brother Daniel. But he opened a store soon after in the village, on the site of the building since known as Ketcham's store. Mr. Avery sold a "coat's cloth" to Jacob Farrington for \$7.00 per yard, and took corn at 25 cents per bushel in part payment, being 28 bushels of corn for a yard of cloth.

DANIEL, another and younger brother, succeeded in the possession of the farm on which the latter resided during his long life. He was married to Eunice Weeks, then of Salisbury, Feb. 6, 1793. She was a sister of the late John M. Weeks, Esq., of that town, and also of the late Rev. Holland Weeks, who was once pastor of the Congregational Church at Pittsford.

Mr. Avery was of a kind and gentle spirit, of ardent piety, and an active and useful member of the Baptist Church.

He died Dec. 14, 1851, aged 83. His wife died the 7th of May before, aged 82.

STEPHEN, the other brother resident in town, purchased of Lorin Larkin, March 12, 1793, for £267 one half of the grist-mill and privileges in the village. He resided in town for several years, but at different periods. He was also connected for some time in the woolen factory (Penfield's) at Pittsford.

The mother, widow of Charles Avery, of Norwich, Ct., came to town with her sons. She married here, a second time, to David Hawley, and died October 25, 1796, aged 74. Mr. Hawley was the father of Dea. Joseph Hawley who was town clerk here for 19 years, and until he removed from the town.

JOHN STILES

purchased of Levi Fletcher, May 2, 1786, for £100, second division on Ephraim Sherman, of 110 acres, on the west side of the Creek. Here he continued till his death.

ALEXANDER BEEBE

purchased of James Nichols, Nov. 4, 1786, for £33, 55 acres, and in 1790, of Dea. Eben'r Wooster, 30 acres, for £45. His house stood north of Riley Hull's nearly opposite the "Dodge brick-yard." He owned one half of the "Strong's mills," which he

sold to Isaac Strong, April 27, 1790, for £130, including one half of 25 acres of land adjoining.

JACOB SIMONDS

came to this town from Hampton, Ct., about the year 1786. Three of his daughters, the wives of Stephen Durkee, Amos Cutler, and Dea. Moses Barns were married and settled here previous to his coming.

He had by two marriages, 6 sons and 12 daughters, all of whom, but two sons, who died in infancy, lived to adult age and were married. Eight of the daughters and one son, Jacob, resided in this town until 1806; when the wife of Daniel June, jr., removed with her husband to Lyons, N. Y., where they are still living; and in 1812, Jacob removed to the State of Ohio; while the other seven who settled here, lived to an advanced age and left surviving children and many grandchildren in town. The other four daughters, and three sons, also married, did not come here to reside.

Mr. Simonds had been much in public service in Connecticut, where he is said to have been a justice of the peace for 28 years consecutively. He was selectman here, and twice a representative to the general assembly, in the years, 1791-'92, was also a justice of the peace for several years after he came here. He was a merchant in Connecticut for many years, but relinquished the business, and his son, Jacob, engaged in it after the family came here, he having the principal management of his father's business affairs, the latter then approaching his three-score years and ten. Although thus advanced in age when he came here, yet he was soon appointed to various and important public positions, the duties of which he discharged for several years, and in a manner worthy of the trusts reposed in him. He was of fine personal appearance, tall, well proportioned, and erect. His numerous children, all of whom were born in Connecticut, are elsewhere noticed, and also their connections by marriage. He died Sept. 3, 1797, aged 78. His widow died Mar. 12, 1826, aged 86.

PHILIP JONES

came from Stamford, Ct., about the year 1786. He made several purchases, but the one on which he resided for a long period, and until his death, is now in possession of Alvin B.

Jones, his son, being the first division on the school right. This was leased to him June 19, 1787, "for the term of 999 years, by the payment, on or before the first day of January, 1792, of £130, and the lawful interest, in neat cattle or grain, or pay the lawful interest annually on said sum, on the first day of January, in every year during said term, in grain or neat stock." He was also to clear, and make substantial fence, and seed three acres a year, at least, for 5 years from the date of the lease, which was executed by Jedediah Winslow, Gideon Horton, John Mott, David Buckland, Edward Cheney, and Ephraim Strong, trustees for the school-land in said Braudon."

He was a blacksmith by trade, and had a trip-hammer shop below the Upper Falls, in the village. His wife was a sister of Frederick Schofield, and also of the wife of Nathaniel Bacon. He built the two-story house, remodeled a few years ago, and fitted up for a store, and standing in the line of stores next west of the Messrs. Ross. There were but two buildings two stories high, in the village, east of the bridge, when this house was erected by Mr. Jones.

JACOB FARRINGTON

was from Kings, Columbia Co., N. Y. He purchased of Asa Eddy, of Clarendon, March 3, 1787, for £225, 120 acres; joining on Gideon Horton, Joseph Barker and Timothy Buckland. Eddy had purchased this place, a few months previous, of Capt. Thomas Tuttle, who commenced upon it. It is now in possession of Franklin Farrington, Esq., a grandson of Jacob, having continued in possession of the family for more than 73 years. Mr. F. made several purchases, at subsequent times. He died March 13, 1808, aged 79. His widow, Abigail, died Oct. 21, 1824, aged 93. He had 3 sons, and 4 daughters.

EDWARD came in possession, and sold to his brother, Capt. Daniel, Feb. 2, 1796, for £500, "all the lands said Edward, or his father Jacob owned." Edward married Polly, daughter of Simeon King. He went to Colchester, where he died.

CAPT. DANIEL, who is still living, has now resided here for more than 73 years. He was born May 31, 1773; was married, first time, Feb. 7, 1796, to Lois, daughter of the late Ebenezer Drury, of Plimston. She died Dec. 4, 1841, aged 65. He married

a second time; his present wife is a daughter of the late Josiah Rossiter.

He was lieutenant of a company of militia, stationed on the lines for the enforcement of the embargo. While in this service he was ordered to proceed with a file of men up the Onion (or Winooski) river from Burlington, and seize a boat, the "Black Snake," suspected of being engaged in smuggling goods from Canada, up the Lake. He found and took possession of the boat, which he ordered to be rowed down stream, when he was soon hailed from the bushes on shore, and forbidden to take the boat, accompanied with threats of shooting if he did not desist, &c.; to which he replied, that his orders were to take the boat, and he should obey them; when they fired and killed one of his men, Drake, who had a moment before changed places with Capt. F., the latter taking the helm, when he immediately directed the boat to the shore from whence the shot came, and, while landing, was fired upon by a large piece, which carried several bullets, killing two men, and wounding Capt. F. in three places; two, severely. He kept his prize, however, and his assailants were afterwards arrested, and Dean, the leader, hung.*

He was a Captain, and served in the war of 1812.

THIRZA, a daughter of Jacob, was married to Maj. Gideon Horton, jr., Aug. 14, 1788. They removed to Hubbardton in 1808, where they died.

SAMUEL BURNELL, ESQ.,

was from Woodstock, Ct. He purchased of Nathaniel Child, Mar. 5, 1787, for £75, "silver money," the whole right of Samuel Pool, an original proprietor. He was a resident of the town for more than half a century; was many years an acting justice of the peace; was twice a selectman; and represented the town in the General Assembly 3 years. He was a member of the Congregational church 45 years, and until his death, which occurred July 5, 1838, aged 80. His widow died May 23, 1849, aged 89.

STEPHEN TUCKER

purchased of Nathaniel Child, of Woodstock, Ct., for £75, 110 acres of land, Mar. 5, 1787, on which he commenced. This land is a part of the present farm of Dea. Asa Burnell. Mr. Tucker had 3 sons and 3 daughters.

The youngest, Luther, born May 7, 1802, is the well known editor and publisher of agricultural papers and works in the State of New York.

SAMUEL TUCKER

purchased from Nathaniel Sheldon, for £40, 55 acres of land, "near the town plat, being the south part of the lot George Robins formerly lived on." This is where George and Aaron Robins were killed by the Indians, in 1777, and is part of the present farm of N. T. Sprague, jr.

DEA. EBENEZER WOOSTER

purchased of Caleb Hendee, Apr. 2, 1787, for £100, 110 acres, described by metes and bounds. This embraced the farm which afterwards came into possession of James Whelan, and where the latter resided till his death. It is now in possession of William Kimball, lying north of, and adjoining to Joseph Dutton. Dea W. was the first to commence on this place, where he remained till he exchanged with Mr. Whelan, for the farm now in possession of Riley Hull, where he continued till his death, Jan. 21, 1813, aged 65. His wife died Jan. 24, 1813, aged 69. They both died of the epidemic which prevailed so extensively, and was so fatal during that winter. Their deaths occurred, as is seen, within three days of each other. Dea. Cheney, of the Baptist church, formerly the nearest neighbor of Deacon W., died the same day of Mrs. Wooster. Deacon Wooster, and Deacon Joseph Hawley, who was so long town clerk, were chosen deacons of the Congregational church at the same time, and were the first chosen, after they had settled a pastor, 1792. Dea. W. continued in this office till his death; Dea. Hawley, until he removed from town, in 1809.

MERRIAM BROTHERS.

DEA. DAVID MERRIAM was a native of Concord, Mass. He came here from Walpole, N. H. He purchased, Mar. 13, 1787, of Ezekiel Powers, for "£45, silver money," one half of the first division on Benjamin Powers of 55 acres. Also of David Stevens, for £70, May 11, 1787, the first division on John Cummings, of 110 acres. He was the first to commence on this lot, which then included the present place of Capt. David Merriam, his son, and is now the model farm of John Jackson.* He was by trade a hatter,

* See Vol. II, pp. 342-347.

* Deceased.—Ed.

and the first of that calling in town; was said to be an excellent workman, but relinquished his trade, and pursued farming during much the larger portion of his life. He was repeatedly chosen as selectman, and to various other town offices, and was a deacon of the Congregational Church for a long period. He was a man of an uncommonly mild and quiet temperament, and his death was as placid, as his life had been peaceful.

He was twice married; the name of his first wife was Phebe Foster. His youngest son by this marriage was the late Dr. Isaac F. Merriam, who was also the oldest of his children born in this town. His second wife was Petsey Conant, a sister of John Conant, Esq., by whom he had several children, who are mentioned under the head of births.

His first wife died April 7, 1794, aged 30. His last wife died June, 1842, aged 67. He died Feb. 15, 1849, aged 89.

DEA. JONATHAN MERRIAM, brother of Dea. David, purchased of Gideon Horton, sen., Apr. 4, 1795, for £280, 270 acres, which comprised his homestead while he lived, and since his death has been in possession, till recently, of Dea. Jacob Powers. It is now the property of Hon. E. N. Briggs. Judge Hiram Horton was the first to commence on this place, where he remained some 5 or 6 years, and where he kept the records during the 3 years he was town clerk. Deacon M. died Mar. 26, 1828, aged 62. He was an active and useful member of the Baptist church, of which he was for a long time, and until his death, a deacon. He was selectman several years, and held various other town offices. His wife was a sister of John Conant, Esq. Two of his sons, Isaac and Jonathan, became Baptist ministers.

BENJAMIN MERRIAM, a brother of Dea. Jonathan, was a merchant, and came here about the year 1791. He first kept his goods at the house of his brother, David. His first purchase was of several small lots in the village, March, 1793. He also purchased of Col. James Sawyer, April 15, 1796, for £170, "one acre in the village, one corner of which is four rods from the S. W. corner of said Sawyer's store." He married Sally Kendall, Dec. 7, 1797, by whom he had two sons and two daughters born in town. He removed to Malone, N. Y.

VINTON BARNES

purchased of Hiram Horton, Apr. 2, 1788,

for £30, 82½ acres of land, lying on the old stage road, and joining on the north, the south line of Leicester, now the farm of Joseph P. Durant. He had a son and daughter born in town. He went to Pittsford several years ago, whence, after remaining a few years, he removed to Canada, where it is said he became a wealthy farmer. He was the first to commence on this farm.

CASE COOK

commenced on a tract of land lying south of the Arnold hollow, and adjoining the Avery farm. His first purchase was of Nathan'l Sheldon, Apr. 19, 1788, of 110 acres for £24. He also purchased of Jona. Parker, for £26, 110 acres, Nov. 24, 1788. He married Abigail, a sister of Mr. Daniel Avery. He was a man of more than ordinary gifts, and much respected as a Christian and citizen; was an active and useful member of the Congregational church, with which he and his wife united in 1785, the same year it was organized. He was one of the selectmen for the first 3 years after the town was organized. He sold to Nathaniel Fisk, sen., Nov. 23, 1788, the home farm of Nathaniel Fisk, jr., where the latter died at an advanced age. Mr. Cook removed to the West.

THADDEUS COLLINS

purchased of Dea. David Merriam, his brother-in-law, June 14, 1788, for £50, 50 acres, being the present farm of Capt. David Merriam, then "wild land." He sold this place to Nathaniel Harris for \$600, Oct. 10, 1793, and removed to the West.

JABEZ LYON

was from Woodstock, Ct. He purchased of Nathaniel Montague, May 1, 1787, for £12, the whole right of David Spofford, embracing the well-known Lyon farm. Here where he commenced, he remained for 56 years, and until his death. He had 3 sons and 7 daughters. The last four of his children were born in this town. The eldest of the daughters, Hannah, widow of Samuel Capron, still lives at her homestead with her son Chauncy, who has now the possession. Nancy, the widow of Lyman Farr, resided in town till 1860, when she removed to Indiana. Lucy, the youngest, wife of Samuel B. Spaulding, remains in town. The other daughters, except one, Polly, who died single, all left town at different periods after their marriage, as also did the sons.

Mr. Lyon was a uniform attendant on public worship, at the Congregational church; and although he resided three miles or more from the place of meeting, he almost always came on foot, doubtless from choice, using a long cane and wearing spectacles. He was always sure, too, to be on time. This practice he continued, although not a member of the church, until some time after he had passed his threescore years and ten. He died, March 16, 1843, aged 87. His wife died, March 25, 1837, aged 80.

SOLOMON TRACY

was from Walpole, N. H. He purchased of Jedediah Winslow, Sept. 9, 1788, for £25, 75 acres, joining on John Stiles, over the Creek. He afterwards purchased of Elisha Strong, jr., for £24, 30 acres, "part of the farm John Stiles lives on." He made several other purchases in different parts of the town, to some of which he afterwards removed. He had 3 sons and 4 daughters, all but the eldest were born in this town.

JOHN M'COLLAM

was a native of Scotland, a soldier in Wolfe's army. He remained in this country and settled at Stamford, Ct., from whence he came to this town. He married Mary, daughter of Peter June, and sister of David, then of Stamford, by whom he had 5 sons and 4 daughters. He settled on the lot since known as the Samuel Gray farm, now in possession of Stephen June. This lot was purchased of David June, by David M'Collam, son of John, Sept. 19, 1783, for £60, being the second division on David Powers, of 106 acres, excepting one half of the mill privilege, and one half of the pine timber thereon. On the 29th of December after, David sold, for £30, to his father, 50 acres of this purchase. Mr. M'Collam was a man of strong mind, fond of reading, and of extraordinary memory. His familiarity with the Scriptures was such that he was considered about equal to a concordance in the readiness with which he could refer to any given passage.

Henry, the eldest son of John, resided several years in this town where his two eldest children were born, but he removed to Pittsfield many years ago, where he remained till his death. David, above named, built the saw mill, since known as Wood's, and now as Jones' mill, in 1794, from which time, a mill has been in operation there. David

M'Collam was constable of the town about 10 years. He had 4 sons, and 3 daughters, born here. He went to the West several years ago.

Eli, another son of John, died at his homestead, adjoining on the north to the late Edward Fisk.

SOLOMON SOPER

purchased of Jedediah Winslow, Dec. 21, 1789, for £11, the first division on the right of Nathaniel Russell, also of the same, for £32 "½ of the Forge, or Iron works and privileges in the village." Also of Philip Bacon, Oct. 29, 1790, for £130, 55 acres, being part of the farm of the late Capt. Nathaniel Parmenter, and where the latter resided till his death. He is supposed to have come here as early as 1786. He had two children born here, the first, June 5, 1787. He traded several years, at the village, near the Ketcham store. He left town.

PRINCE SOPER

came here from Dorset, was a brother of Solomon, and came to town somewhat later. He resided some years in the village, in the house built by Joseph Larkin, and standing nearly on the site of the present brick house of Josiah Rossiter. He kept a tavern here, the only one in the village. He afterwards resided for many years, and until his death, on a small farm north of David M. June.

COL. JAMES SAWYER

came to this town about the year 1790. He was a merchant and a man of much enterprise and intelligence, had been, I believe, a captain in the United States service. He was twice chosen a selectman, and once town clerk, also, to several trusts in town during the few years he was a resident here. He went to Burlington where he remained till his death.*

He had two sons and one daughter born here. Both of the sons, James Lucius and Frederick Augustus, graduated at Burlington college.

REV. ENOS BLISS

purchased of Lorin Larkin, Nov. 13, 1792, for £62, 16 shillings, 16½ acres of land, bounded on the north by the south line of the street, leading from Lorenzo Kimball's to Samuel B. Spaulding's brick store, and embracing about that amount of front on the

north. He was the first minister settled by the Congregational church society.

JESSE PROUT.

was originally from Norwich, Ct., where his eldest child, a daughter, was born, May 28, 1781. His next four children were born at New Milford, Ct., from which latter place he came to this town about the year 1792. He had two sons, John and Sherman, twins, born here, June 24, 1793. John Prout, Esq., attorney and counsellor at law at Rutland, is a son of John, above named. Mr. Prout was by trade a blacksmith, which business he followed till his death.

JOSIAH PARMENTER, ESQ.,

was from Northfield, Mass. His first purchase was of John Dodge, Jan. 27, 1794; for £15, of one acre, in the village, near Curtis' mills. Also, of Hiram Horton, Mar. 29, 1794; for £14, one acre, joining said Hiram's home-lot. Also, from Daniel Webb, for £30, one acre with buildings thereon. The last two purchases embraced his house lot.

He was by trade a tanner, but relinquished it in a few years after coming to this town. He married Sarah, daughter of Joshua Field, Mar. 28, 1797. She was a niece of the Robins' who were killed in town by the Indians in 1777. He had 7 daughters but no sons. 3 daughters survive him and reside here.

He was for many years an acting justice of the peace, in which capacity he performed a large proportion of the business, when there was much more suing than at this day. He was an upright magistrate, shrewd and cautious in his business, temperate in his habits.

CAPT. NATHAN PARMENTER

was from Northfield, Mass., and a brother of Josiah. He was a tanner and shoemaker, which trades he pursued somewhat extensively for several years, most of the time, near the bridge, in the village. I believe his first works were some 50 rods below the furnace. He built the two-story house in the village, now owned by N. T. Sprague, jr., which was the residence, for many years, of the late Daniel Pomeroy, and after him of John Jackson, Esq., where the latter resided till his death. It has been familiarly known for several years as the Palmer house. There were but 8 two-story houses in town when this was built.

Capt. Parmenter relinquished the tanning business many years ago, and became a successful farmer. He died Jan. 15, 1857, aged 81.

DANIEL POMEROY

came here in 1794. His first purchase was of John Curtis, Dec. 1, 1794, for £55, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, with a house, shop and horse-shed thereon. This was in the village and near the falls. He also purchased water-power of the same party sufficient for a fulling-mill, but "not to injure the grist-mill or saw-mill." He made various other purchases in subsequent years. He was a clothier by trade, which business he pursued for many years.

In 1794, he was one of the original members of the Methodist church here, and during his life was most exemplary and efficient in that denomination.

He was town clerk 4 years, from 1811 to 1814 inclusive, and representative to the General Assembly 4 years, from 1823 to 1826.

He was a man of moderate talents, but of good common sense and undoubted integrity.

He had 6 sons and 3 daughters, all children by his first wife, he having been twice married. He died April 7, 1843, aged 73.

SOLOMON HINES

was from Greenwich, Mass. He purchased of James McGregor, Jan. 27, 1795, for £360, the governor's lot, so called, of 500 acres. Also of Willard Seaton, the 24th of April following, for £200, 162 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, on several rights. Mr. Hines built the first mills, since called Brezee's mills, where he met with a fall, which was supposed to be the cause of his death the following year. He was a man of enterprise, and gave promise of being a useful inhabitant of the town, but was suddenly cut off, after a brief residence, April 23, 1798, aged 48.

BENAJAH DOUGLAS, ESQ.,

is supposed to have been a native of Hancock, Mass., as four of his elder children were born there. He came to this town from Ballston, N. Y., in 1795; purchased of Capt. Nathan Daniels, for the consideration of £625, several tracts of land, amounting in the whole to 390 acres, including the Douglas farm, since known as the Blackmer farm, deed dated July 23, 1795.

He was much in public business for the

first 15 years of his residence in town, having been chosen five times during that period to represent the town in the General Assembly, and as many times a selectman; he was also a justice of the peace for many years. He was a leading member of the Methodist church, and one of the founders of that church in this town.

He was a man of much self-confidence and buoyancy of spirits—was always ready in meetings, "open to remarks," with a "word of exhortation at least; indeed he was rather given to "much speaking." He had a vein of humor which he did not always restrain within due bounds. On one occasion he exhibited a specimen of irony which greatly amused many of his hearers. This was at a union meeting of different denominations of Christians. One of the speakers who had the reputation of being uncommonly bigoted in his views, had dwelt with much earnestness on the virtue of charity toward all true Christians, &c., and closed by saying that whatever might be his other failings, he could claim for himself to be a man of charity toward Christians of all denominations; which last remark produced a good many wry faces. Mr. D. immediately rose, and as it was his habit when speaking to stand with his face a little upturned, and when pausing between sentences, to drop his chin slightly, he now excited attention immediately by looking directly to the floor, when he commenced by saying, in substance, that mankind he had thought differed about as much in their characters and dispositions as they did in their looks. Some were cheerful, others sad; some looked on the bright side, while others were in the habit of looking on the dark side of everything; others again were of a light and trifling make; but Christians he thought should always appear to be serious minded, carefully avoiding all levity in their life and conversation; that for his part he claimed to be a man of *sobriety*. Those who knew the parties understood well the design of the latter, and enjoyed the laugh though just rebuke.

He had nine children; the first four were born at Hancock, Mass. The next two at Ballston, N. Y., and the last three at Brandon, as noticed under the head of births. His eldest son was Stephen Arnold, a physician, who had poor health for several years, by reason of which he practiced but

little in his profession. He died instantly and without premonition, on the first day of July, 1813, aged 31, while sitting in his chair and holding an infant son, born the 23d day of April before. That son was Stephen A. Douglas, the well known senator of the United States.

In his person, Esq. D. was scarcely of middling height, large head and body, with short neck and limbs. As a neighbor he was much esteemed for his kind and accommodating disposition. He was married a 2d time late in life, and died Oct. 2, 1829, aged 69.

JOSHUA BASCOM

purchased of Solomon Hines, Sept. 20, 1795, for £140, 100 acres of land, being part of the "Governor's lot." Mr. B. was first to commence on this place, and was killed by the fall of a tree which he was chopping, June 15, 1797, aged 28. His widow married the Rev. Increase Graves, of Bridport. This farm was afterwards sold to Dea. Asa Blackmer, then of Pittsford, (Oct. 4, 1805), who occupied it till he purchased the Douglas farm. It is now owned by Jesse Hines.

ZEPHANIAH HACK,

from Greenwich, Mass., purchased of Solomon Hines, Dec. 2, 1795, for £100, 125 acres, being part of the Governor's lot, excepting the mill (Brezee's) privilege. Here Mr. Hack continued until his death, July 22, 1817, aged 83.

ARZA TRACY

was from Hampton, Ct., where he married Eunice, daughter of Samuel Cutler, brother of Amos, and came to this town about 1795. He had 2 sons and 2 daughters; the last three of his children were born in this town. He was a carpenter and joiner, a worthy man, and was at the head of his calling in that day. His wife's mother was a daughter of Jacob Simonds, Esq.

SALMON FARR, SEN.,

came from Leicester to this town. His first purchase was of Nathaniel Sheldon, Feb. 25, 1796, for £320, 100 acres, comprising the Farr farm, now in possession of Pascal Gibbs. Sheldon was the first to commence on this place. Mr. Farr made additional purchases at subsequent times. He died Jan. 13, 1831, aged 77.

SILAS KEELER

was last from Chittenden. He obtained a

lease Sept. 23, 1796, of Hiram Horton, James Sawyer and Moses Barnes, selectmen of the first division on the Propagation right—100 acres, for the term—"as long as wood grows or water runs." Here he resided till his death, August 16, 1845, aged 73. He married Experience, daughter of Timothy Goodnow, by whom he had 10 children; 7 sons and 3 daughters. His wife died Sept. 3, 1843, aged 66.

SETH KEELER

came from Chittenden about the year 1796. He was a hatter, by trade, and served his apprenticeship with Dea. David Merriam. He was three times married; the first time to Fanny, daughter of Rufus Carver, and grand-daughter of Capt. Jonathan Carver, by whom he had 9 children, (and one by a second marriage.) His eldest, Seth Harrison, graduated at Middlebury College, and at Andover, and has been long settled as pastor of a Congregational church in Maine. His subsequent marriages are elsewhere noticed. He died Sept. 13, 1850, aged 74.

DEA. JOHN ARNOLD

came from Clarendon. He purchased of Abner Buckland, 60 acres,—part of the "Arnold hollow," for £220, deed dated Feb. 6, 1798.

Dea. Arnold once represented the town, was a selectman and for several years a justice of peace. He was deacon of the Baptist church. He died May 9, 1829, aged 68.

CALEB ARNOLD,

brother of John, purchased of Abner Buckland, for £300, 110 acres adjoining his brother John, and comprising the "Arnold hollow." His deed is dated Nov. 25, 1800.

NATHANIEL HARRIS

purchased of Thaddeus Collins, Oct. 10, 1798, for \$600, 60 acres, the present farm of Capt. David Merriam.

The most remarkable mortality that has ever been known in Brandon occurred in this family. The cases were as follows: Sarah, died July 12, 1803, aged 2½ years; Rebecca, July 17, aged 6 years, these died of dysentery; May 2, 1805, Matilda, aged 10; May 4, Nabby, 16; May 9, Lucinda, 13; May 21, Otis, 19. The last four died of scarlet fever, and, as seen, within 19 days of each other.

Richard, a son, traded several years in

the village, and until his death. His store was on the site of the present dwelling-house of Mrs. Dr. Merriam. His widow resides in the village with her son-in-law, Dr. C. L. Case.

REV. EBENEZER HEBARD

commenced preaching as candidate for settlement by the Congregational church and society, May 12, 1799, and was ordained Jan. 1, 1800. He was a man of more than ordinary talents, for, without a liberal education, he sustained himself as preacher and pastor for more than 21 years, and until within the last few years, much to the acceptance of the people, and it was not on account of any waning of his gifts as a preacher that he was dismissed, but from other causes.

He was a man of strong passions, ardent in his friendships, and implacable toward his supposed enemies. In the latter category he was prone to include those who did not readily accord with his own views in mere matters of expediency in relation to church affairs. He was, unfortunately, too much inclined to the exercise of prelatical powers rather than those that pertain to the pastorate of a Congregational church. A single case may be mentioned as an illustration. A labor was commenced with him by a member of the Church, growing out of a dispute between them as to the line of their lands, which adjoined. When the complaint was presented to the church, the usual vote was called for, as to whether the complaint should be received, "when there appeared a tie; the moderator then gave the casting vote in the negative, so it was voted not to receive the labor." The record from which I quote is in the hand-writing of the moderator, who was himself the party to the complaint. Of the merits of the complaint I know nothing.

It is due to his memory, however, to say, that the church was greatly prospered and increased during the earlier part of his ministry, and but for the peculiar traits in his character to which I have alluded, and which became more and more prominent during the last years of his ministry here, his connection with that church, long as it had been, would probably have continued many years. He was dismissed by mutual council, of which the late Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, D.D., was moderator, and the Hon. Samuel Swift, scribe, Sept. 7, 1821.

In his person, Mr. Hebard was tall, stout built, and of dark complexion. He was once returning from a store in the village, where he had been at an early hour in the morning to procure a broom, when passing G——, the miller, with whom he occasionally exchanged a joke, the latter saluted him with—"good morning, Mr. Hebard, you have had good luck to sell 'em all out but one so early in the morning." This was an allusion to his color, as Indians occasionally sold brooms in the place.

He went to the State of Ohio, where he died.

ELAM GILBERT

came to this town toward the close of the last century. He resided for a time on the south side of the creek, and also in the village. He had 3 sons and one daughter born in town. The eldest, Lyman, was born June 13, 1798, graduated at Middlebury College, and at Andover; was settled as pastor of the Congregational church at West Newton, Mass. in 1823, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1850. He married Marian, daughter of the late Hon. William Jackson of Newton, formerly, and for several years, member of Congress from that district.

WALTER SESSIONS

came to town about the year *——. He first settled on the farm now in possession of John McConnell, whose dwelling-house formerly stood some 40 rods north-east from its present site, on the old stage-road, as originally laid and travelled by Mr. Schofield's and Capt. Gilberts. When the road was changed to nearly a straight line from Dea. Mott's to the saw-mills, as it now runs, Mr. S. moved and fitted up the present house for a tavern, which he kept as such for several years. Said some one to Uncle Walter, "you have probably drank a barrel of rum." "Good G—d," replied he, "say that meeting-house full."

He was the next postmaster, (after the death of Capt. Gilbert, who was the first to hold the office in town), until the location was changed to the village, previous to which time Mr. S. kept the office at this house.

He dealt for a time, and somewhat largely, in cattle, purchasing droves for the Canada

* Probably before 1800. See notice of Stearns' Family.—Ed.

and other markets. He finally, at an advanced age, went to Western New York, to reside with a son, where he died.

JONATHAN STEARNS, SEN.,

was from Hardwick, Mass. He came here early in the present century; and although a little later than the period to which it was intended to limit these personal notices, including those only who were residents here before the close of the last century; still, the peculiar manner of his death, and that of his wife would seem to justify this departure from the rule. Mr. S. resided on the farm, adjoining on the south, to Sugar Hollow, his house standing on the north side of the road leading from Sugar Hollow to Brandon Village, and long occupied since, and until his death, by Daniel Noyes. Mr. Stearns and his wife were the first two cases of what was commonly termed the 'winter fever,' that dreadful epidemic of 1812-13, which was so extensively fatal, especially to the adult portion of its subjects. They were attacked, however, in April, 1812, and with symptoms precisely like those which attended the cases when the disease first appeared as an epidemic, in Dec. after. They both died—Mr. S. the 7th, and Mrs. S. the 11th of April—and within about 3 days of their attack. These were the only cases of the kind that occurred in this town, until the month of December following, when it prevailed and was extensively fatal for about 4 months. Their death was deeply lamented, not only by their family but by their neighbors, and those who had become acquainted with them.

MAJOR JONATHAN STEARNS,

long known and much respected as a merchant and manufacturer of extensive business at Malone, N. Y., is a son. He went there from this town while in his minority, carrying his effects in a pack, and on foot.

A daughter of Mr. Stearns, sister of the above, was the wife of the late Paul Field. She died Sept. 8, 1851, aged 61. Mr. Field died from an injury by the hook of an ox, Oct. 21, 1834, aged 55. They left 3 sons and 4 daughters, the latter all married. Three of them the wives of Messrs. S. D. Wing, John Barker, and Alfred Knapp. Two of the sons, Stearns J. and Paul Burgess,* have

* Paul Burgess retains the farm of his father, but resides with his family at Brandon village. Stearns J., also now married, has purchased the late Ford place where he now resides.—Ed.

for a few years past been largely engaged in the lumbering business, at the West. The other son, George, resided in Whiting.

JOHN LULL

commenced on the farm now comprising a part of the present homestead of Butler A. Goodrich. He married Deborah, daughter of Dea. Jedediah Winslow, by whom he had several children. He and his wife both died here. His children emigrated to the West.

[It is fitting that some notice of the writer of this history should here be inserted, and the following biographical sketch is condensed from an elaborate paper, read by Rev. Bernice D. Ames, A. M., before the Vermont Historical Society, at its special meeting in Burlington, Jan. 22, 1862.]

HON. ANDERSON GREEN DANA, M. D., LL. D.,

was born Sept. 17, 1791, at the homestead called Oak Hill, in that part of Cambridge which now constitutes the town of Newton, Mass. His father was Rev. Nathan Dana, a Baptist clergyman of such liberal views, that, on one occasion, he received the holy communion with a Methodist church; and when he was called to account for the irregularity, he would only confess that "if he had grieved his brethren, he was sorry for it."

After preaching many years in Massachusetts, he accepted a call to the ministry in this State, and brought with him an estimable wife, with the younger members of his family, among whom was the subject of this notice.

When 18 years of age, young Dana commenced the study of medicine, and having passed through the usual preliminary course of study, in October, 1812, he entered upon the annual course of lectures at the Philadelphia Medical College, which then numbered among its professors Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Philip Syng Physic, Dr. Barton, and others of almost equal celebrity. He left Philadelphia in the following February, and visited the hospitals in Boston, to acquire a practical knowledge of surgery. Returning to this, his adopted State, he commenced practice with Dr. Green, in the spring of 1813.

In July, 1813, according to the custom of those times, he was publicly examined and licensed by the "First Medical Society of Vermont," located at Rutland, at which time he read a dissertation on "Injuries of the Head." When the Vermont Medical Society was incorporated on the 6th of November following, Dr. Dana was one of those named in the act of incorporation. Of this society he was elected president, at the annual meeting in 1813, and re-elected in 1814, on which occasion he delivered an address.

He was several times appointed delegate of this society to the American Medical

Association, of which body he was made a permanent member, at its annual meeting in Boston, in 1819. He was repeatedly appointed a Counsellor of Rutland County and delegate to Castleton Medical College; and on the organization of a hospital department of that college, was chosen its first president. In 1830, he received the honorary degree of M. D. from Middlebury College.

On the 11th of Aug., 1816, Dr. Dana married Miss Eliza A. Fuller, daughter of Roger Fuller, Esq., of Brandon, and a descendant of one of the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower," whose literary productions have also associated her name with the poetical writers of her sex.

Mr. Dana brought to the profession of which he was a member, a mind of rare abilities, whose quick perceptions, yet calm and careful judgments, were recognized in the most trying emergencies. His presence at the bedside of the sick gave that kind of satisfaction which perfect confidence inspires.—often kindling hopes which his practised eye could not encourage, but meeting the just expectations of others with all the aid which human skill and sympathy could afford.

In his intercourse with his medical brethren, whom he often met in consultation, he observed the usual courtesies with an instinctive delicacy, as free from conventional restraint as it was from all appearance of ostentation. There was an intelligence and sobriety in his proceedings befitting the gravest occasions, accompanied by a naturalness and evident good will which served to disarm all rivalry, and win the friendship, as well as confidence, of his associates.

But he was a man of varied acquirements in other departments than those pertaining to his profession. And his influence upon the legislation and politics of the State, and upon all public measures affecting the welfare of the people, was wisely exerted and widely felt.

As a recognition of his scholarship, he received from Middlebury College, in 1830, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

He often presided over public meetings; and, as a speaker, could secure the attention of an audience upon any subject he chose to discuss. Entering directly upon its merits, he would proceed with logical precision, apt illustration, or amusing anecdote, and, when occasion required, by a reference to authorities and an appeal to facts, which no one would venture to dispute who knew the accuracy of his memory.

This facility in speaking did not tend to remove a natural distaste for writing; and although a good correspondent, and for many years an occasional contributor to the press, he wrote but few addresses. The last of these was written for the Agricultural Fair held in Brandon some five years ago. Owing to his illness at the time, it was read to the Society by Judge June, and afterwards printed.

Originally educated in the Federal school

of politics, he acted with the Whig party, and subsequently, in a more restricted sense, with the Republicans; considering that these parties had inherited, in succession, the general spirit and policy of the "fathers," and especially that they were more conservative than their political opponents.

He was a politician in the proper sense and of the most unselfish kind; actuated by no personal interests, and adopting opinions whose wisdom and consistency were sustained even amid adverse popular currents, with a steadiness and devotion worthy of an enlightened patriotism.

Probably, he was never an applicant for office, and only twice a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens—in 1840 and 1841—when he was elected to the State Senate. On entering that body, his familiarity with legislative proceedings enabled him to take a leading part in the business and debates of the two sessions which he attended.

In person he was tall and well-proportioned; and such was the strength of his constitution, that "his physical and mental endurance were almost inexhaustible." He was generally buoyant in spirit, and dignified, though cordial, in manner.

In 1853, Dr. Dana was seized with an organic affection of the heart, which suddenly prostrated him to apparent death. He had been spending a few hours in Castleton, and, about to return, was walking rather hastily at the time, in company with Dr. Goldsmith, to take the cars. The immediate use of remedies restored him to consciousness; and although his death was announced by telegraph, he was able to reach home the following day.

This attack was followed by several others; and he was obliged to relinquish all active practice to his associate, Dr. Olin G. Dyer, to adopt an abstemious diet, avoid physical exercise, except that of riding in pleasant weather; and to suppress all mental excitements and emotions tending to increase the action of the heart.

He was, however, for some years, President of the Rutland and Addison County Insurance Company; and he afterwards collected a large amount of material, and had nearly written a history of Brandon, embracing all the original grants and grantees, the organization of churches and schools, and notices of more than one hundred of the pioneers who settled there prior to the year 1800. In several departments, this history is more elaborate and complete than the history of any other town in Vermont which I have yet seen.

During the period of comparative retirement above referred to, his mind was unimpaired and cheerful, though perfectly aware of his critical condition. He had long been a consistent member of the Congregational church; and though for the last 8 years almost entirely prevented from attending meetings of any kind, his religious character

grew brighter, and his experience more absorbing.

Always disposed to bear his own troubles quietly, he now appeared patient in suffering, peculiarly affectionate in manner, and encouraging to others, as their solicitude for him increased.

Probably the last few years were really the happiest of his mature life. He was disposed to overlook the failures, and magnify the kindnesses of others; and as he got into such harmony with all the world as would tend to increase its attractions, he seemed the more prepared and willing to leave it.

He met his death on the 20th of Aug., 1861, after an illness of three days, perfectly conscious of every stage of its approach, yet free from alarm,—with the simplicity of a child, and the assured hope of the Christian.

A large concourse of people attended his funeral obsequies, on which occasion Rev. Dr. Child, of Castleton, officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Brandon.

POEMS

BY MRS. E. A. DANA, WIFE OF THE LATE DR. A. G. DANA.

A pleasant volume, 12mo. 160 pp., of Mrs. Dana's poems has been published under the title "GATHERED LEAVES"—Cambridge: Private edition, 1864.

THRESCORE YEARS.

"To one who gained my heart and hand,
To whom my life for life was given,—
One, by whose side on earth I stand,
By whom I hope to stand in heaven."

That stately form and manly brow,
The clear gray eye imbued with thought,
An intellect as lofty, show
With philosophic interest fraught.

Commanding, dignified, and firm,
With native eloquence endowed,
And patriotic fervor warm
That to corruption never bowed.

Age hath not stamped its signet yet,
Nor bowed with feebleness that form;
But the mountain pine, though firmly set,
Must yield its glory to the storm.

The silvery threads are shining now
Amid those ebony locks of thine;
And on thy cheek and on thy brow
Is pencil'd many a thoughtful line.

Life's morning sun our shadows blent,
When all the streams to eastward run;
Lo, now the river's course is bent
To swell the tide of setting sun.

Yon sunny hills we quickly pass'd
And stood upon the midland height;
Henceforth our shadows, backward cast,
Will lengthen till they blend in night,

Together we this path have trod,
In joy and sorrow, hope and fear,—
Through changing scenes and seasons stood
By the same cradle, font, and bier.

The olive plants around our board
Have blossom'd into summer bloom;
Oh, may the promise they afford
Ripen rich fruit to deck our tomb.

Some drooped, 'tis true, at morning tide,
And were transplanted to the skies;
And some, alas, may ill abide
The blasting winds that round us rise.

Ah, few who left with us the bowers
Of childhood, linger on the way:
Some fell to sleep among the flowers,
And some on lonely hill-sides lay.

Perchance a few more suns may set,
A few more moons may wax and wane,
When we who journey onward yet,
Shall close our part in life's refrain.

And, as thy westering sun declines,
Oh, may its light so purely glow
That, while thy pathway it defines,
With steps unwavering thou shalt go.

And I will lift my prayer to Him
Who listens to each humble cry,
To fill with blessings, to the brim,
Thy cup on earth, thy crown on high.

TO MY MOTHER.*

Dear Mother, worn and weary now,
Calm be thy rest at even-tide,
Where deep and still the waters flow,
Nearing the ocean vast and wide.

The morning fields are far away
Where childhood left its foot-prints light,
And the sunny hills seem dim and grey
That youthful memories paint so bright.

But thou canst see them though afar,
And trace the long and winding way
Whose roughness cost thee many a scar,
Whose storms have bleach'd thy hair so grey.

Those silvery locks were waving bright
And burnished like the raven's plume,
No maiden's eye flashed purer light,
No maiden's cheek wore richer bloom.

A form and elegance of mien
That grace and dignity bestow;
Meet channels these where many a stream
Of life's sweet sympathies may flow.

Lovely and lofty traits were there,
Self-sacrificing, true and kind;
The wife's devotion, Mother's care
By faith and love to God refined.

But scattered all along the ground
Are hopes that once were towering high,
And there is many a grassy mound
Where fond affections buried lie.

Where childhood's sunny hours flew past
Thy Mother's lowly bed was made,
And where thy youthful lot was cast
Thy Father in the church-yard laid.

He, who should slumber at thy side
Sleeps by the Merrimac's bright wave,
And many a time thy heart hath died
Within thee, o'er some loved ones' grave.

But, though thine eyes be dim with tears
Canst thou not see a heavenly hand;
That strengthened thee so many years
And led thee through this weary land?

Though many a pang our follies cost
And fear and sorrow have been thine,
Still not one prayer or tear is lost
Laid on a pitying Saviour's shrine.

I bless thee, Mother, for the care
That never faltered on the way,
That taught my infant lips the prayer
And offers thine for me each day.

I bless thee, for the love untold
Whose fountains never ceased to play,
Whose depths have never yet grown cold.
Whose streams have gladdened all my way.

Dear Mother, thou art almost home,
Thy Father's house almost in sight,
And from its towers through all the gloom
Come rays reflecting Heaven's own light.

Some of our number wait us there,
Those grassy mounds are sunken low,
And what has earth of good, or fair,
To tempt our feet to linger so?

God bless thee, Mother, and bestow
Sweet peace on all thy days to come,
And gently may the waters flow
That bear thee to a heavenly home.

GUARDIAN SPIRITS.

"Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister to them that shall be heirs of salvation?"—
Hebrews i. 14.

Do ye come in the hush of the twilight hour,
When the fire in the west grows dim,
Your footsteps thrilling our heart-strings o'er
Like some floating angel-hymn

When the moonbeam silvers the frosted pane,
When the night and the morning meet?
Or the eaves are dripping with summer rain,
And the clover bells are sweet?

But come with the light of the spirit land,
Wherever Times' shadow descends;
It is blessed to lean on the unseen hand
Our heavenly Father sends.

[* Mrs. Rachel F. Fuller, one of the oldest inhabitants of Brandon, for whom her daughter, Mrs. Dana, wrote this tribute of affection on her 92d birthday which occurred a few days before her death.—Ed.]

Come with sweet thoughts from the world above,
Where Christ and the holy ones are;
Oh, whisper some message from those we love!
Do they not remember us there?

Could we catch one gleam of your shining hair,
One look in your sad sweet eyes!
But we may never gaze on vision so fair
Till beyond the dark river we rise.

"By your pillow at night, and your footsteps by day,
We watch you through good and through ill;
In the dark hour of danger sow light in your way,
To shine on the narrow path still.

"In joy and in sorrow, in weal and in woe,
On the desert, the mountain, the wave,
In your wanderings wide, wherever you go
From the cradle-bed on to the grave.

"So lovingly, tenderly, still by your side,
It is ours His love to express,
Who so loved the world that for sinners He died,
And His wounded hands ever would bless.

"In this dark world of sin ye may see no gleams
Of our bright forms and radiant wings:
Too fearful and sad earth's mystery seems,
Too deep is the shadow it flings.

"We're watchers till time and eternity meet,
'We know not the day nor the hour.'
But the dark shall be light at the judgment-seat,
And evil triumphant no more."

THE GARDEN OF THE HEART—AN EXTRACT.

I have a mystic garden

A fountain there is playing
Whose springs are never dry;

The precious Plants there nurtur'd
Were by my Father given;
And ever as I watch'd them,
At morning, noon, or even,
I might have known He watch'd them, too,
With more than human love,
And sent sweet influences, like dew,
Down from His home above.

The Oak, the Ash, the Fir tree,
The Elm and Maple, too,
Sprung up so fair and graceful,
And in my garden grew;

I see their spreading branches wave,
And glory in their shade.

And flowers were there to beautify,
And make my borders gay;
A rose that blush'd like sunset,
And a Lily sweet as May.
I had a Morning-glory, too,
But it faded in an hour;
And cherubs bore it, wet with dew,
To grace their own sweet bower.

A white Rose once so fondly
Twin'd round the Oak-tree,
Which shelter'd and sustain'd it
Most true and tenderly:
But a light was on it, day by day
It faded, till afar
On autumn winds 't was borne away
Where angel gardens are.

The Olive and the Cedar
Are in my garden now;
Strength dwelleth in the cedar,
Peace in the olive bough.
And other flowers are gathered there,
So beautiful and bright,
I dream of nought more sweet and fair,
Save in the land of light.

Far be the days of sorrow
That shall with power prevail,
To scatter leaf and blossom
Upon the wintry gale.
And when, in years that soon will flee,
These walls in ruin lie,
May the fadeless flower, the living tree,
And all within my garden, be
Transplanted to the sky.

THE HAND THAT WROUGHT WITH MINE.*

There was a hand that wrought with mine,
To gather up these autumn leaves,
That now can only wreath a shrine
With those that mournful memory weaves.

There was an eye that lingered long
And kindly o'er each leaf and spray;
Seeking some music in the song,
Some lasting beauty in the lay.

There was a smile that cheered me on,
Which I, alas, no more shall see;
And what avails since thou art gone,
And all the world seems sad to me?

The fairest things we gather here,
Laid on thy grave, soon fade away;
There's no memorial love can rear
But Time will crumble in decay.

But in those green, unfading bowers,
In the unseen land to which we go,
No sorrow lies beneath the flowers,
No treasure under winter's snow.

There wilt thou take my hand again,
And lead me through the Eden fields;
No more to hope and toil in vain
For the fading things time only yields.

Oh, glorious home! I'll look for thee
Above your purple star-lit shore,
Until the loved ones there I see,
And dream of them and thee no more.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BRANDON.

BY DEACON BARZILLAI DAVENPORT.

On Sept. 23, 1785, a Congregational church was organized in Brandon, by the Rev. Mr. Sell of Dorset, consisting of 5 males and 5 females, viz.: Jedediah Winslow, William Dodge, Nathan Flint, David Buckland and Moses Barnes; Mrs. Sarah Larkin, Elizabeth Winslow, Elizabeth Dodge, Mercy Flint and Mary King.

They had previously appointed a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and a solemn assembly of faith and covenant; and the members subscribed to rules of discipline: and of

* Dr. A. G. Dana died August 24th, 1861.

which were in the main truly orthodox and scriptural.

Like the Pilgrim Fathers, the early settlers of Brandon seemed to care for the worship of God, while in the wilderness. There were but few settlements in town when the church was organized. Their public meetings were held in private dwellings, and they mostly were log-houses.

From a smoky manuscript, which purports to have been the first book of the records of the church, it appears that this feeble band of Christians consecrated their off-spring to God more generally than is done by the members of the church at the present day: and additions were made to the church, from time to time, by profession of their faith in Christ, and by letters from other churches: but as the records were kept on manuscripts of a few sheets of paper, for many years after the organization of the church, there is not now to be found a continuous record. The first book and the third, which are in manuscripts, are still preserved; but the second, or what would seem to have been the second book of records, embracing a term of 5 or 6 years, is not to be found; and some of the leaves of the first books are quite illegible.

The church at its organization, made choice of Jedediah Winslow (1) as their moderator and Clerk, and he discharged the duties of both offices for several years thereafter.

The church had occasional preaching, (2) sometimes more than one Sabbath in succession, and lectures on week-days, occasionally; but no settled pastor or stated supply until 1792, when on the 23d of September the Rev. Enos Bliss (3) was installed as their pastor. How long Mr. Bliss ministered to them is not shown by any record now to be found, as there is no record of his dismission. Tradition says that Mr. Bliss was called, settled and dismissed within a year.

January, 1800, the (4) Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard was ordained in Brandon, and installed pastor. There is no record of the stipulated amount to be paid the pastor, on the church records—although a committee was chosen to deed the land to Mr. Hibbard, agreeably to their contract with him. The country was new, and the church poor, and of course the salary was small, as they worshipped in a log meeting-house; and I find a vote on record to purchase a cow that would not cost over \$18.00, and give to Mr. Hibbard, during the following spring.

Mr. Hibbard continued to labor here almost 21 years. He was dismissed Sept. 5, 1821.

During his ministry in Brandon there were several precious revivals of religion, and many additions to the church. During the years 1816 and '17, there were some 120 united with the church.

But at the time of Mr. Hibbard's dismission, the church became somewhat divided and distracted in their councils, and without doubt large additions of its members, in 1817, as was alleged by some of the old members, did not add so much to the strength and graces of the church, as it did to its numbers; although many good and devoted Christians became members at that time. There were, however, some tares which an enemy had sown, that afterwards sprang up and showed themselves.

After Mr. Hibbard was dismissed, the church and society hired preaching most of the time for some 18 months. Rev. Mr. Perrin preached several months, and Dr. Bates, president of Middlebury College, and Prof. John Hough, were the principal supplies, after Mr. Perrin left, until the latter part of the summer of '22, when the Rev. Beriah Green, direct from the seminary at Andover, was invited to preach as a candidate. Mr. Green was a graduate of Middlebury College—a young man of much promise, and an interesting speaker. The church gave him a call, which he accepted, and was ordained April 16, '23. He was more of a preacher than a pastor: and, during his ministry in Brandon, which was a little more than 6 years, there were 25 additions to the church by letter and by profession, and 24 excommunications, and 5 deaths.

The 11th of May, 1829, he was dismissed, and again the church applied to the College faculty to supply their pulpit, which was cheerfully responded to by Dr. Bates and Prof. Hough, until the summer of '30, when the Rev. Ira Ingraham was invited to become the pastor of the church, and accepted in the following language:

"In considering your call for the purpose of forming an answer, my only inquiry *should be*: Does the Great Head of the Church call me to this field? I have endeavored to interpret His providences in relation to this question, and if I understand their meaning it is His divine will that I should accept your call.

"Believing, therefore, that such is the will of my Lord and Master, I most cheerfully and cheerfully accept your invitation. May the God of all grace sanction your call and the acceptance of it. And if this connection is blessed, and this endearing and solemn relation consummated between us, may it be as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded a blessing, even life forevermore."

Mr. Ingraham settled (Sept. 1, 1830,) on a salary of \$450, and the use of the parsonage, which was purchased by the church and society during the pastorate of Mr. Green. Mr. Ingraham proved to be an able and earnest preacher, and a faithful and efficient pastor, and his labors were abundantly blessed in building up the church. He remained pastor a little over 6 years, when, at the urgent request of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, he was dismissed to engage as the Secretary and Agent of that board.

In the year 1831, there was held in many of the churches in this vicinity a series of meetings, called three-days meetings. The Baptist church in Brandon appointed such a meeting, and invited several neighboring clergymen of their denomination to come and assist them in sustaining the meetings. The Congregational church in Pittsford had appointed a three-days meeting to be held at the same time and on the same days; which meeting Mr. Ingraham had engaged to attend, and did attend the two first days of the series; but finding that an unusual interest was manifested by his people in Brandon, in the Baptist meeting which was being conducted there, he returned on the 3d day, and attended with his people the last day's service of the Baptist meeting. He took no part in the meeting, save the offering of one prayer; yet his deep interest was most manifest to all who were present. On the 10th of July following this meeting, there were added to the Congregational church 32 members by profession of their faith in Christ, and a large share of them heads of families.

The whole number of additions during Mr. Ingraham's ministry was 136 members, including several restorations of members who were excommunicated during the previous pastorate, and only one member excluded.

On the day of Mr. Ingraham's dismissal, Rev. Harvey Curtis, afterwards President of Knox College in Galesburg, Ill., was ordained over us as a pastor—then a young man and tutor in Middlebury College. He was an earnest and affectionate preacher, a warm hearted Christian, and greatly beloved by the church and people. He commenced preaching with us in the autumn of 1835, as Mr. Ingraham had not time to preach with us, although he was not formally dismissed until Feb. 17, 1836, the day of Mr. Curtis' ordination.

A protracted meeting was commenced in Brandon by the Rev. Jedediah Burchard, an

Evangelist, on the day of, or the next day after, Mr. Curtis' ordination, and continued some 13 or 19 days, in which the other denominations in Brandon, viz. Baptist and Methodist, united and participated with us. Although the meetings were held in our meeting-house, and all shared in the fruits of the meeting, the Congregational church, under the advice of the Rev. Mr. Ingraham, had passed a vote, previous to Mr. Burchard's visiting Brandon, not to be in haste about the admission of members into the church, during the excitement of the meeting; consequently none of the converts were admitted to membership in the church until after Mr. Burchard had left town. On the 20th of March there were 41 admitted to the church, on profession of their faith in Christ. A very large proportion of them, in their relation to the church of their Christian experience, dated their conversion prior to that meeting—and some of them many years before.

The whole number of members who joined the church during Dr. Curtis' pastorate, was 152. A larger number of the congregation were constant attendants on public worship during his ministry, than were before or since. He has occasionally visited Brandon since his relation of pastor was dissolved, and always had a full house. He was dismissed Dec. 11, 1840.

After Mr. Curtis left, Rev. Milo J. Hichcock preached as a candidate for settlement some 3 months. He was an interesting preacher, and the church gave him a call; but he declined to accept the invitation, and afterwards settled in Rochester, N. Y. The Professors in Middlebury college were again applied to, and supplied the church with preaching until the spring of 1842, when Rev. William H. Marsh came to Brandon, and, after a short trial, the church gave him a call to settle, which he accepted, and was ordained June 29, 1842. He was an easy writer, and rather a fluent speaker, but did not seem to interest himself, nor the people very much; and, in the winter of 1843, he complained of ill health, and did not preach much, and asked for a dismission which was granted him. A council was called and he was formally dismissed on 21st of Mar., 1843. The next sabbath after, he craved the privilege of preaching a farewell sermon to the people; and came out openly, and avowed himself an Episcopalian: he was unfortunate, however, in his effort, as he made no converts to that communion from the Congregational church.

This summerset of Mr. Marsh had no tendency to divide the church. They remained strong in the faith of Congregationalism, and made an effort to find another pastor. They invited the Rev. Wm. G. T. Shedd, who had just finished his course at the Andover Theological Seminary, to come and preach as a candidate. He accepted the invitation, and commenced his labors in September of the same year, and on Jan. 4, 1844, was ordained as pastor. He remained with us nearly 2 years. He was quite young, but is too well known in the religious world now, for me to speak of his talents, or acquirements. The church desired to keep him—but he had received the appointment of a professorship in the University of Vermont, and expressed a strong desire to accept it; saying that he thought himself better adapted for the discharge of the duties of a professor, than he was for those of a pastor. The result was that he was dismissed Aug. 19, 1845.

During these frequent changes of pastors the church gathered no strength, but grew weaker. They resorted to their old friends, the President and Professors of Middlebury College, to supply the pulpit on the Sabbath. This request was again graciously granted until sometime in the spring of 1846, when the Rev. Moses Chase, formerly a pastor of the Plattsburgh church, N. Y., was recommended to the church. He came and preached a few Sabbaths, received a call, and accepted it, and, Dec. 3, 1846, was installed as pastor, and on the 8th of September following, the connection was dissolved, and the church left once more without an under shepherd. At this time of trial, one of the members of the church wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. Ingraham, their old pastor, who had been settled over a Presbyterian church in Lyons, N. Y. Mr. Ingraham had just been dismissed from his charge there, and very soon came to Brandon, and engaged to preach for us for one year; and before the close of the year, the church and society extended to him a call to again assume the duties and responsibilities of pastor of the church; but the call was not unanimous. There were two strong abolitionists in the church who were very fearful, that he was a *pro-slavery man*. Mr. Ingraham finding that the church was not unanimous, declined our offer.

Early in the spring of 1850, Rev. Francis B. Wheeler was invited to become the pastor of the church. He accepted the call, and was installed on May 29th, of the same year. He

remained with us until September 7, 1854, when he went to Saco, Maine, and is now pastor of a Presbyterian church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and we were once more supplied with preaching from the College faculty.

In the summer of 1856, the church invited the Rev. John D. Kingsbury to visit Brandon, and preach a few Sabbaths as a candidate. He accepted the invitation, and came and preached two Sabbaths. The church and society gave him a call to settle as pastor. After the close of the term of the Theological Seminary, Mr. Kingsbury accepted the call, and was ordained Sept. 24, 1856, and was dismissed Aug. 15, 1860. The last two pastors of the church were good preachers, and very acceptable pastors. There were added to the church, during Mr. Wheeler's ministry, 55 members, and during Mr. Kingsbury 58 members. Six members have united with the church by profession, since we have been destitute of a pastor.

A few individual members of the church have purchased a piece of land and have erected a very convenient brick vestry, or conference-room, finished it, and the ladies have seated it with settees.

In 1858, the Congregational church and society made very extensive repairs and alterations in their house of worship, at an expense of from \$2500 to \$3000, not including a beautiful marble pulpit, which was a free-will offering, from one of the deacons of the church. [6]

The whole membership of the church from its organization up to August, 1861, was 769. Present number is 173.

[Deacon Davenport had finished his paper to this point when he died: the notes and supplement to which are by the Rev. Mr. Tuxbury—and the biographical sketch of the writer by Henry Clark of the Rutland Herald.—*Ed.*]

CONTINUATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

After the dismissal of Mr. Kingsbury in 1860, the church was without a pastor for nearly five years. During this period of unhappy differences, growing out of the repair of the church, and the methods adopted for raising money for the parish expenses, only 17 persons united with the church by profession and by letter. The pulpit was variously supplied. In 1861-2, Rev. Wm. Ford a Methodist minister residing in town, supplied the pulpit for several months. Rev. Wm. J. Harris was invited Oct. 24, 1862 to become their pastor, or a stated supply for one year, at his option.

He chose the latter, and, being re-engaged, continued in that relation till Jan. 1, 1865, on which day he closed his labors, avowing himself an Episcopalian. He has since been rector of churches at Manchester, N. H., and at Montpelier, and is now [1873] rector of Trinity Church, Rutland.

On the 21st of April, 1865, the church voted unanimously to invite Rev. Franklin Tuxbury to become their pastor. Mr. Tuxbury had preached five Sabbaths, and on the occasion of Pres. Lincoln's National Fast—the day of his assassination, April 14. Mr. T. had previously been pastor of the Russell church in Hadley, Mass. He was installed pastor May 25, 1865. Rev. Silas Aiken, D. D., was the moderator of the Council, and Rev. W. G. T. Shedd, D. D., a former pastor of the church, and a former instructor of the candidate, preached the sermon. During the present pastorate there have been added to the church up to the present time (Aug. 1872.) 105 members. The total membership from organization of the church is about 896. The present number is 209—a net gain of 51 members in seven years.

NOTES.

(1) "Jedidiah Winslow," Sept. 23, 1791, was disciplined "for boiling maple sap upon the Lord's day." Dea. Winslow said he was "Sorry that he did it, on the account of it being a grief to the minds of his breatherin, but not vuing himself therein guilty of a breach of the Sabbath," he insisted "that he there in was himself in the way of his duty." But, "the Church vuing it a direct violation of the Law of god, and that he might as well bin employed in a most any other business—taking that with the matter of exSample under Consideration—they voted not satisfied. Upon which Brother winslow requested a Counsell and the Church redily Complied, then proceeded and Mutally Chose the West Church in Rutland for the odd Church, then the Choice by vote of the Church in Jericho and the Church in Orwell and Mr. Winslow made Choice of the Church in Hinsdale and the Church in Walpole, To meet the last Thursday in January next."

Whether the "counsell" ever met, and if so, what disposition they made of the case, the records do not say.

(2) "Occasional preaching"—In Feb. 11, 1791, the church gave Rev. Elijah Norton a call, but there is no record or tradition of his settlement. From 1793 to 1800, the church was occasionally supplied by Revs. Ebenezer Harwood and Sylvanus Chapin, Rev. Mr. Chapman and Rev. Mr. Marcey.

(3) "Rev. Enos Bliss." Jan. 18, 1792, at the house of Loren Larkin, the church

"Voted to give Mr. Bliss for a settlement as follows, viz. Fifty pounds to be paid in cattle or grain" in three equal annual installments, beginning at his ordination. They likewise voted to "give him the Ministry Right, excepting the first division, or, if he chooses in lieu thereof, fifty pounds, at the end of three years from his ordination, to be paid in cattle or grain. Also, voted to give Mr. Bliss 30 pounds Lawful money" at the end of the first year, increasing the salary 5 pounds each year "till it arises to 60 pounds, the whole to be paid in cattle or grain." It was provided that, in case Mr. Bliss should not continue with them eight years, the last mentioned fifty pounds in his "settlement" should revert to the church.

(4) "Rev. Ebenezer Hebard. (So he wrote his name.) Previous to Mr. H's ordination, the church observed Tuesday Sept. 24th, 1799 as a day of fasting and prayer and invited a sort of preliminary council to examine the pastor elect. Rev. S. Chapin preached a sermon, and was assisted in the examination by Rev. E. Harwood and Rev. Benj. Worster. The ordination was appointed for the following January. The regular ordination council consisted of the churches at Pittsford, Orwell, W. Rutland, Benson and Cornwall."

INFANT BAPTISMS.

59 children were baptized previous to Jan. 1, 1800—an average of about four a year for the first 15 years.

309 children were baptized during Mr. Hebard's pastorate of about 21 years—an average of 14 a year.

During Mr. Green's pastorate of about 6 years 29 children were baptized—an average of about 5 a year.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCH.

Previous to 1800 at least 46 had united, an average of about 3 a year since the organization.

During Mr. Hebard's pastorate 231 members were received—an average of about 11 a year.

During Mr. Green's pastorate 25 members united with the church—an average of about 4 a year.

During Mr. Ingraham's pastorate 136 united—an average of 27 a year.

During Mr. Curtis' pastorate 152 members were received—an average of about 30 a year. This was the time of Birchard's visit.

During Mr. Marsh's pastorate of less than a year 5 were added.

During Mr. Shedd's pastorate 15 were added—an average of about 7 a year.

During Mr. Chase's pastorate of less than a year, no additions.

During Mr. Wheeler's pastorate of about 4 years 55 members were added—an average of about 13 a year.

During Mr. Kingsbury's pastorate 58 members were added—an average of about 14 a year.

During the 5 years the church were with-

out a settled pastor after Mr. Kingsbury's dismission, 17 persons united—an average of about 3 a year.

During the first 7 years of the present pastorate 105 members have been received—an average of 15 a year.

MEETING-HOUSES.

The first meeting-house was built of logs near the centre of the town, in which public worship was maintained by lay service, except occasional itinerant preaching. Its site was a little west of the house now occupied by Dea. J. H. Vail. Beyond this, Loren Larkin's house seems to have been a favorite place for the church meetings previous to about 1797. It was located near the present Scale shop.

About 1797 or 1798, the second meeting-house was erected on the site occupied by the present church. When nearly completed it took fire on a cold winter morning in the absence of the workmen. On their return the interior was so far enveloped in flames that efforts to save it were unavailing.—Though depressed, the little church were not disheartened. With cheerful hearts and willing hands they rallied to the work, and soon completed a new building upon the old foundations, which yielded satisfactory accommodations to the church till 1831. This was the third meeting-house. In April 1831, the old church was demolished, preparatory to laying the foundation of the present brick structure which is the fourth meeting-house built since the organization of the church. Its dimensions are 75 by 52 feet. Its cost was about \$5000. It was dedicated in November 1832. Col. David Warren and Nyram Clark built it. A parsonage was purchased during Mr. Green's pastorate, but subsequently sold.

(6) LIST OF DEACONS.

Jedidiah Winslow, died April 5, 1794, aged 69 years.

Hiram Horton, removed to Malone, N. Y.

Ebenezer Wooster, chosen Nov. 8, 1792.

Joseph Hawley, chosen Nov. 8, 1792.

David Merriam, died Feb. 15, 1849, aged 89 years and 18 days.

Moses Barnes, died Dec. 12, 1825.

Asa Blackmer, chosen Sept. 20, 1822; died Jan. 31, 1861; aged 89 years.

Daniel June, chosen Sept. 20, 1822; died April 23, 1830; aged 60 years less 10 days.

Ashael June, chosen Oct. 2, 1830; died April 18, 1862; aged 90 years.

Barzillai Davenport, chosen April 6, 1833; died July 24, 1871.

Ira Button, chosen April 6, 1833; resigned June 1, 1860.

Asa Burnell, chosen April 6, 1833; died March 20, 1871; aged 85 years.

Henry Kingsley, chosen March 10, 1854; dismissed Nov. 13, 1867.

Edward D. Selden, chosen March 10, 1854; resigned Oct. 20, 1870.

John H. Vail, chosen Nov. 3, 1870.

Denison Blackmer, chosen Nov. 3, 1870

Wm. W. Reynolds, chosen Nov. 3, 1870; resigned July 18, 1872.

Wm. H. MARSH.—It should be added that Mr. Marsh repented of his error, and wrote a very humble confession, asking the forgiveness of the church. It was dated Aug. 15, 1843. But after preaching a while in Connecticut he returned to Episcopacy again. He finally lost his character, separated from his wife and died in disgrace at Duanesville, N. Y.

"The Congregational church of Brandon, at a meeting holden on July 16, 1798, voted, that in case any member of this church shall conceive he has occasion justly to commence a suit at law against one of his brethren, belonging to the same church, that he shall not let the cause come to trial till he has laid it before the church and received their direction how to proceed in the same." That would not be so bad now-a-days!

HON. BARZILLAI DAVENPORT,

recently deceased at the age of 82 years, father-in-law of Hon. William M. Field of Rutland; was a native of Dummerston, and studied law with Hon. John Lynde, of Williamstown, and was admitted to the Orange county bar, and in 1822, removed to Brandon, and commenced the practice of the law. He resided at Brandon 46 years, 41 of which he was town clerk. He was frequently the recipient of public trust from his fellow-citizens. He was justice of the peace 28 years, and represented the town in the Legislatures of 1854-'55. In 1854, he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and in 1855 second on the judiciary committee. He was a useful member of the General Assembly, and held in high esteem by his associates. He was one of the assistant judges of the Rutland county court in 1855, '56 and '57. In his political opinions he was originally a democrat, but took an early and prominent part in the free-soil party, from which he went into the republican. He was ever an earnest anti-slavery man. He was a deacon in the Congregational church at Brandon from 1833 until the time of his death.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. C. A. THOMAS, D. D.

The Baptist Church in Brandon was constituted in 1785, consisting of 12 members. In September, 1789, Mr. Isaac Webb, who had been with them a while, as their preacher, was called to ordination and settlement. Mr. Webb was the first pastor of the church, and the first minister settled in the town.

The council, called to assist in the ordina-

tion of Mr. Webb, included the Rev. Caleb Wood of Shaftsbury, Rev. Henry Green of Wallingford, Rev. Isaac Beal of Clarendon, Rev. Elnathan Phelps of Orwell, and Rev. Elisha Rich of Pittsford. The pastorate of Rev. Isaac Webb was short, and followed by the successive pastorates of Calvin Chamberlain. — Peck, Moses Ware, Joshua Young, Abial Fisher, Elisha Starkweather, Isaac Sawyer, Joseph Sawyer, William Hutchinson, George B. Ide, and C. A. Thomas.

The present pastor, C. A. Thomas, was ordained and settled in October, 1835. The clergymen who assisted in his ordination and settlement were Rev. Daniel Sharp of Boston, Mass., Rev. J. M. Graves of Ludlow, Rev. Aaron Angier of Orwell, Rev. S. C. Dillaway of Poultney, Rev. Reuben Sawyer of Westhaven, and Rev. Joel H. Green of Parishville, N. Y.

The church in its infancy held its meetings for several years in dwelling houses, with only occasional preaching. In 1790, a log house was constructed for their use; and in 1800, a more commodious, framed house was built, and occupied, as a place of worship, until 1832; when their present substantial brick edifice was completed, and opened for worship. This house has recently been remodeled at an expense of \$6000. Where the history of a church is nearly coeval with that of the town, and members of the church have been among the most prominent of the citizens, it would be well to have the general history of the town include the ecclesiastical information. But as this has not been done in connection with the general article on Brandon, a few dates and names pertaining to the history of the Baptist church have here been given. And it is hoped that the same may be done in respect to the other ecclesiastical bodies in the place.

The Baptists held their State Sabbath School Convention at Brandon, June 5, 1872

HISTORY OF METHODISM IN BRANDON.

BY REV. BERNICE D. AMES, A. M.

The introduction of Methodism into Brandon was characterized by the same mighty influence of the spirit in connection with powerful preaching and self-denying labor and sacrifice, and encountered the same opposition and persecution which attended its introduction into other portions of the old world and the new. Too few memorials of the labors,

sacrifices, trials and persecutions of the fathers and mothers in our Israel, have been preserved. It is a labor of love and a work of piety to collect and treasure what remain. Present and future generations of Methodists ought to be more laborious, devoted, and self-sacrificing for reading these memorials. And as the recent will become the ancient, and the present take its place with the past, it may not be unprofitable to trace the progress of the Church in Brandon down to the present time.

"The Rev. Freeborn Garrettson was the apostle of Methodism in all the region now occupied by the Troy Conference.*

At the Conference of 1788, he was appointed presiding elder of the district north of the City of New York, and extending from New Rochelle, near New York City, to Lake Champlain. At that time there were but six circuits in his large district."†

"The Lord had raised up a number of zealous young men who had entered the field of itinerancy with hearts fired and filled with love to God and the souls of men. Several of these were placed under the charge of Mr. Garrettson who was requested by Bishop Asbury to penetrate the country north of the city of New York, and form as many circuits as he could."‡

The following account of the exercises of his mind, and of the manner in which he proceeded in the work of breaking up this new ground is from Mr. Garrettson's own pen:

"I was very uneasy in my mind, being unacquainted with the country, an entire stranger to its inhabitants, there being no Methodist societies farther north than Westchester; but I gave myself to earnest prayer for direction.

I knew that the Lord was with me. In the night season in a dream, it seemed to me that the whole country up the North river, as far as Lake Champlain, east and west was open to my view.

"After Conference adjourned I requested the young men to meet me. Light seemed so reflected on my path, that I gave them directions where to begin, and which way to form their circuits. I also appointed a time for each Quarterly Meeting, requesting them to take up a collection in every place where they preached, and told them I should go up the North river, to the extreme parts of the

* This Conference embraced the western half of Vermont, when this passage was written.

† Troy Conference Miscellany, p. 22.

‡ Bangs' History of Methodism Vol. I. p. 269.

work, visiting the towns and cities in the way, and on my return I should visit them all and hold their Quarterly Meetings.

I had no doubt but that the Lord would do wonders, for the young men were pious, zealous and laborious."

"God was with these heroic pioneers of Methodism, opening their way before them, supporting them amid their trials, raising them up friends among strangers, and blessing their labors."

"My custom was" says Mr. Garrettson, "to go round the district every three months, and then return to New York, where I commonly staid about two weeks. In going once around I usually travelled about a thousand miles, and preached upwards of a hundred sermons."*

At the close of their first year's labor, they returned over 600 members.

Of these young men, according to the minutes of 1788, Darius Dunham was appointed to Shoreham, and Samuel Wigton to "Lake Champlain." "Shoreham" and "Lake Champlain," doubtless merely indicated the places where they were expected to form circuits. One or both of these men, without doubt, preached in Vermont, and were perhaps the first Methodist preachers that ever preached in the State. None of the 600 members, first mentioned, however, were reported from Vermont. Probably none were gathered.

In 1794, Joshua Hall was appointed to Vermont, but did not labor in the State, and of course reported no members. In 1796, Nicholas Snethen, whom, on account of his eloquence Bishop Asbury was wont to call "his silver trumpet," was appointed to Vershire on the east side of the mountain, and had the honor of forming in that place the first Methodist society in Vermont, although for some reason, no members were returned to the ensuing conference. Ralph Williston was appointed at the next conference to Vershire circuit. In 1798, 100 members were returned for Vershire circuit east of the mountain, and 186 for Vergennes, west of the mountain. These were the first members reported from Vermont and enumerated in the Minutes. From this time preachers were stationed, and members reported in both sections of the State in rapidly augmenting numbers. The question arises, who gathered the 186 members reported in 1798 for Vergennes circuit, since no preachers had been sent here by the bishops at the preced-

ing conference? Probably at this late day no one can answer with certainty. Very likely the two brothers, Michael and Samuel Coates, and almost certainly the indefatigable Lorenzo Dow, and perhaps others labored here before the Conference of 1798. This is inferred from the fact that oral tradition still preserves the name of the Coates as passing through and preaching here before any regular preachers had been sent into this region who informed the people that they would probably have preachers in a year or two, and that Lorenzo Dow was instrumental in the conversion of the leader of the first society organized in western Vermont.*

The following extracts from an article in the *Christian Advocate and Journal* for Sept. 6, 1833, contain some interesting incidents connected with the introduction of Methodism into Brandon and vicinity.

Methodism was introduced into these parts about forty years ago. The Rev. Messrs. Coates, Mitchel, Wood, Dow, and Hutchinson, were among the first Methodist preachers who labored in these parts. Brother Hutchinson was presiding elder where his district extended from New York nearly to the Canadas. Some of our brethren are now living who were the fruits of the labors of these men of God. Often have I sat and listened to the accounts they have given of their labors, sufferings and success.

"I am informed that the first person who joined the Methodists in Vermont, west of the Green Mountain, was a young woman, who resided at the time, in the town of Monkton. The first regular society which was formed was in Brandon, Rutland county.

"The introduction of Methodism into Brandon was attended with one or two circumstances worthy of notice. Lorenzo Dow, who at that time was a very zealous and holy man of God, I am told, came into the town and called on a Baptist deacon, and desired liberty to preach in his house. The deacon very readily consented. This was on Saturday, and a few of the neighbors were invited to attend in the evening; to whom he preached, and made an appointment to preach again in the morning at sunrise. At a suitable time the family retired to bed. But in the preacher's room, the voice of prayer was heard by the family the greatest part of the night. Twice the deacon arose and looked into the room, unperceived by the preacher, to see what was the matter, and found him on his knees. As soon as the day began to dawn he heard the preacher get up and go out. He had the curiosity to follow him at a distance. He went to the orchard, where he prostrated himself on his face, and wrestled and prayed to God for the people in

* Garrettson's Life, p. 201.

* *Christian Advocate and Journal*, Vol. 8, p. 7.

that place, in a most fervent manner. After about half an hour he returned to his room, and waited for the people to come to meeting. At sunrise quite an assembly had met, and the preacher came out of his room, and immediately commenced his discourse.

He told them he had obtained an evidence that God would revive His work in that place; and that He was at work even *now*, on their hearts. Before he finished his discourse many hearts began to melt, and many eyes overflowed with tears.

He had sent an appointment into another part of the town, for which he soon set off, and a large part of his morning hearers followed him. In the village, which was near the center of the town, there lived a Captain H., [Horton] a merchant, who, having heard of the appointment, set off with his niece, a young lady who lived in his family, to hear the Methodist preacher. During the discourse the young lady became considerably awakened to feel the need of religion. When the preacher had concluded, he desired all who felt the need of religion, and were resolved to serve God, to manifest it by rising up. Several rose, among whom was the young lady. Capt. H. seeing this, rose also, rather for the purpose of keeping her company than anything else, for he felt somewhat ashamed to see her rise. The preacher addressed a few words to them and called on God and his holy angels to witness this act of theirs. This somewhat arrested the feelings of the Captain. They set off toward home, but had not gone far before the preacher overtook them, on his way to his next appointment. He entered into conversation with the captain. He got him to promise he would take his advice, if it should be such as he himself should acknowledge to be good. In this way he prevailed on him to promise to seek after God.

By the earnest entreaties of his niece, the captain went on to the next appointment; and here he became powerfully awakened, and went home with a very heavy heart. When he arrived at home, he found his brother and lady had come to make him a visit, and the family were all awaiting his arrival to dine. He sat down at the table, but his heart was so full he could not eat. He burst into tears in the midst of the company, and immediately left the room. The family were in great distress, for they feared the Methodists had driven him distracted. However his wife soon set out for religion, and he and she and the young lady were happily converted to God. A blessed work of God immediately commenced in that place, and a society was soon formed.

"The people in Brandon were not all friends to the Methodists, not even all who professed to be Christians. Many of them thought the people were strangely deluded; and as for the captain, they doubted not he was crazy. There could be no surer sign of this than that he should say, he *knew* his sins

forgiven. Many were determined to drive the Methodists out of the place. Some of the preachers were from England, and were sent here to exert an influence in favor of the king. One day when our friends had assembled in a school-house, for public worship, a minister and three others, one of whom was a deacon of the church, and brother to Capt. H., came in, and stood with their hats on, while the preacher was at prayer. As soon as he had finished praying, one of them spoke out in a very angry tone, and inquired, what business they had there? Our people made no reply; but brother Wood, the preacher, said, 'All who wish to hear Methodist preaching follow me to brother H.'s house'; and they commenced singing.

'Come on, my partners in distress,' &c.

Immediately all left the house, except the minister and his three friends. They went to the Captain's house and proceeded in their worship without farther interruption.

The first Methodist class in Brandon was formed, Aug. 14, 1798, with Major Gideon Horton as leader and circuit Steward. As the first conference at which preachers are recorded to have been appointed to this circuit seems not to have been held till the 19th of September following, the original members of this class must have been comprised in the 186 members before mentioned. The earliest meetings of the society were held in Potato Street, now called the McConnell neighborhood, most of the inhabitants in that section being Methodists, with a large number in Sugar Hollow. Meetings were held in dwelling-houses, barns and school-houses. Major Horton, the leader, used to go down from the village to attend meetings. Meetings of great interest and power were held, sometimes continuing all night. Persons were overcome by the influence, and lay for hours as if dead or in a swoon. The people, especially the young, thronged the meetings, and numbers of the converts were bitterly opposed, husbands persecuting their wives, and parents even punishing their children, to prevent their identifying themselves with the Methodists.

Among the original, or early members of this society, besides Major Horton and his wife Thirza, were Dr. John Horton, Gideon Mott, Henry and Eli McCollom, Daniel Hamdee, Daniel Pomeroy, Benajah Douglass and Nathaniel B. Alden. Notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the early Methodists were gathered from the humbler classes of society, it happened in many instances, that

some remarkable men were from the beginning enrolled with these humble disciples. This was the case with the Brandon society. Numbers of those above named and their associates lived useful and honored lives, and left descendants, who fill honored positions in different parts of the country. Major Horton remained an officer of the society in Brandon till 1808, when he removed to Hubbardton and erected mills, around which a small village grew up, which after him was called Hortonville. He was the grandfather of the late Mrs. Franklin Farrington. Benajah Douglas, a native of Massachusetts, came to this town from Ballston, N. Y., in 1795, was a most irrepressible character, both in religious and secular affairs, represented the town for four consecutive years (Dr. A. G. Dana says five) in the legislature, was the grandfather of the late distinguished United States Senator, Stephen A. Douglas, and died Oct. 2, 1829. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Tobias Spicer, D. D.

Daniel Pomeroy came to town in 1794, was one of the most exemplary and efficient members with which this society has ever been blessed, and represented the town in the State Legislature from 1823 till 1826 inclusive. He died Apr. 7, 1843, aged 73. One of his sons, Rev. Charles Pomeroy, was long a useful and devoted minister of the Troy Conference, and a grandson, Rev. Charles R. Pomeroy, is an able and useful minister and educator in the church.

Nathaniel B. Alden lived for many years as a local minister in the church, had one son who was also a local preacher, and died a few years since in Elizabethtown, New York.

Eli McCollum remained a useful member of the church till his death, and is now well represented in the church by his son, Harry S. McCollum.

The church prospered for several years, and within 10 years from the organization of the society arrangements were made and materials collected to build a church on a site near that of the present church edifice. Dissensions, however, arose in the church, which caused the enterprise to be abandoned. A bitter feud raged between Messrs. Douglas and Gideon Horton, who were political rivals. Mr. Douglas was expelled from the church, but afterward restored. Mr. Horton removed to Hubbardton, as already stated. Some other members withdrew and united with

other branches of the church, and the society became well-nigh extinct. A sad warning against strife among brethren.

In 1814, William Clark, a zealous Methodist, removed into town. He, in connection with Eli McCollum established meetings, and Brandon became once more a regular preaching appointment, which it has continued to be to the present time. Three years later, in 1817, a great revival prevailed in town. Benajah Douglas and Daniel Pomeroy are remembered as the chief members of the church in 1825.

A camp-meeting was held in Brandon, near the village, in 1831, and another in 1832. Elder Tobias Spicer presided at both. Bishop Elijah Hedding attended the first, preached and ordained a minister.

Rev. Peter P. Harrower was appointed to the charge of the Brandon Society for the last quarter of the conference year 1834-5 and the succeeding year. When he went there he found about 30 members in the society, mostly in middle and advanced life, the chief men of whom were Daniel Pomeroy, Benj. McDaniels, David Sanderson and Eli McCollum. About the first of September, 1835, a revival commenced and continued without interruption for some 8 months. As the result, about 60 converts joined the church on probation, and all, with one or two exceptions, continued in the church.

The first Methodist Sunday-School in town was established by Mr. Harrower the same year. The Sunday-School, together with a bible-class meeting on a week day, had much to do with this revival. Mr. Harrower superintended the school himself for some time. He then appointed Harry S. McCollum, superintendent, who was at the time an unconverted man, but he soon after experienced a change of heart. Later superintendents of the school have been Charles Sullings, jr., Rev. William Ford, Henry L. Leonard and J. S. Stafford.

A legal society was organized for building a Methodist church, Oct. 4, 1836, and on the 18th, Levi Bacon, Daniel Pomeroy, H. S. McCollum, Edward Fisk and Lorenzo Washburn were chosen trustees, and Daniel Pomeroy, building committee. It had already been determined to build a brick church with a tower. Daniel Pomeroy for himself and son subscribed \$1350 for the church, the next highest subscription being only \$150. The

church was built in 1837-8, and was dedicated just before conference in the latter year, presiding elder John M. Weaver preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Through the efforts of Rev. John W. Belknap, who was appointed to Brandon in 1838, the first pastor to occupy the pulpit in the new church, in connection with the pastors of the Baptist and Congregational churches, special services were held at Forestdale, the Arnold neighborhood, and in other school-houses about town, and an extensive revival occurred; 30 adults were converted in the Arnold district alone. In this revival Lewis Barker was converted, who has since been one of the main pillars of the church. Under the labors of Rev. Daniel F. Page, pastor in 1841, a series of meetings was held in the Arnold school-house, at which a large number of children were converted. The numbers of probationers reported to conference by Rev. C. R. Ford, pastor 1855-7, indicate that very considerable additions were made to the church by conversion during his term of service. The largest number of members that has ever been reported to conference, since Brandon became a separate charge, was 131 members and 11 probationers which were reported by Rev. B. D. Ames in 1862.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Pastor, Rev: Andrew Heath;

Stewards, H. S. McCollum, Lewis Barker, Wm. A. Williams, Emory Fuller, James L. Cahoe, Henry L. Leonard, A. McLaughlin, J. S. Stafford and Asahel L. Cool.

Leaders, Wm. A. Williams, Henry L. Leonard, and Chauncey Hewett.

Sunday-School Superintendent, J. S. Stafford.

A very eligible lot, opposite the Brandon House, has recently been secured, on which to erect a new church. This enterprise will doubtless be carried out at no distant day. The church has also erected a cottage on the New Haven Camp-Ground.

The following preachers have been raised up in connection with the Brandon society, viz. Noah Bigelow, licensed to preach in 1800. Nathaniel B. Alden, licensed to preach in 1810. Charles Pomeroy, licensed to preach in 1820, and Enoch Brazee probably licensed to preach about the same time as the latter. Mr. Bigelow entered the travelling connection in 1810, preached in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts,

New York and Pennsylvania. He filled important appointments in Portland, Maine, Pittsfield, Mass., Troy, N. Y. and New York City, at which place he died about 1845. He was a man of genuine piety and superior talents, but injured his health by the practice of vociferous speaking. He commenced his religious life alone, so far as his own family was concerned, they all remaining unconverted till the great revival of 1817, when most of them were brought in. Charles Pomeroy joined the New York conference in 1822. He was a powerful preacher, and a man of deep conscientiousness and solid piety. He continued a faithful and useful minister of the church, till in the mental infirmity of advanced age he became a Swedenborgian. He has reared a most worthy family of children, several of whom have been called to fill responsible positions in society. Rev. Enoch Brazee left the church and joined the Free Will Baptists.

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BRANDON.

The following table contains the statistics of the circuit in which the Brandon society was included, from the beginning down to 1841, and from that time to the present the statistics of the Church in Brandon which has been a separate station:

Year.	Members.	Names of Ministers appointed.
1793	186	Joseph Mitchell, Abner Wood.
1799	274	Joseph Mitchell, Joseph Sawyer.
1800	343	Henry Ryan, Robert Dyer.
1801	285	Ezekiel Canfield, Eben'r Washburn.
1802	292	Eben'r Stevens, Joshua Crowell.
1803	295	Henry Eames, Ebenezer Stevens.
1804	351	Seth Crowell.
1805	338	Samuel Draper, Reuben Harris.
1806	360	Samuel Howe, George Powers.
1807	395	George Powers, Lewis Pease.
1808	431	Dexter Bates, Steph. Sornborger.
1809	559	Francis Brown.
1810	645	Daniel Brumly, Tobias Spicer.
1811	403	Samuel Howe, Justus Byington.
1812	587	David Lewis, Beardsley Northrop.
1813	640	Thomas Madden, David Lewis.
1814	611	Almon Dunbar.
1815	603	Justus Byington, Jacob Beeman.
1816	605	J. Byington, D. Lewis, Cyprian H. Gridley.
1817	733	D. Lewis, C. H. Gridley, James Covell.

Year. Mem. Prob. Names of Ministers appointed.

1818	715	Isaac Hill, Phinehas Doan.
1819	793	Eli Barnett, Moses Amidon.
1820	737	Samuel Draper, Jacob Beeman.
1821	773	Samuel Draper, Moses Amidon, J. Beeman.
1822	921	George Smith, Hiram Meester.
1823	482	Harvey De Wolf, Philo Ferris.
1824	501	Harvey De Wolf, Dillon Stevens.
1825	429	Cyrus Prindle, Lucius Baldwin.
1826	510	Cyrus Prindle.
1827	128	Orvil Kimpton.
1828	160	Joshua Poor.
1829	202	J. Poor, M. Chamberlain.
1830	236	Cyrus Meeker, Christopher R. Morris.
1831	255	Charles Pomeroy, Lewis Potter.
1832	255	William Rider, John Alley.
1833	299	Samuel Eighmy, Asa C. Hand.
1834	272	
1835		Reuben Wescott, Peter M. Hitch- cock, P. P. Harrower.
1836	238	Joel Squire, Lawton Cady, Man- ley, Witherill.
1837	333	Ezra Sayre, Braman Ayers, Da- vid P. Hulburd.
1838	390	E. Sayre, John W. Belknap, D. P. Hulburd.
1839	237	W. F. Hurd, Peter P. Harrower, Cassius H. Harvey.
1840	311	W. F. Hurd, Micajah Townsend, David Osgood.
1841	293	Daniel F. Page.
1842	86	William A. Miller.
1843	87	William Ford.
1844	80	Thomas Kirby.
1845	78	Thomas Kirby.
1846	90	Mathias Ludlum.
1847	60	Mathias Ludlum.
1848	70	Albinus Johnson.
1849	79 3	Albinus Johnson.
1850	72 2	Alvin C. Rose.
1851	70 1	Alvin C. Rose.
1852	77 2	Diodorus H. Loveland.
1853	91 8	Diodorus H. Loveland.
1854	100 8	Reuben Washburne.
1855	87 16	Cornelius R. Ford.
1856	72 35	Cornelius R. Ford.
1857	91 31	Zina H. Brown, Wm. Ford.
1858	116 19	Zina H. Brown, Wm. Ford.
1859	114 6	William A. Miller, Wm. Ford.
1860	116 3	Bernice D. Ames, Wm. Ford.
1861	127 6	Bernice D. Ames.
1862	131 11	Andrew Witherspoon, D. D.
1863	110 5	Andrew Witherspoon, D. D.
1864	110 2	Richard Morgan.

1865 112 3 Richard Morgan.

1866 Richard Morgan.

1867 123 5 William Ford.

1868 124 3 Wm. W. Atwater.

1869 124 10 Wm. W. Atwater.

1870 120 9 Andrew Heath.

1871 115 8 Andrew Heath.

The circuit of which the statistics are given above was at first called Vergennes, and embraced all the Methodists in Vermont, west of the Mountains. In 1799 it was curtailed by the organization of Essex circuit, embracing that portion of Western Vermont, north of Williston. In 1801, it first appears under the name of Brandon circuit, all the territory north of Salisbury remaining in Vergennes circuit. It then, and for some time afterwards, extended south and west so as to include Danby and Wells, and Granville with Whitehall and Crownpoint in New York. In 1821, the circuit was further reduced in size by the erection of Whitehall circuit from it, embracing Shoreham, Sudbury, Hubbardton, Middletown and the towns to the west of them. The circuit before many years was still further reduced in size, and from 1826 to 1840 its boundaries and name were often changed. For one or two years, about 1835 it is not easy to determine from the Minutes in what circuit the Brandon Society was included. From 1841 to the present time, (1872), the boundaries of the charge have remained substantially unchanged, embracing the town of Brandon and the William's district in Sudbury.

FROM A DISCOURSE ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

BY REV. D. D. AMES, DELIVERED IN THE METHODIST E. CHURCH AT BRANDON, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1861.*

"How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle."—2d SAMUEL I. 25.

During the last week signs of mourning appeared throughout the nation. Bells were tolled, minute guns fired, and flags were displayed at half-mast and draped in black. The telegraph flashed everywhere the melancholy intelligence that a distinguished citizen was no more.

On Monday morning last, Hon. Stephen Arnold Douglas closed his earthly career. The prominent part he had borne in the affairs of the nation, the suddenness of his death, its occurrence in the high noon of his manhood and in the plenitude and maturity of his strength, as well as in the crisis of the nation's history, have all conspired to render the event peculiarly impressive. Truly,

"Death loves a shining mark, a single blow,
A blow which while it executes, alarms.
And startles thousands with a single fall."

The death of such a man, of one who has by his words and deeds occupied so large a share of the public attention, and who has been so lauded by his friends and decried by his enemies, affords a favorable opportunity to take a survey of his life and character.

* * * * *
And it is the more fitting for us to make this improvement of the solemn event from the fact that here was the birth-place of Senator Douglas, the home of his childhood and youth, the residence of his father and grandfather, and their final resting place.

* * * * *
Mr. Douglas was born in the house now occupied by Justus Hyatt, Esq., in this village, Apr. 23, 1813. His father, for whom he was named, was a physician—a native of Hancock, Mass. He died suddenly, probably of aneurism of the heart, with the future Senator in his arms, when the latter was but two months old. His grandfather, Benajah Douglas, was a prominent citizen of this town and was for several years its Representative in the State Legislature. He was an early and zealous member of the M. E. Church in this place.

The mother of Mr. Douglas retired with him and a daughter 18 months older to a farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Henry L. Leonard, which she had inherited conjointly with a brother, the late Mr. Edward Fiske. Until young Douglas was 15 years of age he remained on the farm, in the mean time acquiring a good common education at the Arnold school-house and the old academy. At this time he earnestly desired to prepare for college, but being thwarted in this by his friends, from pecuniary considerations, he left the farm and engaged himself as an apprentice to the trade of cabinet-making. At this he worked a year and a half, part of the time in Mr. Parker's shop in Middlebury, and part in Dea. Know-ton's in this town. His health failing, he left the shop and entered the brick academy, (now the district school-house on the south side of the river) in this place, where he prosecuted his studies for a year. He afterwards studied in the academy in Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., his mother and sister having married a father and son named Granger, residing in that county. There he began the study of law. In the spring of 1833, he set out to seek his fortune in the great West, but was detained the whole summer by severe illness at Cleveland. After his recovery he visited various places until at Jacksonville, Ill., he found his funds reduced to thirty-seven and a half cents. He walked 16 miles to Winchester, replenished his depleted treasury by serving three days as clerk for an auctioneer, then opened a school which he taught for three months. While engaged in teaching he studied law, evenings, and practiced before a justice Saturday afternoons.

Having been admitted to the bar he opened an office in March, 1834. He was remarkably successful in his practice, and his progress in his political career was truly marvelous. Within a year of his admission to the bar, while not yet 22 years of age he was elected by the Legislature, Attorney General of the State. In 1835, he was chosen a member of the Legislature of which body he was the youngest member. In 1837, he was appointed Register of the Land Office at Springfield, by President Van Buren. In 1838, he came within five votes of an election to Congress in a poll of 36,000 votes. He was then only twenty-five years of age. In December, 1840, he was chosen Secretary of State of Illinois, and in February, 1841, he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1842, he was elected a Representative in Congress, and was re-elected in 1844. At the close of his second term in the lower house of Congress he was transferred to the Senate, of which he continued a member for 14 years, until his death.

He was a prominent competitor for the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1852, again in 1856, and he finally achieved it in 1860, to be defeated before the people. But of these later events of his life, with which you are so familiar I need not speak.

During the last 10 or 12 years no man has been so conspicuously and constantly before the American people as Senator Douglas. Scarcely a measure or principle, relating either to the home or foreign policy of the government, has been agitated within that period which has not received his vigorous support or encountered his energetic opposition. He will figure in history as one of the chief actors in the period of our national history which is just now closing with civil war.

He could not be said to have attained the first rank as a Statesman. He must have been endowed with capabilities more than human to have done so in spite of all the disadvantages under which he labored. His scholastic attainments were limited, and his circumstances must have always prevented him from supplying the deficiency by extensive reading. Neither his youth as a farmer boy or a cabinet maker's apprentice, nor his manhood as an office holder and a partisan leader and stump speaker afforded an opportunity for acquiring that thorough culture and intimate acquaintance with history and the philosophy of government which are indispensable to the great Statesman.

It was a great mistake or misfortune* of

* We could wish this, the paragraph above and two following, had been written more carefully. "It was a misfortune to rush so suddenly from the workshop to his profession," "It was certainly a great misfortune to him to be called so early to assume responsible official trusts" and, "it is doubtful whether he ever found himself in a situation where he could not acquit himself with credit," are not logical. We admit them, as they contain somewhat we would retain.

Mr. Douglas to rush so suddenly from the workshop to the active practice of his profession; and it was certainly a great misfortune* to him to be called so early to assume responsible official trusts, from which, for any length of time, he never after escaped.

As an off-hand debater, either in the senate or on the stump, he was rarely equaled, and perhaps never vanquished except when his antagonist had the better cause to plead.

His adroitness and skill in debate were proverbial. A remark has been well applied to him, which an opponent once made concerning Henry Clay: "If I throw him, he goes off with flying banners, persuades the spectators that he is victorious, and almost makes me think so too." His fertility in resources was wonderful. Notwithstanding the defects of his early education, it is doubtful whether he ever found himself in a situation where he could not acquit himself with credit.* Vermonters have witnessed something of his skill in adapting himself to his audience so as to win the applause even of his determined opponents.

I heard him deliver his speech at Middlebury College in 1851, when he received the degree of LL.D. there. That was the speech in which he afterward boasted of having made the remark that "Vermont was a good State to be born in, provided one emigrated early." I have no recollection of his making any such remark. But he certainly did not fail to win the admiration of the people. And you well recollect how in his speech here last summer he charmed away all the asperity of your opposition to him. This power of adaptation, the freshness and vigor of his thoughts, his bold and untrammelled style of oratory with his heroic perseverance and courage and that indefinable magnetism which great leaders civil and military so often possess, made him the admiration, the idol of his followers.

Among his remarkable characteristics were great self-reliance, an indomitable will, unconquerable energy and perseverance, and

We have desired an able paper on this great Statesman, for the history of Brandon, and several years since engaged the Hon. D. A. Smalley of Burlington, who had the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with Douglas to prepare his biographical sketch; and when we found, a year since, that he shrank now from so much of a literary effort, and named and engaged Henry Clark, of Vermont historical fame, to be his substitute, and he, Judge Smalley, had visited him at Rutland for this purpose, and had communicated to him his help, and Mr. Clark had assured us that he would give the paper, and has it underway but not yet completed—unwilling to go to press with Brandon papers without some account of the "Little Giant" of the nation, born at Brandon, we have concluded to give this extract here, from the commemorative sermon preached for him in his native town; and the biographical sketch Mr. Clark has in progress, with other interesting and valuable papers, prepared and being prepared, to follow the histories of the towns of Rutland County.—*Ed.*

dauntless courage, a boldness indeed which at times almost bordered upon recklessness.

His self-reliance flashed forth when his family decided that he must relinquish the idea of acquiring a collegiate education. "Well then," he is reported to have said, "I will take care of myself,"—a principle upon which he doubtless acted ever afterwards. In this trait he was well worthy of the imitation of his young fellow-countrymen.

His unconquerable will, his quenchless energy, and undaunted courage were fully put to the test in his memorable struggle for the repeal of the slavery restriction of the Missouri compromise in which he was opposed by nearly the whole North, and again in his heroic struggle against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, when he had the administration and nearly all the members of Congress of his own party pitted against him. Perhaps no other man living would have had the courage to throw down the gauntlet as he did in offering the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or could have carried it through if he had.

* * * * *

I. Judge Douglas was inexcusably prodigal of that priceless boon, physical health.

Although far from robust in his youth, yet in his mature manhood, he had an iron constitution, and his powers of endurance were prodigious. But his free habits of living, and his Herculean labors were too much for any one to endure. Perhaps no one ever carried stump speaking to such excess as he did. During the presidential canvass of 1840 he addressed 200 political gatherings. And his biographer states that in the four months occupied in his senatorial campaign in 1853, "he made 130 speeches—127 of which were delivered in the open air. He passed most of the time in rail cars and carriages, on an average, going to bed but three times a week. On one occasion, during the canvass, he was five days and nights without going to bed." These, with his last summer's tour, are but the more prominent specimens of his labors in this particular field for the last twenty years. And some of his campaigns in the senate have been hardly less severe than any before the people.

* * * * *

Senator Douglas was admonished of his imprudence several years since by a serious attack of throat disease. Again he was warned one year ago by his broken health. But after the labors of last summer, and of the succeeding session of Congress, he went home to Chicago to die. His sun, alas! has gone down at noon! Who can say what service he might not have rendered his country for the next twenty-five years, in this new and glorious era of her history if his life had been prolonged.

* * * * *

Of his early moral and religious culture I have been able to learn nothing. If it was neglected, it was his misfortune.

* * * * *

1. Mr. Douglas was a thorough American. He loved his country and gloried in its prosperity. He was wont to cast longing glances to that future when all North America would be embraced in our nation, and ours would be an ocean-bound Republic.

2. Mr. Douglas was true to the Union from first to last. His final stand for the Union and the maintenance of the Government, the Constitution and the Laws was worthy of all praise. When the black cloud of treason, which had been lowering over our whole Southern horizon from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, burst in "leadens rain and iron hail" upon devoted Sumpter and its gallant garrison, then the bugle notes of Douglas were heard calling the people to the rescue. And surely "one blast upon his bugle was worth a thousand men." It has been truly said that "no voice has been more powerful than his in producing that unanimity and heartiness with which the people of the free States have rallied to the defence of their flag and their national existence; no exhortations to concord and energy have been more timely or more weighty than his." As soon as the last hope of reconciliation was gone, and civil war was seen to be inevitable, he called upon the President, tendered assurances of his cordial support in maintaining the Government, and gave various practical suggestions and counsels of great value. It was even in contemplation to give him a General's commission, that he might defend in the field that cause which he had so ably supported in the Senate and before the people, but he had encountered and been vanquished by that foe to whom we must all sooner or later capitulate, has entered that war in which "there is no discharge." His decease at this time is regarded by the Administration at Washington and by the people generally as a national calamity.

Those who know him best, speak of his social and domestic qualities in terms of high commendation. Says a late writer in the *Independent*: "Bold, frank, genial and hearty, no man was ever less pretentious, less repellent in manners. The poorest and humblest, if of the Caucasian race, found him always cordial, never sporting airs of superiority—a public-spirited citizen, a generous neighbor, a devoted friend. No white man was ever oppressed by his greatness, or ill at ease in his presence. Born of the people, he never sought to rise above them, but was hail-fellow with the rudest or the most benighted to the last."

From his perfect familiarity with the people and his accessibility to them, the snobs and petty aristocrats, who sport their pretensions to superiority everywhere, might learn a salutary lesson. It is natural and fitting that men who are identified with the people as Mr. Douglas was, and as the late Silas Wright was, should have their affections, while those of more courtly, but repellent manners, will only secure their cold respect.

He was a devoted husband, an affectionate father, an ardent and generous friend. Was ready to give to the last dollar to relieve the destitute and suffering who sought his aid. Had he united the courtesy of a Seward towards his opponents with his own devotedness to his friends, it would have been to his advantage, but still multitudes of hearts were ardently attached to him, and thousands mourn for his untimely fall as for a father or a brother.

On his visit to Middlebury College, already mentioned, he made that institution a donation of \$500, and he founded a noble institution near Chicago, and enriched it with a princely donation.

"How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle." Yes, in the midst of the battle of life and in the midst of the battle for our national existence, a chief pillar of the State has fallen. May the hearts that beat warmly for him in his lifetime, and that grieve for his early fall, now turn with a stronger affection to our loved father-land which he spent his last and dying efforts to save.

Death, that comes with equal pace to the palaces of the rich and the hovels of the poor, has claimed for his own the Senator, the husband, the father, the friend, and all that was mortal of Stephen A. Douglas now sleeps on the banks of Lake Michigan, in his adopted State, near the institution founded by his benevolence, which is his noblest monument.

PROPHETIC FORESIGHT OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

A remarkable exhibition of foresight by the late Senator Douglas—a native of Brandon, and the bones of whose ancestors rest in the old Cemetery back of the Congregational Church in this village—has been lately made public. In a speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. Arnold of Illinois made these interesting statements:

"Here I will pause a moment to state a most remarkable prediction made by Douglas in 1861. The statement is furnished to me by General C. A. Stewart of New York, a gentleman of the highest respectability. Douglas was asked by General Stewart, (who was making a New Year's call on Mr. Douglas.) "What will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates to divide the Union?" Douglas replied: "The cotton States are making an effort to draw in the border States to their schemes of secession, and I am too fearful they will succeed. If they do succeed, there will be the most terrible civil war the world has ever seen, lasting for years. Virginia will become a charnel house; but the end will be the triumph of the Union cause. One of their first efforts will be to take possession of this capital, to give them prestige abroad, but they will never succeed in taking it; the North will rise *en masse* to defend it; but it will become a city of hospitals; the churches will be used

for the sick and wounded, and even the Minnesota block (now the Douglas hospital) may be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war." General Stewart inquired, "What justification is there for all this?" Douglas replied, "There is no justification nor any pretense of any. If they will remain in the Union I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to maintain their just rights, and I do not doubt but a majority of Congress would do the same. But," said he, rising on his feet and extending his arms, "If the Southern States attempt to secede from this Union, without further cause, I am in favor of their having just so many slaves and just so much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more!"—*Vt. Record of April, 1864.*

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BRANDON.

June 15, 1839, Messrs. Royal Blake, Benjamin F. Greene, Charles Backus, Edward Sherman, Francis Webb, James Briggs, and Charles Blake, met at the house of Royal Blake in Forestdale—east part of Brandon. Rev. Dr. John A. Hicks, then Rector of Trinity church, Rutland, by request, being present. The parish of St. Thomas church, Brandon was duly organized, the following elections being made:

Charles Backus, Senior Warden; Edward Sherman, Junior Warden; Royal Blake, Francis Webb, Benjamin F. Greene, Charles Blake, Vestrymen.

Edward Sherman, Secretary.

Edward Sherman first represented the parish in Diocesan convention at Middlebury, September, 1839. Services were held for many years at the house of Royal Blake, Forestdale.

1841. The few at the Village interested in the church united with those at Forestdale and elected

Charles Backus, Senior Warden; D. W. C. Clark, Junior Warden; E. N. Briggs, Benjamin F. Greene, Dana Barnes, Edward Sherman, Francis Webb, Vestrymen.

E. N. Briggs, Treasurer.

Edward Sherman, Secretary.

After this, services were held alternately at the Village and Forestdale.

1845. The Diocesan Missionary Committee designated Brandon as a Missionary Station and aided it by pecuniary appropriations for some years. The first Rector was Rev. J. Perry. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel B. Eastwick who remained 2 years.

Sept. 20, 1846, Rev. A. H. Bailey, who a few days before had been ordained deacon, commenced his ministerial labors here, which continued till 1850. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas S. Randolph, who resigned, Easter, 1836, from which time till Nov. 1857, Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, who always evinced a deep interest in the parish, gave it much time and fostering care, when Rev. H. H. Loring became Rector, resigning at the close of one year. At Easter, 1863, Rev. J. Newton Fairbanks became Rector of St. Thomas Church and labored for its extension till his death September, 1871.

The present Rector, Rev. William Schouler, Jr. took charge March, 1872, and was instituted July 3, following.

Since the organization of the parish some 300 have been baptized into the Church, and 220 confirmed; present number of communicants, 125 (about). A good church has been built at Forestdale, consecrated in 1853; and one of stone at the village consecrated in 1863; a pleasant rectory has been purchased. The growth of this church is vigorous. The following are the present officers of the parish:

Rev. William Schouler, Jr., Rector.

E. N. Briggs, Senior Warden, J. E. Higgins, Junior Warden; J. A. Conant, C. W. Conant, J. Smith, George Bliss, J. H. Blake, E. J. Ormsbee, Vestrymen.

J. E. HIGGINS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Brandon, August, 1872.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, BRANDON—COMMENCED, 1860; COMPLETED, 1862.

"The church, of which the Bishop (the Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins) was the architect, is in the pointed Gothic style, with open decorated spandrel roof painted light blue, chancel proper, main and side alleys. It is built of blue limestone, quarried in the vicinity. The nave is 56 by 33 feet, chancel 15½ by 16, wainscoted, after the old English. The wainscoting, as also the reading desk, lecterns, stall, open seats, (not pews), and doors of the church (which are handsomely carved), are all of butternut, oiled. The tower is 16 by 14; height, 62 feet; and is surmounted by pinnacles and battlements. It encloses that indispensable necessity (which speaks for itself), a fine-toned steel bell, the gift of a parishioner. The tower is soon to be surmounted by a massive stone cross. The entrances are through porches on each side. The tower opens into the church and is used for the choir and organ. The windows are by Doremus, and reflect great credit upon his taste and workmanship. They are all

of stained glass. The chancel window represents the four Evangelists, and the large circular window in the tower represents the Lamb triumphant. The altar is 3 feet high, by 4 feet 6, covered with a crimson cloth, with gold fringe, the monogram I. H. S. worked upon it, being the handiwork of a friend outside the parish.

The Bible and Prayer Books for the altar, lectern, and reading-desk, the Bishop's chair, the windows, the bell, and the font (of beautiful white marble), are all the gifts of individuals, members of (or interested in) the parish.*—*Church Journal*.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BRANDON.

FROM RT. REV. L. DE GOESBRIAND.

The Catholic congregation of Brandon numbers 225 families; The frame of their church edifice was erected in 1853. They have been attended at different times from Middlebury, Rutland and Burlington until the fall of 1858, when a clergyman was sent to live amongst them. The church was much enlarged and embellished in the spring of 1858 through the care of Rev. W. Halpin, who then attended this mission from Middlebury. Rev. G. Caissy, the first resident priest erected a large and substantial parsonage on Carver St. in the year 1870. The present pastor is Rev. J. McLoughlin, who from this place attends to the Catholic congregation of Pittsford.

BRANDON TOWN CLERKS.

BY GEORGE BRIGGS, ESQ.

1784 and 1785,	Gideon Horton.
1786,	Hiram Horton.
1787,	James Ambler.
1788 and 1789,	Hiram Horton.
1790 to 1794,	Joseph Hawley.
1794 to 1795,	James Sawyer.
1795 to Sept. 1809,	Joseph Hawley.
Sept. 1809 to 1811,	Samuel Mott.
1811 to 1815	Daniel Pomeroy.
1815 to 1822,	Nathan Pierce.
1822 to 1827,	Isaac F. Merriam.
1827 to 1863,	B. Davenport.
1863 to present date,	George Briggs.

THE FROZEN WELL OF BRANDON.

BY PROF. A. D. HAGER, EX-STATE GEOLOGIST OF VT. AND LATE STATE GEOLOGIST OF MISSOURI.

This well is situated in the western outskirts of the village of Brandon in "modified

drift" consisting of alternate strata of gravel, clay and water-washed pebbles. It is about 35 feet deep, the bottom being on a stratum of pebbles so free from dirt or sediment that the water is not roiled by the dipping of the windlass bucket even if the water is so shallow that it strikes upon the bottom. It is evident that the drift material in which the well is located occupies a basin between two nearly parallel ridges or walls of limestone on the east and west, about one eighth mile apart, and unbroken beds of the same rock on the north. At the south end of this rock basin are deep beds of clay nearly or quite impervious to water.

The drift strata are not horizontal but usually dip towards the south-east at an angle, in some places, of 25°. This was proved in digging wells as well as in a gravel pit north-west of the well and about 130 paces distant. At the time the frozen well was dug considerable excitement was caused and much discussion followed the announcement that frozen earth had been found at a depth of 29 feet below the surface. The Boston Natural History Society manifested great interest in the subject and Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, Prof. Rodgers and Mr. W. Blake were appointed a committee to make investigations and report to the society the cause of frost at such depths. What their report was I never knew, but was informed that some members of the committee believed, for a time, the frost to be the result of chemical agencies. Many experiments were made and new wells were dug with the hope of finding a solution of the interesting problem. If ice had not appeared in the well after it was dug and washed up, the report that frozen earth had been found would doubtless have been believed by few, except those who saw it. During the winter following 1858, and every winter since, ice has accumulated in and around the well and remained generally till the ensuing autumn. The frozen well was dug in November, 1858.

In September, 1869, a well was sunk to the depth of 29 feet and water reached seventy feet south east of the frozen well, but no ice or frozen earth was found. This was dug under the direction of the Boston Nat. Hist. Society. The society also ordered one dug seventy feet north-west of the frozen well, towards the gravel pit before alluded to. On the 22d day of October at a depth of

* The bell was given by Wm. T. Blodgett, N. Y.; the font by Rev. Chas. S. Hale; the Bishop's chair by Chas. F. Dana, nephew of Dr. A. G. Dana; a chair corresponding to the Bishop's by Mrs. Hutchins; the windows were contributed by parishioners.—*Ed.*

33 feet, frozen earth was found. Other wells were dug by citizens in the immediate vicinity for the purpose of getting water, but in no instance did they encounter frozen earth. In the clay alluded to, south of the rock basin, and about 100 rods south west of the frozen well, is a well only 5 feet deep.

The surface of the land at this place is much lower than at the frozen well, the difference being about the same as that between the depths of the two wells. The same is true of the first well dug by the Boston Natural History Society.

In a slight depression about ten rods north of the frozen well, and at least 25 feet higher than the water in it, there was a spring that furnished water except in very dry seasons. This spring was located on a bed of compact clay that came to the surface at this place.

From the gravel bank to the frozen well there is a surface slope nearly corresponding with the strata—or about 20°. As this gravel bank may have been, or is likely to be removed, it seems proper in writing an article for a historical work that a description of it be given. The road running from Brandon village to Sudbury was cut, about 10 rods, through a high knoll to the depth of a dozen feet or more and revealed strata as follows:

At the bottom was a stratum of pebbles as free from dirt as those found on a sea beach. Upon this rested a stratum of compact clay more or less contorted and not of uniform thickness, but varying from six inches to three feet. Upon this was a stratum of gravel two feet thick containing large and small pebbles. Next above this were strata containing small pebbles some of which were free from dirt like those below the bed of clay. From these to the top of the bank the material was made up mainly of sand and small pebbles, rarely larger than a robin's egg.

On the 25th of June 1859, in company with the late Prof. Edward Hitchcock, who was then State Geologist, I visited the frozen well for the first time.

On the 15th of July, I communicated to him, in an article published in the "Green Mountain Freeman," my views concerning the cause of the frost in the ground and the ice in the well, and, although many years have passed, yet I have not been able to form a more plausible theory.

Prof. Hitchcock did not fully endorse my theory, but suggested, 1st, that "These frozen deposits may have been produced during the glacial period that accompanied the formation of the drift, and continued far down into the subsequent epochs of modified drift."

2d. "We maintain that in porous deposits, especially when interstratified with those nearly impervious to air, ice may be formed at any depth, and remain unmelted for a great length of time."

I suggested, in the theory which I presented, that the occurrence of ice in the well and the frozen earth were occasioned by the peculiar conditions of that drift deposit—the alternation of clay and porous strata of gravel or pebbles, the dip of the same, the opening made at the gravel bank, by which the edges of the strata were laid open so that cold air could enter them, and also the isolated position of the drift deposits, it being wholly surrounded by rock and compact clay. Were it not for the internal heat of the earth all wells, out of doors, like the one under consideration, would freeze in winter, for it is a well established fact that cold air seeks the lowest points. When frozen, the wells would always remain so, for the heat from the sun would not be sufficient to melt the ice in them. If a great depth of snow falls upon frozen ground in the fall and remains till spring, it is usual to find no frozen earth in the spring, although it might have been four feet thick when the snow fell upon it. Neither the sun nor the snow "draws out" this frost, but the internal heat of the earth is the agent that removes it. Being protected from the cold by the great depth of snow, the frozen mass is melted, first at the bottom, then continuing to the top the frost disappears and oftentimes vegetation starts its growth beneath the deep snow. This heat is communicated by air and water, both of which move in currents beneath, as well as upon the surface of the earth.

Any one who has visited deep caverns in the earth need not be told that currents of air, as well as water, exist there. The Bowling Cave of Virginia is the outlet of a large current of air, and the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky furnishes instances of large streams of underground currents of water. These are extreme cases. Ramifications from these and other large currents permeate every por-

tion of the earth's crust where fissures or interstices in the strata exist. When currents of water laden with internal heat break through the surface they are called cold springs. Cold as they seem in the hot weather of summer, they never freeze in winter. In a cold winter morning a frozen mist of fog may often be seen rising from these springs, and if bushes or other objects are over the spring they will become incrustated with a drapery of frost crystals. Now we will suppose that one of these currents, just before it reaches the earth, is tapped by digging a well and it becomes a well instead of a cold spring. Precisely similar results would follow. As soon as the water, having a higher temperature than the air, comes in contact with it, the latter becomes heated and at once rises up the well. In its ascent it meets the cold air, to which it imparts so much heat as to prevent its farther descent; otherwise the cold air would descend, and the water would freeze.

As a rule, all wells are supplied more or less by these subterranean streams of water, which act as equalizers of the temperature of the earth's crust near the surface.

But the frozen well at Brandon is an exception to this rule. As we have seen, it is an isolated basin of drift, cut off from other deposits by the limestone on three sides and by clay on the other. It is evident that all the water in the basin is supplied from the surface. No ascending current of warm air rises in that well to prevent the descent of cold air in the winter, but the temperature is the same at the bottom and top. The water in the spring north of the well was not like that of a "cold spring," for it would become covered with snow in winter. It was supplied only with surface water, and this contained no extra heat to melt the snow as it fell. But snow never remains over a "cold spring," nor does the ground freeze around one. I will remark in this connection that the spring alluded to has disappeared. To make it larger, a hole was dug entirely through the stratum of clay, and the water, ever since, has run into the gravel below, and the water that otherwise would have continued to run from that spring now helps to supply the frozen well.

We will next consider why it was that

THE FROZEN GRAVEL

was found when the well was being dug.

The isolated condition of the drift deposit was one of the agencies that helped to produce it. But if there had been no communication through which the cold air of winter could have descended into the earth, there would have been no frost, or frozen gravel. The opening of the gravel bank, and the exposure of the edges of those strata of water-washed pebbles afforded an opportunity for the cold air to descend. The alternating of clay and pebble beds and their inclination also aided in the production of the frozen earth. Assuming that there was internal heat in this rock basin, and there doubtless was a little that had been conducted through the solid earth without the agencies of water and air, it would, when coming in contact with the air in the interstices between the pebble bed below the clay, heat it and cause it to rise and escape at the gravel pit. As an evidence that some heated air, laden with moisture, did escape from this bottom bed of pebbles, I will state that on a cold winter day, I saw the edge of it covered with a crust of frost crystals that had been produced by frozen vapor that had come to the surface and was congealed. No such incrustation was visible on the edge of the pebble bed above the clay. All the heated air arose and escaped from under the clay. As the clay was impervious to air, there was none to ascend through the stratum above the clay.

Therefore, as there was no ascending current of warm air rising to check the descent of cold air, it followed its natural course by sinking down through the porous stratum above the clay, and froze the earth that was found there by the well-diggers.

SINCE THE WELL WAS DUG,

the cold air has settled into it, and doubtless has passed out more or less through the bed of pebbles, freezing the ground above and below it, thus producing a large quantity of ice and frozen earth during the cold weather. As the warm air of spring and summer will not settle down into the well, and, as we have seen, it is nearly or quite shut off from the internal heat of the earth by its isolated position and by its inclined strata, the frost remains till late in the summer or fall. I will suggest that in a very wet summer the surface water coming in contact with the ice would have a tendency to melt it, provided my theory is true. In other words, the ice

will remain longest when a dry summer succeeds a very cold winter, and melt the quickest when these conditions are reversed. Another condition calculated to aid in the production of ice will be named. As the surface water descends into this basin through the porous beds of pebbles, the moving currents of air through them produce evaporation. This alone is sufficient, when rapidly produced, to cause congelation. It is therefore evident that this is one of the agents employed to create and perpetuate this interesting phenomenon.

BRANDON PAINTS.

BY J. E. HIGGINS.

Geologists tell us there are more than four hundred kinds of simple minerals in the earth; but that five only of these minerals constitute about nine-tenths of the crust of the earth.

The study of the geological position of the useful minerals is interesting—and the importance of developing the sources of our mineral wealth has long been duly appreciated.

Among other minerals, brown hematite iron ore is abundantly found along the western base of the Green Mountains, in Vermont; and in certain localities it is found in a disintegrated, or decomposed state. In the east part of the town of Brandon, there is found an immense bed of decomposed hematite in connection with a mass of decomposed feldspar. This decomposed hematite, called yellow ochre, is being manufactured into a valuable paint, of different shades, known as the "Brandon Paints." The decomposed feldspar is being manufactured into kaolin, called paper clay, and is used to give body and finish to paper.

Mr. Samuel Spaulding, of Brandon, was the first to discover and utilize this bed of yellow ochre, in the manufacture of paint, about twenty years ago. He was succeeded by Mr. O. A. Smally, who for several years manufactured a limited amount.

Early in the year 1864, Dr. D. W. Prime, E. J. Bliss and J. F. Estabrook, organized the "Brandon Paint Co." This was finally merged into the "Brandon Kaolin and Paint Co., which became an incorporated Company by a charter from the Legislature of the State, November 15, 1864, with a capital stock of \$300,000.

This Company have made and sold each year, from 500 to 1000 tons of paint, which

they claim possesses, in an eminent degree, all the qualities requisite for the protection of wood or iron; and they present it with great confidence to the public. This paint being composed of protoxide and peroxide of iron, and deutoxide of manganese in variable proportions, there are a variety of shades, from a light yellow to a dark brown, including also two or more shades of red. As they are ground very fine, and contain a large per cent. of manganese, which makes them dry quicker when spread in oil, they are, on this account particularly, preferred to foreign ochres.

The eminent geologist of England, Prof. Lyle, examined this locality some years ago and pronounced it a geological wonder, on account of the regularity of the formation, and the quantity of decomposed minerals.

The Ex-State geologist of Vermont, Prof. A. D. Hager, examined this bed in 1864, and from his report we quote:—

"The extensive beds of ochre and kaolin belonging to the Brandon Kaolin and Paint Co., cover an area of 80 acres. These beds form a portion of the highly interesting deposits belonging to the tertiary formation which occur near the western base of the Green Mountains, and are exhibited at and near this locality on a more extensive scale than any other place in New England.

The formation consists of alternate beds of brown hematite, black oxide of manganese, yellow ochre and kaolin, and occasionally, lignite, or brown coal.

The inexhaustible supply of kaolin and ochre known to extend under nearly, if not quite, the entire surface of 80 rods square, should be a sufficient inducement for the investment of a capital sufficient to thoroughly develop these extensive and valuable mineral deposits."

DEACON ASAHEL JUNE.

FROM THE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH READ AT HIS FUNERAL, APRIL 20, 1862, BY REV. WM. FORD.

Asahel June was brought to this town from Stamford, Ct., in 1774, then in the second year of his age. The family settled down on the old patrimony in the south part of the town, where they remained in comparative quiet until the advance of Burgoyne in 1777. On the morning of the Hubbardton battle, July, 1777, the father, perceiving the approach of danger, made arrangements for the mother and the two lads, Daniel and

Asahel, to retire within the lines of the American outposts, then at Pittsford, and trusted the carrying out of the plan to the mother and her children while he left for the fort in the same town. Gathering the small pittance of stock and household valuables, Mrs. June and her young sons, one seven and the other five years of age, retired to Wallingford, where they remained till the close of the War of the Revolution, when they returned to the old homestead.

Asahel's father's name was David, and, what was a little remarkable, his three sons, Daniel, Asahel and David, married three sisters by the name of Simonds.

Daniel's children were Ezra,* Milton, Frances and Milo.

Dea. June resided on the same farm 69 years. His children, all of whom have survived him, are Olivia, (Mrs. Gill); Prudence A., (Mrs. Ellis); Lucinda and Harriet E., (Mrs. H. A. Sumner).

Mr. June, during his long life, held various offices in the gift of his townsmen, and once represented the town in the State Legislature. He publicly professed faith in Christ by uniting with the Congregational church, March 2, 1817, and was appointed deacon after the death of his brother Daniel, in his stead. He was long known as one of the pillars of this church.

He died Friday the 18th, aged 90 years, 2 months and 12 days.—*Brandon Gazette*.†

CAPT. DANIEL FARRINGTON.

[Condensed from a biographical sketch published at the time of his death in the Vermont Record.—*Ed.*]

Daniel Farrington, the youngest son of Jacob Farrington, was born of humble, yet highly respectable parentage, in New Canaan, N. Y., May, 31, 1773. When 13 years of age he removed with his father's family to the then new State of Vermont. The family settled in the valley of Otter Creek,—one of

the best agricultural sections of the State—in the town of Neshobe, now Brandon.*

Here young Farrington was devoted to agricultural pursuits for several years, and laid the foundation of his after success as a man. With an athletic frame, and an abundant flow of life, his early years were passed in industry, and, untouched by dissipation, he grew up into a hardy and vigorous manhood. When twenty-one, his father being unable to afford him any substantial aid, owing to his own straitened means, with his axe and few clothes, and four dollars in his pocket, he was thrown upon the world, to get for himself a name and an inheritance.

But with a stout heart and energy which was born with him, he went forth from his father's house. Having stopped for a time in Milton, on the banks of the Lamoille, he purchased in Cambridge Borough, farther up the river, a tract of land consisting of 100 acres. This, of course, was bought on credit, and Farrington, in its purchase, assumed considerable responsibility. The purchase made, he plunged into the wilderness and was soon hard at work among the forest trees.

He did not, however, remain long in that portion of the State; the alluvial flats of Otter Creek, and the associations of his former home, called him to Brandon. Soon after his return he married a daughter of Dea. Ebenezer Drury, of Pittsford—a town immediately adjoining Brandon on its southern border. This lady was from a good family, and is remembered,—for she has been long dead,—as a person of amiable character, highly cultivated taste, and mental endowments that rendered her a valuable and rare acquisition to any society. Up to 1818, the life of Mr. Farrington had been that of a hard-working man. He was one of those noble men who was not ashamed to toil with his own hands. It is true that his circumstances were narrow, and rather compelled him to labor, but he did so cheerfully and resolutely, and already his thrifty management and habits of economy were leaving to him a competence.

In 1808, Lieutenant Farrington, for this title he now bore, having been elected to

* The present aged Judge June of Brandon, from whom we received this additional paper, and from whom we have asked a longevity table for Brandon—a list of the names and ages of those citizens of Brandon deceased, not included in Dr. Dana's papers, who have attained 80 years or upward. But which not having been received, we can only give the few names we happen to have from news clippings.—*Ed.*

† See biography of Daniel June and family in Dr. Dana's papers.—*Ed.*

* This last name is undoubtedly a contraction of "Burnt town," which appellation was given to the township after it was burnt by the Indians, who frequently visited it in its early history.

this office in the militia of Brandon, entered upon a new life. Hitherto he had been chiefly occupied in home and private concerns; he now was called to participate in State and national affairs. Difficulties had grown up between the United States and Great Britain. A rupture between the two governments was anticipated. The commercial relation of the two countries were seriously disturbed. The smuggling business led to frequent encounters between the smugglers and Custom House officers, during the non-intercourse which proceeded the last war with England, in some of which blood was shed and lives lost. In the first serious affray of this kind Captain Farrington was an actor. May 30, 1808, he received orders from the Government to repair to the line between the States and Canada, for the purpose of sustaining the famous *embargo laws*. He complied with the request and was stationed at Windmill Point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rouse's Point, under the command of the late Daniel Penniman, Esq., officer of Customs, and Major Charles K. Williams, late Chief Magistrate of Vermont. In August of this year a guard of 18 men were placed in his command with orders to pursue and take a smuggling vessel called the Black Snake. After reconnoitering the island in the lake, the vessel was discerned and taken in the Winooski a short distance from Burlington. In the *melee* several men were killed, and Lieutenant Farrington was seriously wounded in both arms near the shoulder. One ball struck his forehead passing over his head, grazing him in its passage and leaving him for a time completely senseless. Several of the smugglers were secured and safely lodged in the jail at Burlington. After due process of law three of them were sentenced to the State's Prison for ten years, and one by the name of Dean was hung.

In this encounter Lieut. Farrington showed great intrepidity and coolness; his character as a man of *mettle* and courage was fairly established. Though his men were thoroughly frightened, and he himself faint with the loss of blood, the object of his mission was most satisfactorily secured.

From this time to the close of the war of 1812, he was more or less engaged in active service, as a soldier. Receiving the ap-

pointment of Captain, in April of 1813, he was on duty at Plattsburgh and vicinity in all those memorable events which have made that neighborhood historical ground. Great confidence was placed in him by his superiors in command and to him was entrusted a great part of the work incident to building and rebuilding, after their destruction, the barracks at Plattsburgh. In short, the time he was in service gave decisive proof that had he seen fit to have continued in the army, he would have speedily arisen to the most honorable position therein. But he chose rather to return to his home and to engage again in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and these pursuits on his part were crowned with great success. Honorable and high minded in his business transactions, he was universally beloved and respected by his fellow citizens, was frequently selected by them for important civic offices, the duties of which he discharged with ability and faithfulness. He was a member of the Convention of the State for the revision of the State Constitution and his judgment was widely and repeatedly solicited in the adjustment of matters difficult and responsible. Having previously buried his first wife, in 1812 he contracted a second marriage with an estimable lady who survives to mourn his loss.

The marked traits of Captain Farrington's character were energy and good sense and if in early life he had been favored with the advantages that now come within the reach of every one, he would have made a wider and deeper mark in his day and generation. As it was, he exerted a vast influence and there is much to instruct one, in his history, and it causes a wide-spread feeling of sadness to think that the fires of so much energy have gone out in the darkness of death.

The personal appearance of Captain Farrington was imposing, of a large frame, well proportioned and a noble countenance, he naturally attracted attention and commanded respect.

The writer remembers of having from a friend the effect produced upon himself, on seeing the Captain during the war of 1812. He had been dispatched through the towns of Western Vermont, to warn the citizens in view of the anticipated invasion of the

British army. As he rode through the village in haste, with flushed cheeks and flashing eye, he appeared like one born to command.

In social life, he was genial and warm, a kind neighbor and sympathetic friend.

In politics the Captain was originally a democrat, of the true Jacksonian type, and continued to act with that party up to the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when, true to his patriotic instincts and life, he immediately identified himself with the Union party. Captain F. was far from belonging to that lamentably large class of voters, whose culpable indifference in public matters is such that they deserve to experience the salutary influence of the celebrated Grecian law upon this subject. On the contrary so positive was his interest in public affairs that from the time he was twenty-one he never failed to attend Freeman's meeting and to deposit his vote, and what is most remarkable, he not only voted in this State, but in the town of Brandon, for *seventy-one* consecutive years, having voted for the first town representative from Brandon, Nathan Daniels—and for the last—Dr. Volney Ross—and he was always able to go to the polls without conveyance. In the fall of 1814, he was stationed at Burlington, and rather than to lose his vote for town representative, he rode on horseback to his home in Brandon and there attended Freeman's meeting. He cast his first Presidential vote for the immortal Jefferson and his last for the martyred Lincoln.

Captain Farrington's health remained good and he was able to attend to his own affairs up to within a week of the time of his death. His steps was as elastic, and his form as upright as most men at fifty. During the last summer he cultivated his own garden, and he harvested and secured his crops with his own hand the week before he was stricken down. He never wore glasses. His eye sight always remained good and his mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last. He died at his residence in Brandon Oct. 7, 1865, at the ripe age of 92 years, 5 months and 7 days, calmly trusting in the hope of a blessed immortality.

THOMAS DAVENPORT.

BY HIS SON, WILLARD G. DAVENPORT; ABRIDGED AND REVISED BY CHARLES THOMPSON, OF ST. ALBANS.

Thomas Davenport was born in Williams-

town, Vt., July 9, 1802. Of his antecedence but little is known, save, that he was the son of a farmer who died intestate when Thomas was ten years of age.

Young Davenport learned the trade of a black-smith at an early age, and opened a smith shop in Brandon where he plied his trade until 1832. At this time, he became interested in the subject of electricity, inasmuch, that it became the ruling passion of his mind during the remainder of his life. He at once abandoned his former business and devoted his whole energies to the development of electro magnetism. He soon conceived the grand idea of propelling machinery by this new power. He was not long in producing rotary motion, which he effected by breaking and closing the circuit.

In 1834, he secured the services of James Vaughn, a practical machinist and native of Rutland. They made several machines, bringing out many improvements. One of these models consisted of a battery in the bottom of a pint mug, with a horizontal shaft across the top, carrying a balance-wheel of polished brass. This model Mr. Vaughn says, was put on exhibition in the city of New York, and elicited much interest among the scientific men of that place. They proposed to buy the invention and called in Prof. Morse for the purpose of securing his opinion on its merits. He examined it very minutely but withheld his opinion farther than to say, "It is certainly worthy of careful consideration and the subject is one in which I feel a lively interest." Of this little speech, Mr. Buckland remarked, "The Professor probably went away with the rudiments of the telegraph working in his mind."

In 1835, Mr. Davenport exhibited his invention at Middlebury college, putting in motion a model trip-hammer. About this time, he also put in motion a vibrating lever which moves with considerable force and velocity, and was in all respects essentially the same as that now employed in the operation of the telegraph. From Middlebury, he went to Troy and exhibited his invention before Prof. Eaton. He next went to Princeton, New Jersey, and exhibited his machine before Prof. Henry.

All the Professors and scientific men who had thus far witnessed the movements of his invention expressed great confidence in its

ultimate success as a motive power and Prof. Henry gave him a certificate as to the originality of the invention.

In like manner he visited Prof. Bache of Philadelphia, and also held exhibitions in Washington, Springfield, Boston and many other cities. We may also add that, among other things, he had on exhibition a miniature railway. This he had on exhibition at Saratoga, in 1836, where he formed the acquaintance of Ransom Cook, Esq., an enterprising mechanic who became interested in the enterprise, inasmuch, that he became a joint partner with Mr. Davenport and continued with him until 1838.

Davenport and Cook made many models of machines, among which was one for the Patent Office. Letters patent were granted to Mr. Davenport for the application of magnetism and electro-magnetism as a moving principle in mechanics, Feb. 25, 1837. A letter has been found among Mr. Davenport's papers written by Mr. Ellsworth of the Patent Office, July 4, 1838, in which Mr. E. says, "No other patent has been issued for such an invention." Thus placing the priority of the invention beyond dispute.

In 1838, Mr. Cook left the firm and Mr. Davenport pursued his experiments alone. In 1840, he commenced the publication of a paper, in New York, called "The Magnet," working his printing press by electro-magnetism. The following extract from the editorial of his paper will convey some idea of what he believed would be the ultimatum of his labors.

"From a comparative estimate of the power now used to propel our printing press and the cost of working a steam engine, many valuable facts are developed. By using the electro-magnetic power, the cost and weight of thirty cords of wood would be saved on a single trip from New York to Albany. This would be thirty tons, equal to four hundred passengers." And he adds in conclusion, "The power of electro-magnetism is far superior to steam and must and will triumphantly succeed."

This was the proudest day of his life since he believed his invention a success; but alas for the fate of this new motive power; Prof. Page at this time appeared upon the stage of action, and, under an appropriation from government, tried the experiment of moving a train of cars by electro-magnetism; but in-

stead of putting in motion 5000, or 6000 pounds of iron as he ought to have done, he employed 60 pounds only as momentum for his motor, and yet he did succeed in propelling a train of cars from Baltimore to Washington; but from the amount of power produced by his machinery, the scientific world decided that this new power is inadequate to the propulsion of heavy machinery; and from that hour Mr. Davenport was forced to abandon his great enterprise for want of support commensurate with the vastness of the undertaking; not, however, until he had imparted to Prof. Morse much valuable information and thus contributed largely to the aggregate of practical knowledge requisite to the success of the telegraph, the first line of which was put in operation between Baltimore and Washington in 1844.

Mr. Davenport acknowledged the logic of the popular verdict by returning to Brandon and retiring to private life in 1842. Of his political and religious views but little is known to the biographer. He was married to Emma Goss, Feb. 14, 1827, by whom he had 2 sons who were both members of the 5th. Vt. Vols. Capt. George, the eldest, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Lieut. Willard G. was wounded in the same battle, but still survives with the paralysis of one arm.

After returning to private life Mr. Davenport made some experiments with the view of working the keys of a piano by electricity; but with what success is not known.

Mr. Davenport died July 6, 1851, in the 49th year of his age. His widow survived him about ten years and also died.

Though a man of humble birth, he possessed nobility of mind. Like most great inventors he was obliged to stem the tide of superstition, unbelief, ignorance and opposition and to suffer defeat in the end; yet the world may one day learn to honor his name as that of a master mind whose share in the great work of harnessing the forces of nature and making them subservient to human volition has not often been paralleled. When steam, as a motive power, shall have been numbered with the useless things of the past, having been superseded by electro-magnetism, when the services of the noble horse shall no longer be required by the lumberman and the farmer, when even the pleasure carriages which throng the streets

of our villages and cities shall be propelled by this new and wonderful power, then will the name of Thomas Davenport be dear to the hearts of his countrymen and as familiar as household words.

HON. JOHN HOWE,

for many years a resident of Brandon and a well known citizen of this State, was a son of the Hon. John Howe, of Brookline, Mass., one of the promoters and early directors of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, and was born at Boston, September 24, 1819. He moved to Brandon several years ago and was connected with the furnace and iron works in that town. He subsequently established the extensive works for the manufacture of scales with which he was so long identified, and which made his name familiar not only over this country, but almost throughout the world. He was a Senator from Rutland county in 1865 and 1866, being a colleague of Seneca M. Dorr and Pitt W. Hyde. Mr. Howe removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where, after a brief illness, he died in 1871, at the age of 51 years. His funeral was held in Brandon.

RODNEY V. MARSH, ESQ.,

was the second son of Daniel and Mary Marsh of Clarendon, where he was born July 11, 1807. In 1834, he married Eliza E., daughter of Hon. N. T. Sprague, who survives him. Their children were Cora M., widow of S. W. Jones, Jr., of New York City, Clarence R. and Edward S. Marsh, and a son and daughter deceased. Mr. Marsh received his early training in the schools of his native town and at the Academy at Bennington, and read law with Rodney C. Royce and Silas H. Hodges at Rutland.

He came to reside in Brandon, July 11, 1832, and at that time was 25 years of age. His principal business was the profession and practice of law, though he was more or less engaged in political and literary matters, and had considerable to do with farming and horticulture. He always took an active part in all town affairs and meetings, and was for many years (probably 10 or 12) elected town agent, to prosecute and defend all suits in behalf of or against the town. For many years the financial condition of the town, and the doings of its officers were reported by him, at the annual meetings, as chairman of the board of auditors. Always taking decided

ground in favor of temperance, he delivered several public addresses on that subject, and many years ago, joined others in holding meetings for discussions in all the school districts in town; and they were so successful that nearly three-fourths of all the legal voters signed the pledge, and the cause, in Brandon, was never so popular as at that time.

Politically, he was a Whig until the formation of the Liberty Party, in 1841. He attended nearly all the State Conventions, of the Liberty Party, and at many of them, drafted the resolutions that were adopted by those conventions, taking an active part in their discussions. He labored constantly and earnestly for twenty years, in connection with many noble men and women, in the cause of human liberty against the slave power, to accomplish its downfall.

During many of these years he labored in what a great majority of the other parties then believed to be a hopeless minority. He attended the National Free Soil Convention at Buffalo, in 1848, and assisted at the formation of the Republican Party in 1854. He and many of his co-laborers have lived to see the principles for which they contended, triumphant, and slavery destroyed.

In the years 1856-'57 and '58, he was elected and served as the Representative of the town of Brandon, in the Legislature the three regular sessions, and also the extra session of February, 1857. By consulting the Journals of those years, and "Walton's Book of Debates," for the extra session, can be seen what part he took during those sessions. They were all very active, exciting sessions, especially the regular ones, in regard to national and political topics. On these topics he was chairman of a select committee during all these years, and in 1856 and '58 made a report for the committee, and also drafted the resolutions in 1858, which, with slight amendments, were adopted almost unanimously by the House and Senate.

The "Report of the Select Committee on Slavery, the Dred Scott decision and the action of the National Government thereon," submitted to the House of Representatives in the Vermont Legislature, Nov. 18th, 1858, was drafted by him and was regarded an able and interesting State paper.

At the session of 1866, he was chairman of the committee on the Extension of Slavery and the then prevalent troubles in Kansas. He

presented a lengthy and elaborate report, reviewing the whole question of Slavery, from the foundation of the Government, the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas Controversy.

A minority report was presented, which caused much excitement and discussion. The bill was once dismissed, but finally passed. In this struggle, which was in a measure a political one, Mr. Marsh devoted all his energy of will and powers of argument until his object was accomplished, and he always considered it, as it was, a remarkable triumph over the conservative views of that period. Mr. Marsh pushed those measures through with energy and will, rarely exhibited by any legislator. It was in his legislative career he was most prominent before the State at large, and to which he attached much importance. He had an experience which has been allotted to few men in our State, and he proved faithful to his convictions of right and duty.

He was a man of extensive reading, and varied intelligence. Familiar with the history of Government and parties, he had a faculty of combining facts and statistics, which enabled him to handle his view of a subject with skill, whether in debate or in newspaper controversy.

Mr. Marsh died at his residence in Brandon, Friday evening, March 8, 1872, aged nearly 65 years.

His death was the result of a sad accident. While milking a cow in a narrow stall in his barn, he fell dark on Thursday evening. The animal, in attempting to turn, caught Mr. Marsh between her body and the side of the stall. He called for help but was unheard, and went his way alone into the house. Dr. Peck was soon there, but as no outward signs of injury were visible—and as he was suffering much pain, it was at once feared there was an internal injury. He was in severe pain during Thursday night and Friday morning. Near noon he appeared to be failing. Dr. Dyer was called, but it was apparent that he was beyond the reach of medical skill. He sank rapidly until his death at 7 o'clock. A *post-mortem* examination by Drs. Peck and Dyer on Saturday, disclosed a rupture of one of the intestines.—*Material for the above from Mrs. Eliza E. Marsh.*

BRANDON GRADUATES FROM MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE—FROM PIERSON'S CATALOGUE, 1853.

1821. EZRA JUNE

was born in Brandon in 1796; read law with Barzillai Davenport, Esq., of Brandon, and has practised in that town since. He was judge of Rutland Co. Court 1843-1847; member of the Vermont Senate 1848-50; States Attorney for Rutland, 1850.

1823. THOMAS JEFFERSON CONANT

(Son of John and brother of John A. and late Chauncey W. Conant) was born in Brandon, Dec. 13, 1802. He was tutor in Columbian College, D. C., 1825-'27; Professor of Languages in Waterville College, 1822-'33; was ordained a minister of the Baptist denomination, but was never settled over a parish; in 1835 became professor of Hebrew and Biblical criticism in Hamilton University, N. Y., following the University on its removal to Rochester. For the last 20 years, Mr. Conant has been engaged under the auspices of the American Bible Union in the revision of King James' translation of the Old and New Testament Scriptures. His new version of the books Genesis, Job and Psalms, command the admiration of biblical scholars, as well as the general reader. His translation of Gesenius Hebrew Grammar has proved a valuable aid to American students. Since his connection with the University at Rochester, he has resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. He received the degree of D. D. in 1844.

1824. LYMAN GILBERT,

born in Brandon, June 13, 1798; graduated at Andover Theo. Sem. in 1827; became pastor of the Congregational church in West Newton, Mass., in 1828, and still remains there (1853.) He received the degree of D. D. in 1850.

1826. SETH HARRISON KEELER,

born in Brandon, Sept. 24, 1800; fitted at Brandon and Castleton academies; was preceptor of New Ipswich academy, N. H., 1826-'27; graduated at Andover, Theo. Sem. 1829; was pastor of the Congregational church in South Berwick, Me., where he was in 1851.

1838. JONATHAN AVERY SHEPHERD, D.D., studied theology at the General Theological Seminary, New York City and is an Episcopal Clergyman of the P. E. Church, and Teacher at Ellicotts' Mills, Md. (1872.—*Pub.*)

1839. ERASTUS CARTER SPOONER;

teacher in Vt. Literary and Scientific Institution, 1839-40; studied at Union Theo. Sem. New York City, 1840-41; died in Brandon of consumption, Dec. 11, 1841, aged 27.

1839. CHARLES CARLOS BISEE

was preceptor of the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution at Brandon—(commonly known as Brandon Seminary—Ed.) in 1839-42; of Addison County Grammar school (at Middlebury) 1842-44; then for several years associate principal of Bakersfield Academy (Franklin Co.)

1845. SAMUEL MILLS CONANT,

born in Brandon Nov. 22, 1820, fitted at Brandon Seminary, studied at Union Theo. Sem., 1844-46; was teacher in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1846-48; read law and commenced practice at Brandon; was editor of the Vermont Union Whig, sometime; Assistant Clerk of the house of representatives in 1849; Assistant Secretary of the Senate in 1850; since then has been Secretary of the Senate. He is a nephew of John A. Conant.

1848. GEORGE DANA

engaged in mercantile pursuits in California.

1851. JAMES EDWIN ROSS,

born in Brandon, Sept 20, 1827, fitted at Addison Co. Grammar School, and Troy Conf. Academy, Poughkeepsie; became a teacher in Helena Academy and is reading law (1853.)

1852. ROYAL DANIELS ROSS,

born in Brandon, August, 1830, is a teacher in Flemingsburgh, Ky. (1853.)

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS OF BRANDON.

FROM THE U. S. CENSUS, 1840.

Ebenezer Squires,	aged 82.
Sophia Burnell (widow),	" 80.
Roger Smith,	" 78.
David Merriam,	" 80.
Phebe Tracy (widow),	" 73.

In our village churchyard stands, or rather has stood until within a few days past, a plain marble slab bearing the following inscription:

Over the body of
RICHARD WELCH,
 during five years
 a soldier under
 WELLINGTON
 in the
 PENINSULAR WAR,

and during all his life

AN HONEST MAN.

This stone is erected by his friends.

He was born in Ireland

1783;

Died in Brandon, Vt.,

1842.

On the 22d of August the sons of the deceased, had the remains removed to the new Cemetery north of the village. The coffin was found in a very good state of preservation—sufficiently so to enable it to be brought to the surface, with its contents, quite entire, by as careful and experienced a person as the worthy sexton, Mr. Parkhurst.

The remains consisted simply of the bones, which were quite whole, and in the position in which they were placed twenty-two years ago last March. The most interesting feature connected with the exhuming was the discovery of the character and nature of the wound received by the deceased at the battle of Vittoria, fought June 22, 1813. The wound occurred midway between the hip and knee joints of the left leg, rendering the knee joint stiff; the joint was natural, however, but the thigh bone was found lapped and enlarged, and just underneath the injury, on the bottom of the coffin, was found the bullet flattened out to the size and thickness of a large cent.—*From Vt. Record while published at Brandon.*

REV. WILLIAM FORD.

SIXTEEN YEARS A RESIDENT OF BRANDON—SELECTIONS FROM HIS POEMS.*

Rev. Wm. Ford was born in Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1821; entered the ministry of the Church in his 21st year, having been a member from his 16th year.

His first year was on Greenfield circuit, N. Y.; his second on the Mechanicsville charge, in the same county, and on the beautiful banks of the Hudson.

In the summer of 1843, he was appointed to Brandon, where he became acquainted with Miss Ermina M. Fisk, only daughter of Edward Fisk, to whom he was married in March, 1845.

In 1853, the clergymen's sore throat compelled him, at the close of his two years' service at Rutland, to retire from active work, and he went to Brandon, where, 2½ miles north-west of the village, he erected the necessary buildings and made himself and family a home, where he resided 16

* We are indebted for the substance of this sketch to the reverend author—Mr. Ford has deceased since the above was written.—Ed.

years, beautifying his grounds, engaging as an amateur in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, particularly the grape, until "Floral-side" grew to be one of the loveliest spots in all that part of the State—fit home for a clergyman, editor and poet.

In 1857, Mr. Ford purchased the "*North-eastern Christian Advocate*," then published by Rev. A. C. Rose, at Brandon, and entered upon his new work as editor and proprietor. Pecuniarily, this was a poor speculation, but it afforded its owner a field for his talents peculiarly gratifying to his feelings and taste. In 1859, he changed the name of his paper to the "*Northern Visitor*," a religious and literary sheet of no mean ability. Many excellent contributors were regularly employed, and much new and pleasing talent was revealed and developed, and a vast amount of work and brain was put into the unpretentious publication, by its editor. Indeed, he over-worked himself, running a book store, cultivating his grounds, and usually preaching each Sabbath, besides working some 16 hours a day on his paper.

Mr. Ford began writing verses early in life, and his paper contained many of his own poetical effusions, besides bringing prominently before the world other gifted sons and daughters of song: among others, Rev. Dr. John Wesley Carhart, author of "Sunny Hours" and the "Hebrew Poets"; Miss O. E. Paine, (now Mrs. Thomas,) and Mrs. A. H. Bingham, one of the sweetest writers of poetry Vermont has ever had.

The work of editing and publishing, with limited resources pecuniarily, led to a disposal of the "*Visitor*" early in 1871.

As a preacher, Mr. Ford is well known in Western Vermont, among other churches than those of his own denomination, having served as pastor in Brandon, Leicester, Salisbury, Vergennes, Bristol, Burlington and Rutland, and preached 6 months each for the Congregational Church of Brandon and the Baptist Church of Whiting.

As a preacher, he is characterized by systematic arrangement, force, clearness and power, and a good taste that marks all his public performances. As a prose writer he is concise and perspicuous; as a writer of verses—(we give what we regard a fair illustration of his fairest talent.—*EM.*)

He has long contemplated publishing a volume of his poems. He aided in starting

"*The Household*" and still contributes to its pages.

In 1868, his health again giving way, he was compelled to retire, at least for a time, from the ministry, and in April, '69, he with his family moved to Battle Creek, Mich., where he resides at this time, in improved health and spirits, preaching often with his usual acceptability, and is, we learn, contemplating assuming pastoral labors this coming autumn, (1872).

He has done something for both literature and religion in Vermont, besides the facts mentioned. He was chosen by Miss Hemenway as one of her committee, in making selections for "The Poets and Poetry of Vermont," and aided in bringing out the poems of Gilbert Cook Lane, deceased, &c. He is known among his friends for his taste in literature and art, and for his critical skill in the various departments of thought, culture and the practical activities and customs of life. He is what he calls a "High Methodist," yet loving all things true and beautiful, God and all good people.

The following is the title page of a poem published in pamphlet form:

"CELESTIALISM: a Poem delivered at the Town Hall, Brandon, February 11, 1862, on the occasion of a Benefit given to Rev. B. D. Ames and family. "*I had a dream that was not all a dream*"; By Rev. Wm. Ford Brandon: Printed at Gazette office, 1862."

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

Farewell to the Summer! whose bright golden, hours
Slept soft on my heart, like the dew on the flowers;
To its sweet scented blossoms, God's angels as fair,
Which filled with their fragrance the soft balmy air;
To the wild-warbling songsters, who trilled their glad
notes,

'Till their swelling songs choked up their joy speaking
throats.

Disrobed is the garden, 'neath whose shady bower,
Toil rested and dreamed through the noontide hour,
Whilst the honey-bee's hum fell so soft on the ear
That Fatigue often dreamed of a Paradise near
And the joy-dancing moments, perfumed with the
rose,

Seemed a mockery of bliss—too short for repose.

Young buds which in spring-time adorned the green
leaves,

In Summer their petals flung out to the breeze,
'Till Flora had decked all the land with a bloom
That charmed from the heart all of sadness and
gloom;

But, alas, with the Summer this loveliness fled!—
Like a babe in its shroud it lies withered and dead.

The landscape is robbed of its emerald green,
And gone from the skies is their bright golden sheen
The woods' leafy grandeur is faded and soar,
Whilst the hoarse breath of Autumn howls mournful
and drear:

And Oh! as I gaze on the frost-withered leaf,
I weep for the loved ones whose stay was as brief.

My heart often bleeds, like a thrice-stricken deer,
When I think their glad voices I'm never to hear!
The sweet-singing birds will come back with the
Spring,

And Summer fresh beauty and fragrance will bring;
But the loved and departed—I'll see them no more,
Till I greet them in bliss on the ever-green shore.

Till then, with the Summer, I'll bid them farewell,
While sorrow and hope my sad bosom shall swell;
And the fresh smelling turf of each newly-made grave,
I'll often revisit with tear-drops to leave,
And kiss the sweet rose that smiles on the sod—
Bright emblems of loved ones ascended to God.

OCTOBER.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

Nature seems struck with death. The hectic flush,
Which glows so brightly on her wasted cheek,
Reveals the foe that preys upon her heart.
Few moons ago young Spring came joyous forth,
With verdant robes and songs of gushing praise,
While swelling bud and newly fluttering leaf,
With gurgling brooks and gentle hum of bees,
Proclaimed the universal joy.

How brief her stay!

A few short weeks she held her peaceful reign,
More beautiful each day, with plumper cheek,
A lighter step, and ever brightening eye,
Till Summer, her gay sister, flaunting came,
When Spring, the modest maiden, blushing smiled.
And courted adieu.

So rapidly

Did Summer dance the golden hours away,
Replete with love and beauty, joy and song,
That ere the tide, which brought this argosy,
Seemed half its destined height, its ebb began.

October! melancholy and serene!

The chastened sadness of these halcyon days,
So like the spirit, patient and subdued,
Of her whose sixteenth summer's beauty fades
Before the touch of that insidious foe
Who revels most with beauty, talent, worth—
Consumption, greedy of the loved of earth,
And garnerer of early fruit in heaven—
Exalts my soul, my passions all subdues,
The cheerful music of the Summer hours
Is gone. The birds have fled, all save the crow,
Who croaks his hoarseness with a deeper tone,
Rejoicing there's no rival to his song.

The dead and withered leaves fall mournfully,
And pile the lawn, the dell, the burial ground
With drifting banks of crimson and of gold.
Along the mountain peaks and on the hills
There, hangs a misty shroud, and e'en the sun
Half veils his burning eye, to view the scene.

The air rings hollow, so the rattling train,
Which rumbles heavy through the distant vale
Seems scarce a mile away; the woodman's ax
Far o'er the forest brown its echo sends,
Along the steep and crags of distant hills;
And e'en the raven's voice, as on he flies,
Lazy and garrulous with new-felt joy,
Seems strangely to possess a ten-fold power.

As o'er the features of the dying saint
A new, unearthly beauty often comes—
The last sweet look of innocence and love,
Which falls like balm upon the bleeding heart,
And almost reconciles us to his fate—
So nature, touched by death, serenely wraps
A diadem of glory round her brow,
And chants a requiem to departed joys.
The landscape smiles; the golden corn is piled,
And waiting to be garnered; while among
Its tasseled heaps, wide-spread upon the ground,
The mammoth pumpkins, rudely as the sun
When he goes down in smoke behind the hills,
Are making merry for the husking eves,
Or half impatient for Thanksgiving day.
The luscious grapes in purple clusters hang.
Half hid behind the curled, frost-bitten leaves.
The white petunia and the larkspur blue,
The purple monkshood and the phloxes gay,
Never seemed half so fair and sweet as now,
Encrusted with the hoar-frost, death's embrace.
The bending orchard looks a mount of wealth,
Spreading the trodden grass about each trunk
With piles of blushing fruit, more precious far
Than California's dust, since this we give.
Almost in weight, in glad exchange for that.
How bright! how sad! how beautiful! how gay!
How much like life! how fraught with death!
Art thou, October! and Oh! how I love
These days of withered hopes and faded joys!
And in my love there seems a sacredness,
It so divests me of my earthiness,
And lifts the groveling soul to brighter scenes
And joys immortal, where love reigns for aye.

TO A LITTLE DAUGHTER ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

OCT. 6, 1860.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

Waiting, hoping, trusting,
Make the spirit strong;
Cheered by expectation,
Thou hast waited long;
Come at length has Autumn,
Clad in rich array,
With its golden treasures
Comes thy natal day.

Fled have five bright summers,
Winged by light and love,
Since like some sweet angel,
(Nestling like a dove
In thy mother's bosom)
Lily, thou didst come,
Gracing with strange loveliness
Our Green Mountain home.

Precious little casket,
With a priceless gem

Fit to deck a coronet,
Or a diadem;
Lovely as the rose-bud,
Pure as flake of snow,
Angel hands defend thee
Through life's joys and woe!

Picture of thy mother!
Eyes as dark as jet—
Gems of purest water—
Stars that never set;
Cheeks as plump as peaches,
Dimpled on the right,
Bless me! what a treasure
In a father's sight.

Moulded form of beauty,
Limbs of classic grace,
Brow for mind's enthronement,
Joy-lit, beaming face;
At our own dear Floralside,
Midst the smiling flowers,
Thou hast with the humming-birds
Chased the golden hours.

For thine only brother
Meet companion fair,
Like the dancing sunbeams,
Gliding everywhere;
Mirth and joy and gladness
Follow in thy train,
As both life and verdure
Crown an April rain.

Thou hast known no sorrow;
Thou no sin hast known;
Love and joy and beauty
With thy life have grown.

Sporting in the sunshine,
Thou shalt speed apace,
Toward the realm where Duty
Rules with queenly grace.

Life's rough path hath perils,
Evils throng around
Fate frowns from the heavens,
Pit-falls strew the ground;
Through the changing seasons
Heaven protect thy way,
Till a new October
Brings thy natal day.

THE VERMONT VOLUNTEER.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

Three cheers! for thy Green Mountain Boys, old Ver-
mont,
Who fought for our country so dear;
When dangers were thickest they rushed to the field—
Three cheers! for each brave Volunteer!
The thunder of Sumter aroused all their pride,
As its echoes fell sad on the ear;
And to join in the conflict each young hero sighed—
Three cheers! for the brave Volunteer.

Thy valleys shall shout to their praise, old Vermont,
And hill-tops re-echo the cheer;
And granite and marble proclaim o'er their dust
Thy love for the brave Volunteer;

The spirit of Allen and Stark strung their nerves,
They neither knew failure, nor fear;
And a Swiss love of freedom burned bright in the soul
Of each gallant and brave Volunteer.

Ah! dear to each heart was thy fame, old Vermont,
And the pathway of duty was clear;
And thy ancient renown a new luster has won
By the deeds of each brave Volunteer;
A halo of glory shall circle each brow,
The dead be embalmed in our tears;
And a country united, when Victory is ours,
Shall honor thy brave Volunteer.

Then hurrah! for thy Green Mountain Boys, old Ver-
mont!

Their bays shall grow green with the years;
With patriot soldiers, from each royal State,
Side by side stood thy brave Volunteers:
They struck for their country, for Freedom and Right,
And God for their help did appear;
And millions unborn, of the wise and the good,
Shall huzza for the brave Volunteer.

PERFECT THROUGH SUFFERING.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

The storms which rock the mountain pine
And toss its green plumes to the sky,
But settle and extend the base
That lifts the giant shaft on high.

The clouds which crown the mountain's brow,
And veil the eagle's piercing sight,
Cause him on dauntless wing to soar
To regions of unclouded light.

So every woe the good man feels!—
The crested waves that o'er him roll,
Temptations, sorrows, griefs and fears,
But strengthen and confirm the soul.

A stronger faith in truth divine,
A nobler type of saintly life,
The God-like in the human form,
Are born midst sorrow, trial, strife.

Few flowers in Paradise shall bloom,
But those Gethsemane hath grown;
And they its highest bliss shall share,
Who most of Calvary have known.

Then let winds rage; the wild storm beat;
And dreadful be the tempest's shock:
Unharm'd the faithful soul shall stand,
Firm as the adamant rock.

Floralside, 1862.

PRAYER IN SICKNESS.

MRS. A. H. BINGHAM.*

Oh! let me live, my Father; life is sweet,
And full of beauty and of joy to me;

* Mrs. Bingham was born in St. Albans—See history of St. Albans, Vol. II., p. 361. But as she resided in Brandon during the time that most of her poetry was written, we think—and where she first appeared in print as a poetical writer, and was by her own choice classed among the Poets of Brandon in her contribu-

While present hopes and future prospects meet
To form for me a happy destiny.

I know that e'en the brightest hopes decay;
That many an anchor fails to which we trust,
Our treasures ruthlessly are torn away,
Our idols crushed—lie mouldering in the dust.

But yet, my Father, life is dear to me,
As through its mazy paths I pass along;
The beauty and the harmony I see
Inspire my spirit with a gush of song,

My heart is swelling with a wild delight,
Its chords are touched to many a thrilling strain;
As all earth's beauty bursts upon my sight,—
To try to sing the half I feel were vain.

I love to live, my Father—yet I know
Temptations compass me on every side,
And disappointments meet me as I go,
Sickness and sorrow, pain and death betide.

And coldness often meets me where I turn,
For sympathy and love, and kindly trust,
And friends for whom with tenderness I yearn,
My heart all coldly trample in the dust.

But yet, my Father, yet I pray to live,
For there are those to whom my life is dear,
Those whom I love and who would gladly give
Their all of life, could they but keep me here.

And life is beautiful, fair and bright,
The air is filled with sweetest melody,
The breezes play around me soft and light,
And everything in nature speaks of Thee.

So for the sake of these bright things of earth,
The birds, the flowers and the pure, blue sky,
For all the beauties Thou hast given birth,
My Father, let me live, I cannot die.

And yet I would not murmur—let me say
Thy will, not mine, whatever it be, be done;
Help me to bow submissive, Lord I pray,
For what is best is known to Thee alone.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. A. H. BINGHAM.

A word to the girls of our Brave Yankee nation,
So admired and loved by the Lords of Creation;
Who though they pretend to be wonderful wise,
Are always ensnared by your bright, witching eyes.
Your personal charms, with your smiles and your
glances,
And the glittering net-work of glowing romances,
Many sensible fellows may draw to your snare,
But, girls, let me tell you you'd better beware,
Though your bright eyes and beauty may win you a
lover,

Then to the Poets and Poetry of Vermont; and moreover
as but one of her briefest poems was given with the St.
Albans literary productions, we deem it proper and
but just and pleasing to give her a more perfect repre-
sentation in her old and once loved Brandon home.
Mrs. Bingham is deceased it will be seen by reference
to the St. Albans History.—Ed.

If sense does not back them, the game is all over.

To be truly a lady—a lady well-bred—
With all of your charms, you must have a sound head;
And a sensible girl you may know understands
How to use to advantage, her head and her hands.
Now I've heard a girl say, that she did not know
How to knit a whole stocking, and, oh dear! to sew,
At least on plain sewing, the thought was quite shock-
ing,
She would not for the world stoop to mend her own
stocking.

But when she went home would take it to mother.
You'll scarcely believe it, but there was another
Who said that she did not know how to wash dishes!
Now *that* girl, I'm sure has my very best wishes;
But if I were a man and she were a Hebe,
And as rich, and as great, as the old Queen of Sheba,
Do you think that I'd marry her? marry her—never!
If I lived an old bachelor for it forever.

I've heard many say, that they did not know how
To cook a potato; the sight of a cow
Would give them hysterics; the crow of a cock
Would give to their nerves a most terrible shock.
These delicate girls have all learned to make
Holes and scallop in cambric, and very nice cake,
But mercy! to think of a shirt for their brother,
Or to fry up a pan-full of nut cakes for mother,
The thought were enough to distract—and all that,
They surely should die just to smell of the fat.
Now girls, let me tell you, just roll up your sleeves,
Go into the kitchen, make butter and cheese,
And dumplings and doughnuts and nice loaves of bread,
Both wheaten and Indian—don't shake your head;
But go right to work, prepare a good meal,
Learn to cook ham and eggs, and beef-steak and veal;
Make puddings and pies, and take care of the cream,
Keep everything 'round you in order, and clean;
You must learn to mend stockings to sew and to knit,
My darling young ladies, 't won't hurt you a bit;
But see if it does not prove true to the letter
You'll be happier far, and a thousand times better;
It will make you more sensible, more at your ease,
And you'll please all you meet without *trying* to please.
Meantime, my dear girls, you must lay up a store
Of good, useful knowledge; you must explore
The mystical workings of nature's great plan,
And the greatest events in the history of man;
Mathematics and logic, and Rhetoric too;
The history, both of the old times and new;
There are three things, young ladies, pray learn to do
well,

They precede all others—to read, write and spell,
Learn to draw, and to paint, and all that sort of thing;
To play the piano, to dance and to sing;
Learn as much as you can, and then do not shirk,
But take hold with your mother, and help do the work.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

BY MRS. A. H. BINGHAM.

Christmas gifts, Christmas gifts, costly and rare,
Gifts for the honored and gifts for the fair;
Gifts for the father, the mother, and son.
The daughter,—and gifts, for each beautiful one;
All who are wealthy, and noble, and great,
Live in magnificence, splendor and state;
All who have plenty to eat and to wear,
Have their rich Christmas gifts costly and rare.

Christmas gifts, Christmas gifts, scatter them 'round
Wherever pleasure and fashion are found;
Elegant, rare, and exquisitely fine,
Purchase the costliest, now is the time;
Give them to persons luxuriously clad,
Those who are never heart-broken and sad,
Wherever plenty and ease can be found,
Christmas gifts, Christmas gifts, scatter them 'round.

But stop! see that poor little child in the street,
With her thin purple face, and her half frozen feet;
How she shakes with the cold, she's so scantily clad,
Hear that piteous wail, how heart-broken and sad.
Has she heard, ever heard a kind pitying tone?
Has she ever one moment of happiness known?
A child's merry Christmas, has ever she seen?
Christmas gifts,—do you think she can know what they mean?

Just lay your soft delicate hand on her head,
And look in her face, as she asks you for bread;
Shrink not from a figure so haggard and wild;
Speak gently and kind to the poor weary child.
In her sad little heart place a bright sunny spot,
Which through toil and privations, can ne'er be forgot,
Take the money you spend for the rich and the gay
And make the child happy on next Christmas day.

Purchase not gifts that are costly and rare;
Think of the hearts that are crushed by despair;
Think of the tenements, crazy and old,
Where they are dying with hunger and cold;
Think of the misery, suffering and woe,
Which these poor creatures of sorrow must know.
Think of it! think of it! then if you dare,
Purchase your Christmas gifts, costly and rare.

Oh! child of luxury! could you but know
Half of the joy it is yours to bestow
With but the money you're thinking to spend,
Purchasing gifts for an opulent friend;
Go to the wretched, the suffering, and sad;
Give to them, comfort them, make their hearts glad.
The pleasure you'll feel will your kindness repay;
So give the poor Christmas gifts, next Christmas day.

Brandon, Dec. 14, 1857.

A. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., a native of this county, also resided in this town for some years, and at the time that he became a contributor to Miss Hemenway's "Poets and Poetry of Vermont," in which he is entered among the poets of Brandon; but, having removed, and being claimed by his native town for representation, we must, however reluctantly for Brandon, respect the claim.

BRANDON ANECDOTES FROM THE VERMONT RECORD'S PRIZE COLLECTION.

John Townshend was for many years a devout member of the Congregational church in Brandon. When the Rev. Ira Ingraham was pastor of that church, at one of the church meetings he gave a lecture on the duty of observing the Sabbath, and explained what people might do and what they might

not do, without sinning in that respect. In his explanatory remarks he said if a man practiced shaving but once or twice a week, it would be *sin* for him to shave on the Sabbath, because it would be unnecessary, but if he practiced shaving every day, it then became necessary to shave on the Sabbath, and was therefore *not* sinful. The good brother Townshend ejaculated,—"*What! shave every day! Why I never heard of such a thing in my life!*"

Brother Townshend was a very constant attendant at the meetings of the church and always ready to perform his part by way of exhortation or prayer, but *would make longer prayers* than the priest and some of the lay brethren wanted; so Mr. Ingraham planned it at one church meeting, to deliver his lecture,—then call on one or two brothers for short prayers, when he would pronounce the benediction, without giving the good brother Townshend a chance to take any part in the meeting. But brother Townshend was not to be fooled in that way, so he *stood* while the short prayers were offered, and just as the hands of the pastor commenced rising, brother Townshend commenced praying, and it was said by those present, that he held the people there about an hour longer than priest Ingraham had planned for them to stay!

Aunt Betty Whitlock of Brandon, was an old maid, and rather peculiar in some things. She lived in a small house and kept three chairs; one of which she usually occupied, and the other two were suspended on nails. When any person called in, before offering them a seat, she would raise the question as to whether they would stay long enough to pay for taking one of the chairs down! If they answered affirmatively she would take a chair from the nail, but if not the chair would hang there.

BRANDON NEWSPAPERS.

BY J. F. MCCOLLAM.

The *Vermont Telegraph*, a Baptist paper, was the first paper printed in Brandon. It was published some 15 years by O. S. Murray, and then discontinued. During the life of the *Telegraph*, which was started in September, 1823, there was also published in the same office and in connection with it *The Rutland and Addison County Whig*, a campaign paper in 1840, and the *Vermont Argus*, (formerly the *Middlebury Argus*), by E. & H. Drury, from Sept., 1834, to Sept., 1835.

The *Voice of Freedom* came to Brandon from Montpelier in 1843; published by Holcomb & Murray, and edited by Holcomb for a while and then by Wm. G. Brown, and was published five or six years. Then Wm. C. Conant, in 1849 started *The Vermont Union*,

and after publishing it a while here, moved it to Rutland. Pat. Welch then published the *Brandon Post*, and Wm. C. Rogers started the *Vermont Tribune*, and published it about a year, when it was discontinued and the office stock sold and carried out of the State. After Mr. Welch discontinued the *Post* in 1856, he sold his office to Julius H. Mott, who published and edited the *Western Vermont Transcript*, which lived just twenty-two weeks. He sold his office to Rev. A. C. Rose, who published and edited the *Northern Christian Advocate*. In a short time he sold the office to Rev. Wm. Ford, who published and edited the *Northern Visitor*. He sold his office to a company, and Hiram Truss published the *Brandon Gazette* for a year or more. The *Gazette* was discontinued and the office sold to D. L. Milliken, who started *The Monitor*, and in about two years he discontinued *The Monitor* and started the *Vermont Record*, and published it one year and twenty-one weeks, and then moved to Brattleboro. No paper has been published in Brandon since the *Record* was removed.

DEATHS—SUDDEN—BY ACCIDENT OR BY THEIR OWN HANDS.

The first death by accident was that of Mr. Barnes or Barnard, who fell from his horse and broke his neck while intoxicated, some 65 years ago.

A Mr. Tracy went on to the mountain side to pick blueberries, and not returning at the proper time, search was made for him and he was found dead, supposed to have died in a fit.

The wife of Joseph Dutton, while about her household duties, fell and was taken up dead.

Joseph Clemens was drowned, June 17, 1822.

A helpless old lady was burned to death while alone in the house, which took fire in the absence of her daughter with whom she lived.

Elias Clark was killed about the 10th of Feb., 1832, while taking off a yoke of oxen from a sled loaded with wood. While between the oxen, they started, throwing Mr. Clark under the sled which passed over his body.

Luther Conant died in the hay-field, of heart-disease, Aug. 7th, 1834 or '35.

Hiram Brown hung himself.

A boy by the name of Beckhorn hung himself, because he was abused by the family.

Sylvester Stafford was accidentally shot while taking a loaded gun from a wagon.

Aaron Barnes was found dead in his bed.

Mrs. Burnell was found dead in the barn-yard, where she had gone to milk.

Wm. Tyler cut his throat.

Charles Johnson shot himself in a school-house. [Some regarded the act as done by his own hand, others as an accident—that he fell upon his gun in climbing into the window to kindle a fire—as the day was cold—to warm himself, as there had been a meeting at the school-house and a fire there the night before.—*Ed.*]

Pat. Mc Kinney fell off the bridge in the village one dark night and was found dead at the bottom of the pond in the morning.

A stranger was found drowned in a small brook, that one could step across, in the south part of the town.

Charles Smith, son of Oliver M. Smith was drowned, while bathing in Otter Creek, in the summer of 1842.

Two French boys were drowned in the Creek near Pittsford line.

George Capron shot himself.

Lorrid Butties, while at work, dropped down dead.

Elwin Edson, son of Dr. M. F. Edson, was found dead in his bed.

John Kingsley was killed by the sudden starting of a water-wheel which he was clearing of ice.

A young man by the name of Bride was caught in a water-wheel that he was cutting the ice from at Selden's marble mill, and was killed.

Alvin Fairbanks cut his throat, while in a desponding mood, at the town-farm.

Adaline V. Goodnow, daughter of Willis Goodnow, about 18 years of age, subject to fits for years, when recovering from a fit seemed to have an ungovernable desire to wander off and be alone. On the 13th of Feb. 1867, after one of her fits, while the watch of her father was temporarily turned from her, she slyly left the house at the back door and went through the woods and pasture to where her brothers were chopping. They sent her home, watching her until she entered the woods between them and the house. This was the last time she was seen alive. Her father missing her, hunted about until he

found her track in a small patch of snow; but there being but little snow, he soon lost sight of it. He hunted for her till dark, and the next day, and several successive days, a large number of persons were searching, but could not find any trace of her. On the 9th of May following, her remains were found on the eastern slope of Chaffee mountain, so called, in Chittenden, some 5 miles from her home and near the summit of the mountain, remote from any inhabitants, she probably having died from exposure and exhaustion.

Wm. Hyatt was as usual about the street and did his chores in the evening, went into the house and died almost instantly.

John Rand hung himself in the wash room of the Douglass House, in the summer of 1872.

Lewis Belknap, died almost instantly, the 5th day of October, 1872. He felt more unwell than usual and went into the house and laid down. Some medicine was immediately carried to him; but his breath had about left his body.

In Brandon, Aug. 20, of congestion of the brain, Mary Gertrude, only daughter of J. F. McCollum, a former foreman of the Record Office, aged 25 years. The deceased was in usual health on the morning of her death, and, with other members of the family, was making preparations for attending church. The attack was so sudden and violent that she retained consciousness but a few moments, and survived only five hours.

["SOLDIER OF 1812.—Died in Brandon, very suddenly, Nov. 2, 1862, Capt. John H. Lincoln, soldier of 1812."]

"DIED in Brandon, Jan. 21, '186—(2-4)' Mrs. Azubah Kingsley, aged near 90; for more than half a century a worthy member of the Baptist church."

"In Brandon Village, Sunday night, May 15, 1864, of heart disease, Mrs. Hannah Jackson, aged 81 years.

Mrs. J. attended Sabbath services at church as usual during the day, and up to within an hour of her death was in the enjoyment of usual health. She was a kind and estimable lady, whose memory will be cherished by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mrs. Jackson was born in Shrewsbury—See account of the Finney family, Shrewsbury."

"In Brandon, June 20, 1865, Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, aged 86 years; "taken to Clarendon for interment."

"DEATHS IN BRANDON, 1870.—Number, 63, and confined to the extremes of life—infancy and old age; the latter having the preponderance."—*Ed.*]

BRANDON ITEMS OF THE WAR OF 1861, AND OTHER MISCELLANY OF THAT PERIOD.

[The man to whom we have been always referred for a history of the Brandon boys during the late war, Capt. E. J. Ormsbee, and whom we particularly invited to contribute this paper, more than a year since, has not, as yet furnished the paper; we can, therefore, only give at this present time items such as we merely happen to have in hand—trusting yet to receive a full history of the noble part that Brandon, indeed, took in furnishing men for the field, and toward the suppression of the Rebellion—which paper we will gladly give with various papers, from the County and towns of the County, at the close of the general histories of the towns, if it comes in, in time, from Mr. O. or any other citizen who may have home-pride and patriotism sufficient to prepare and forward such a military record for Brandon, or, still later, we may give it, perhaps in the closing volume.—*Ed.*]

Rev. Claudius B. Smith, Baptist minister, resigned his preceptorship of Brandon Seminary and went as chaplain of the Vt. 2d Regiment.

Albert Thomas, 21 son of Rev. Cornelius A. Thomas, D. D., of Brandon, served as chaplain's aid to Rev. C. B. Smith.

CAPT. C. J. ORMSBEE.

Capt. Charles James Ormsbee, of the heroic 5th Vt., was the fourth and youngest son of John Mason and Mary (Wilson) Ormsbee; born in Shoreham, Sept. 27, 1839, thus at the time of his death, in the 25th year of his age. At the age of 11 Charles removed with the family to Brandon, where he resided until his entrance into the army. He received a fair education at district schools and completed his schooling at the Brandon Seminary.

Capt. Ormsbee was of a patriotic family. His ancestors upon both the father's and mother's side were participants in the Revolution, and on the breaking out of the rebellion he, with two brothers,—Capt. E. J. Ormsbee, of the law firm of "Nicholson & Ormsbee," Brandon, and John M., Jr., of a California Regiment, now on service in New Mexico—early caught the spirit and helped form the grand Northern uprising that followed the fall of Sumter. He enlisted into the 1st Vt. Regt., Apr. 20, 1861, for the three months' campaign, from which he was

honorably discharged on the 16th day of August, following.

He soon after re-enlisted into Co. H, 5th Reg., and Sept. 16th the Company was mustered into the service, for three years, he having been, on the organization of the Company chosen 2d Lieut.

He was constantly with the Regiment and early gained an enviable reputation for bravery and fitness for command, and in August of 1862 was promoted to the Captaincy of Company D of the same regiment.

He was present with the Regiment, and on duty, in every campaign which the army of the Potomac had been through, to the time of his death, on the 5th of May 1864, in the "battle of the Wilderness," he being at the time in the extreme front, having command of the skirmish line of the Regiment. He was wounded during the first hour of the engagement and finally received *three* wounds, one in the right side, one in the left arm and the 3d in the left shoulder or breast. He was buried near the battle field and his grave marked. His friends took early measures for the recovery of his body—his brother, Capt. E. J. Ormsbee, visiting "the front" for that purpose—but without success. Last Sabbath funeral services in connection with his death were held at the Baptist Church in this (Brandon) village. Rev. C. A. Thomas, D. D., preached an able and exceedingly appropriate sermon from Psalms 101, 1. The attendance was very large and the occasion one of much solemn interest.

The high estimation in which Capt. Ormsbee was held as an officer, is witnessed by the elegant army sword presented him by his command a few months after his promotion.

The last time he visited his loved Green Mountain home, at his estimable father's pleasant residence, near Brandon village, was in January, when the re-enlisted veterans of the 5th, of whom he was one, returned to spend their furlough. He was unmarried. In person he was of medium height, good form with bright hazel eyes and a fresh ruddy complexion and really a handsome officer. Physically every way well fitted to endure the hardships of a soldier's life he possessed much of the "Old Put" and "Fighting Joe" vim and dash of the real military hero. It is fitting proud tears should embalm his memory.—*From Vt. Record.*

ITEMS OF THE WAR OF '61.—Prospect E. Fales, of Brandon, a mere stripling of a boy, but possessed of the Green Mountain pluck, the color bearer of the battery, but then acting as cannoneer No. 3, armed with a priming wire and tube pouch, succeeded in capturing a 6 foot rebel armed with saber bayonet. and brought him to Fort Hudson, a distance of 14 miles, for which he was promoted to corporal.

In Sheridan Hospital, Winchester, Va.,

Nov. 13, 1864, of a wound received Oct. 19, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Rial Fayette Carr, son of Caleb and Almira Carr of this town, aged 19 years and 10 days; a member of Co. H, 11th Vermont Regiment of Heavy Artillery. In a letter from the Ward Master of the Hospital, to his parents, informing them of his death, they are assured that it was well with their boy; that he was prepared, through the love of Christ, to leave this battle-field of life and lay his armor by for a rest in heaven.

DURING THE WAR.—"At Sea, on the 25th ult., on the passage from New York to New Orleans, of brain fever, after an illness of four or five days, Albert Cheney, a volunteer recruit for the 7th Vermont, son of J. W. Cheney, of Brandon, in the 22d year of his age."

FISK TRAGEDY.—Julius Granger Fisk, eldest son of Edward and Emily Fisk, was born in Brandon in 1828. He was brought up by one of the best mothers that ever lived, but she dying when the boy most needed a mother's care, the home influence was broken and Julius became a rover. He took the voyage around Cape Horn to California at an early period of the gold excitement, and after a few years' stay returned home, his father dying during his absence. Since then he has been a roving adventurer in the West and South-West. During the rebellion he was major of a Kansas regiment of Cavalry and performed valiant and effective service for his country. We regret to say he was shot on the 17th ult, 1871 by Jennie Droz, a German girl who had formerly worked in the house and charged him with seduction. He, with his brother Edward, were keeping the Cliff House at Cleveland, Ohio. He lived an hour or two, but could not speak.—*From the Rutland Independent.*

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY met at Brandon, Jan. 27, 1864—the meeting one of the most interesting, to the public, ever held.

THE BRANDON MANUFACTURING CO.

BY E. F. DANA.

This company are the exclusive owners of the patents for the celebrated "Howe Scales," and are engaged in the manufacture of weighing machines of all kinds. The original inventors of this scale are Mr. F. M. Strong, now of Vergennes, and Mr. Thomas Ross, of Rutland. The first patent was

issued to Messrs. Strong & Ross, Jan. 15, 1856. The manufacturing of the scales was commenced by them in Brandon, in 1857.

In the early part of that year an arrangement was made between Messrs. Strong & Ross and the late John Howe, of Brandon, by which all the patents taken out by said Strong & Ross for improvements in weighing machines and platform scales, were assigned to the said John Howe, who was at that time engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and car-wheels. Mr. Howe immediately commenced the manufacture of scales under this patent, retaining the services of both the original inventors, and advertising extensively throughout the country the scales, to which he gave the name of "Howe." The arrangement made between Mr. Howe and the original patentees was continued until March, 1864, when Mr. Howe, for a valuable consideration, bought the entire interest of Strong & Ross in the patents and manufacture of scales, there having been issued meanwhile five new patents for improvements upon the original design, and for various modifications of the scales.

In March, 1857, they manufactured for the Morris Canal Company, (Washington, N. J.) a scale of 200 tons capacity, with a platform 70 feet long, *one end being 7 feet higher* than the other, which proved highly satisfactory to the purchasers.

In 1857-'8, the scales were exhibited at the Vermont State Fairs, and at the exhibition of the latter year, after the most severe tests which could be applied, the "Howe" scales were awarded the first premium over all others, and they have met with similar success at numerous other Fairs.

In 1864, the "Howe Scale Company" was organized, under a charter granted by the Legislature of Vermont, who continued the manufacture of the scales until 1869, when, in consequence of unfortunate management in the transaction of the business, the company became hopelessly insolvent and went into bankruptcy, May 6, 1869. The entire property of the company, consisting of upwards of 11 acres of land in the center of Brandon village, with all the valuable water-power, buildings, machinery, tools, patterns, patents and stock were offered for sale at auction, and purchased by Nathan T. Sprague, jr., a resident of Brandon from his early youth, and extensively known throughout

the State and in the commercial world as a gentleman of large wealth and great business capacity.

During the period which elapsed between the times of the suspension of the "Howe Scale Company" and the sale of their property, the prosperity or decline of Brandon was a mooted question. The recognized superiority of the "Howe" scale, had become apparent, and many tempting offers were made, to secure the removal of the business to neighboring as well as distant places. At this crisis the action of Mr. Sprague in buying the property, caused a general feeling of relief to all who were interested in the future prosperity of Brandon. Mr. Sprague immediately took measures to transfer the property to a Corporation which had previously been chartered under the name of the "Brandon Manufacturing Company" and, May 19, 1869, its organization was completed.

Besides Mr. Sprague, who is the President, there are associated with him several gentlemen of wealth, as well as of business capacity and integrity, among whom are Ex. Gov. John B. Page, Mr. W. W. Reynolds (who has been Superintendent of the manufacturing department since 1864,) Mr. Brown of the well known Banking House of Brown Brothers & Co., Boston, and Gen. John Schultze of New York City. Work was commenced again in the factory with 27 men, May 7, 1869, the day after the purchase of the property by Mr. Sprague, and measures were immediately taken to increase the production of the factory. The number of scales manufactured has increased steadily until the present time, being limited only by the capacity of the works. Already there have been two large additions made to the buildings, doubling the floor room in many of the departments, and still further additions and improvements are contemplated. During the past year a new steam engine of 80 horse power has been added to the motive power of the establishment thereby ensuring in a great measure against the loss and delay caused by freshets and droughts.

On the morning of July 4th, 1872, the main building was damaged by fire to a considerable extent, but the damage was speedily repaired, and some changes made in the buildings in order to adapt them the better to new and improved machinery.

The Company manufacture every variety

o. platform and counter scales from a post-office scale to those weighing 200 tons. In 1870, the company purchased the stock, tools, patents and all the manufactured goods of the Sampson Scale Company, of New York, and by this purchase, combined with those valuable improvements in scales already owned by them, they acquired all the valuable improvements, which have been made in scales for the last twenty years. There are at present employed by the Company about 250 workmen, in the various shops and departments, which number will be largely increased when the contemplated improvements and additions are completed.

In addition to scales, the Company manufacture weighmaster's beams, frames and warehouse trucks in great variety. Their beams or patent balances are notched by machinery, invented expressly for this purpose, by the superintendent of the Company, thereby insuring greater accuracy and uniformity as well as adding greatly to the appearance of the work when completed. Since the Company has been under its present management, many new and desirable improvements, both in the working portions of, and designs for, the outside frames and other exposed portions of the scales have been introduced, and the Company can safely challenge the world to produce goods in their line of better construction, durability and finish.

BRANDON STATISTICS—1842.

"The surface of the township is generally level. The Green Mountains lie along the east line and present some lofty summits. The principal streams are Otter Creek, which runs through the town from north to south, and Mill river which rises in Goshen, enters Brandon upon the east, at the foot of the Mountain receives the waters of Spring pond,—a small body of water—becomes a considerable stream with several falls which furnish excellent sites for mills and machinery, runs about 10 miles and falls into Otter Creek about a mile from the village. The soil of the town is various but generally a light loam, easily tilled and productive. The eastern part, an extensive pine plain, is considered poor land compared with the other parts of the town, yet capable of being converted into good farms. The western part is a mixture of clay and loam. The alluvial flats, or interval, along Otter Creek are extensive and beautiful and not surpass-

ed in fertility by any in the vicinity. The town produces every kind of timber common to the country. Pine, oak, cherry, sugar and red maple, ash and cedar are found in abundance. A bed of bog iron was discovered in this town about 1810, which is inexhaustible, and which has been extensively wrought for some years past into bar and cast iron. From 7 to 9 tons of this ore can be melted in a quarter furnace in 24 hours, yielding 33 per cent. of soft, grey iron which is not liable to crack from effects of the heat, and consequently makes the best of stoves. Small cannon have been made from it, which are bored with facility and answer a good purpose. The bar-iron which is made from the ore is of the best quality. The ore is found by digging 5 or 6 feet, and is covered by strata of sand and ochre. The bed has been penetrated about 100 feet, but its depth is not known. Manganese is found here in abundance, and of the best quality. Nearly 200 tons are annually sent to market, much of which is exported to Europe. Marble is extensively quarried and manufactured, and a quarry has recently been opened, which is thought to be equal to the Italian marble. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the village, are two caverns, in limestone ledges, and about half a mile apart. The descent into the largest is about 18 feet perpendicular, into a room 16 or 18 feet square. From this room is a passage, barely sufficient to admit a middling-sized person to pass along in a creeping posture, into another still larger, which has not been much explored.

Brandon village is among the most flourishing in the State, 16 miles from Rutland, 16 from Middlebury, 16 from Rochester, 16 from Lake Champlain. It contains 130 dwelling-houses, 3 brick meeting-houses, a brick seminary, 100 feet by 30; 2 two-story brick school-houses, a variety of iron-works, mills and other buildings, and about 900 inhabitants. There are in town 13 school-districts, and 13 school-houses, 2 blast and 2 cupola furnaces, 1 flouring-mill, 10 saw-mills, a last factory a lead-pipe factory, &c.—*Thompson's Gazetteer*, 1842.

BRANDON STATISTICS—1873.

For 1872 to 1874, Nathan T. Sprague, of Brandon, Rutland County, State Senator; E. J. Ormsbee, Esq., State's Attorney and Representative of the town of Brandon; George Briggs, town clerk; Volney Ross,

town treasurer, Sumner Briggs, W. A. Williams, N. H. Eddy, selectmen; H. S. Battles, constable; J. S. Cilley, supt; T. B. Smith, Henry Rust, D. N. Peck, listers; G. W. Parmenter, overseer; H. S. McCollum, agent; E. N. Briggs, E. June, George Briggs, J. Q. Hawkins, E. J. Ormsbee, lawyers; John Capen, Ezra June, D. N. Peck, N. H. Eddy, E. J. Ormsbee, I. J. Vail, E. D. Hinds, D. E. Rust, D. C. Smith, J. Q. Hawkins, C. W. Smalley, Horace Ellis, justices; A. T. Woodward, O. G. Dyer, F. W. Page, C. W. Peck, H. W. Hamilton, M. F. Edson, *Forestdale*, Charles Backus, physicians; F. F. Pierce; W. H. Wright, dentists; clergymen, C. A. Thomas, D. D., pastor of the Bap. ch., J. C. McLaughlin, of the Cath. ch., Franklin Tuxbury, of the Cong. ch., William Schouler, of the Epis. ch., A. Heath of the Meth. ch.; J. S. Cilley, principal of the Brandon Graded School; G. W. Parmenter, Brandon postmaster; Stephen Salls, *Forestdale* postmaster; Banks, Brandon National, President, J. A. Conant; Cashier, D. C. Bascom; capital, \$200,000; First National, President, N. T. Sprague, jr.; Cashier, H. C. Copeland; capital, \$150,000; R. R. Station and Express Agent, Charles Page; Telegraph Agent, E. N. Dutton; Hotels, Brandon House, David McBride; Douglass House, L. R. Barker; Eating House, H. W. Hooker; Merchants, general assortment, Ross & Pitts, Smith & Collins, I. C. Gibson, Simonds & Osgood, S. H. Parkhurst, H. C. Webster, W. H. Flint; *Forestdale*, William Kimball, A. G. Baker; auctioneer, A. W. Goss; books and stationery, E. D. Gibbs & Co., boots and shoes, Howes & Walker, H. W. Williams; clocks and watches, N. P. Kingsley, C. M. Whittaker; clothing, hats and caps, Ozro Meacham, Engels & Mercure; dry goods, E. J. Bliss; drugs and medicines, Robert Forbes, C. L. Cox; fancy goods, J. B. Kelley; groceries, A. A. Rossiter, Winslow & Kingsley; hardware, Briggs Bros., Stafford & Phelps, F. R. Button; millinery, Miss L. A. Tracy, W. F. Lewis; sewing machines, D. F. Sexton; Manufacturers, Brandon Lime and Marble Co., J. E. Higgins, Agt., Brandon Statuary Marble Co., S. L. Goodell, Supt., Otter Creek Marble Co., James Kendall, Supt., Howe's Scales, Brandon Mfg Co., N. T. Sprague, jr., Pres; Brandon Empire Mineral Paint Co., E. D. Bush, Supt.; Leicester Mineral Paint Co., J. E. Higgins, Agt.; Brandon Kaolin and Paint

Co., D. W. Prime, Agt; paint and kaolin, Brandon Mining Co., Paul Symons, Supt; founders, Paine, Hendry & Christie; lumber, E. D. Seldon, S. C. Durkee, N. H. Churchill; carriage maker, S. Briggs; coffin maker, I. C. Haven; pill boxes, spools and tassel moulds, Newton & Thompson; tobacco and cigars, Z. Clark; furniture, N. P. Kingsley, H. H. Hill; grist and flouring mills, C. hee Bros.; Forestdale, L. Sheldon; Mechanics and Artisans, blacksmiths, Blanchard & Hope, Moses Gordon, V. B. Des Roches; Forestdale, E. B. Hendry, Jeremiah Tennien; carpenters, Jas. Knapp, Frank Keeler, E. G. Bigelow, E. S. Worden, Caryl Kinsman, Jas. Cross, Henry Cross, C. W. Carr, E. G. Carr; cooper, T. Boland; hair dressers, H. A. Tenney, Peter Naylor, W. T. Bowie; harness makers, D. R. Putnam, Sumner Briggs; machinists, C. O. Luce, Henry Kinsman; masons, Hiram Roberts, Edward Smith; painters, S. J. Briggs, W. P. Bartlett, P. L. Hurtibes, John Lereaux, Charles Parker; photographers, N. S. Capen, H. E. Sargent; printers, Morrill & Goss; shoemakers, A. Draper, A. Trombly; tailors, Engels & Mercure, A. Haase; watchmakers, N. P. Kingsley, C. M. Whittaker; wheelwrights, Sumner Briggs, A. L. Clark; Population in 1870, 3571.—*Walton's Vermont Register*.

[The Old "BRANDON SEMINARY"—of late years commonly so called—was chartered under the name of the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution at Brandon; and was, at least for many years of its existence, under the patronage of the Baptist association. It has ceased to exist during the last five years. Among its principals were ALBERT HURD, born in Oxford, C. W., 1823, and a graduate of Middlebury college of the class of 1850. Mr. Hurd was principal at Brandon Seminary from 1850-'51, and was in 1853, the lecturer on natural sciences in Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. In 1858, A. H. Bingham—husband of Mrs. Bingham whose poetry appears among the poetical representations in these papers—was at the head of this school. Mr. Bingham was principal for several years and the school was prosperous while he presided over it, as also during the time that Rev. Claudius D. Smith, who succeeded Mr. Bingham, presided over it. Mr. Smith commenced his labors about 1859, and remained till his appointment to the chaplaincy of the 2nd Vt. Reg., during the

late war. Mr. Smith obtained a clerkship in Washington after the war, at which place he now resides with his family. The old Seminary building has been remodeled for the present graded school. At the time of writing, we have not been able to obtain a full list of the principals and their term of service, and the date of the commencement of the old Seminary, but if received in time it will be found in the supplement—as also an account of the new graded school which we expected to have received in time for insertion here. The same is true in regard to a paper desired on marbles and quarrying in Brandon, and all other subjects of historical interest in the town not yet duly written up.—*Ed.*

CASTLETON.

BY REV. JOSEPH STEELE.

THE Charter of Castleton was granted to Samuel Brown of Stockbridge, Mass., by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, Sept. 22, 1761, a year remarkable in the annals of Vermont. During this year the first permanent settlement, on the west side of the Green Mountain, was effected at Bennington; and during the same year no less than 27 townships were chartered in what now constitute the counties of Bennington, Rutland and Addison. The reason for this sudden influx is found in the previously unsettled state of this region. During the colonial and Indian wars the territory of Vermont was the great thoroughfare for military expeditions, and was constantly exposed to the depredations of the French and Indians. On this account the settlement of the country was dangerous and impracticable.—Through the conquest of Canada by the English, in 1760, these obstacles were removed; and the colonists, already well acquainted with the fertility and value of the country, having often passed over it on military expeditions, hastened to secure possessions. Thus the way was prepared.

The township of Castleton is situated near the centre of Rutland county, being 10 miles W. of Rutland, 13 E. of Whitehall, N. Y., 65 N. of Albany, N. Y., and 60 S. W. of Montpelier, Vt.—lat. 43° 34', long. 3° 56'; bounded N. by Hubbardton, E. by Ira, S. by Poultney, and W. by Fairhaven; containing 36 square miles. It is uncertain when the town received the name CASTLETON. The most probable sup-

position seems to be, that it was called after a man by the name of *Castle*—of whom Col. Bird purchased 95 original shares, showing that he was early a large proprietor, and probably gave his name to the town.

The original proprietors of the township of Castleton were principally from Salisbury, Ct. Although the charter was granted to Samuel Brown of Stockbridge, there is no evidence that he ever acted with the proprietors, or that he retained any interest in the township.

The original charter is lost; but we have a certified copy from the book of charters in the State of New Hampshire, from which we learn that it contained the privileges, conditions and reservations common to the "New Hampshire Grants." The grantees were 70 in number, only a small part of whom became residents of Castleton. The name of Col. Amos Bird appears in the earliest records extant, although he was not one of the original grantees; and he seems to have been the largest proprietor, and the leading man in the proprietors' meetings. It is probable that he had a controlling interest.

MEETINGS OF PROPRIETORS.

The earliest meeting of the proprietors, of which any record remains, (a part of the records having been destroyed), was in the early part of the year 1766. The precise date of this meeting is gone, but the records say it was adjourned to Oct. 7th of the same year; which year, according to the date of the adjourned meeting, was 1766. This meeting was probably held at the house of Amos Bird, in Salisbury, Ct., where subsequent meetings were held up to the time of adjournment to meet in Castleton, which was Feb. 27, 1770. The meeting in October, 1766, seems to have been preparatory to the first visit to the township by Cols. Bird and Lee, made the following year, as appears from the vote passed at that meeting, as follows:

"Voted—That there shall be a rate or tax laid on the proprietors of the township of Castleton of one hundred and ninety-two pounds, Lawful money, to defray the expense that has already arisen, or that shall arise, in laying out the Township of Castleton, and in cutting a road through the woods from Wood-Creek to Castleton, and other incidental charges that may arise."

FIRST VISIT OF BIRD AND LEE.

In the spring of 1767, Cols. Amos Bird and Noah Lee, attended by a colored man, set out on their first journey to Castleton; a country they had never seen, and of which they knew

little or nothing. Their journey shows, both how little they understood about its location, and how great the changes that have taken place since that time. From Salisbury they came through Bennington to Manchester. From Manchester all was wilderness, to be traversed by marked trees, till they came to Clarendon. At Danby there was a log-hut inhabited by one solitary man, where they tarried for a night.—From Clarendon they went to Rutland, where they struck the old military road leading from Charlestown, N. H., (known as No. 4,) to Crown Point, N. Y. Following this road, they passed along the northern border of Castleton, wholly ignorant of the fact, to Crown Point, and thence to Ticonderoga. Here they replenished their stock of provisions, and proceeded by way of Skeenesboro',—now Whitehall,—to Castleton, arriving in June, 1767. By tracing the route of these adventurers upon the map, it will be seen that they nearly compassed the township, touching its borders at one time; and that from Manchester, 40 miles south of Castleton, they must have traveled at least 130 miles to reach the place.

THE FIRST SUMMER AND FIRST CABIN.

The summer of 1767 was spent in exploring and surveying the township; but no record of what was done remains. Tradition informs us that Col. Bird lost his way on one occasion; and wandering, reached the summit of a high, precipitous mountain in the east part of the township, where he was obliged to spend the night. As a protection from wild beasts he peeled the bark from the trees about him, to deter them by the whitened surface. From this circumstance the mountain received the name it still bears—Bird Mountain.

A log-cabin was built during the season, on a bluff in the south-westerly part of the township, near the original east and west road, as first surveyed. This bluff is on what was afterwards known as the Clark farm.

SECOND VISIT OF BIRD AND LEE.

Cols. Bird and Lee returned to Salisbury in the autumn of 1767. The following year the same party of three returned, with the evident purpose of making a permanent settlement.—The summer is spent in surveys of the township, and in clearing a small opening in the forest: but no seeds were planted that year. Col. Bird returned to Connecticut before winter; Col. Lee and the colored man remained sole occupants of the log-cabin. It was a severe winter. The snow was deep, and the cold extreme.

They suffered much. The colored man's feet were badly frozen. Far removed from any settlement, with a limited stock of provisions, their only hope of replenishing their scanty store was by hunting and fishing. But the river became frozen, and the deep snow rendered hunting almost impracticable. Worst of all, their guns and ammunition became so seriously injured, as to be nearly useless. In their extremities, it is said, that they actually chased down deer and other game upon their snow-shoes.

There is no record of Col. Bird's return to Castleton during the summer following (1769), but it is probable he did return, and that the house in which he afterwards lived, on the bank of Castleton river, near where the old turnpike crosses it, was built that season. We infer this from the action at the last meeting of the proprietors in Salisbury, dated Feb. 27, 1770. That meeting was "adjourned to be held at the house of Col. Amos Bird, in Castleton, the 21th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M." That meeting also voted,

"That every proprietor of the township of Castleton shall have the privilege of pitching one hundred acres to each right in the said township; provided he lays it in a square form and not less than 50 rods wide, which shall be the 4th division."

"Voted—That there be a draft for the above mentioned pitch, and one pitch made every day—Sundays excepted—and the 1st pitch to be made on the 1st day of May next, and every proprietor shall pitch according to his draft, except he shall neglect to make his pitch on the day which he draws, which if he does, he shall forfeit his chance to the next draft, so that every proprietor shall have a chance of making his pitch on the day he draws."

Cols. Bird and Lee were both present at this meeting, and arrangements were then made for the actual settlement of the township the following spring. Accordingly Ephraim Buel, Eleazer Bartholomew and Zadock Remington, with their families, arrived in May, 1770. These were the first settlers, and the only families during that year. Bird and Lee did not bring their families until later.

On the day appointed the pitches were made, but it is not possible to locate them from the imperfect records.

LIST OF PITCHES.

The following is the list of "pitches" ordered to commence on the first day of May, 1770; and of the persons here named not one is to be found among the early settlers. How this came to pass I am unable to explain.

The first pitch was made by the Com's for the

Propagation of the Gospel: the 2d for the 1st settled minister: 3d for the School: 4th for the Glebe; 5th, James Wilson; 6th, John Nash; 7th, Fred. BURGAT; 8th, Joseph Willard; 9th, Moses Pixley; 10th, Josiah Jones; 11th, Abner Clap; 12th, Israel Dewey; 13th, Caffé Van Schaick; 14th, Jacob Cooper; 15th, Daniel Allen; 16th, Matthew Cadwell; 17th, David Pixley; 18th, Samuel Lee; 19th, Stephen Nash; 20th, Joshua Warren; 21st, Stephen West; 22d, John Burgert; 23d, Elijah Brown; 24th, John Chadwick; 25th, Timothy Woodbridge; 26th, Wm. Kenedy; 27th, Joseph Woodbridge; 28th, Isaac Davis; 29th, Samuel Brown; 30th, John Chamberlin; 31st, Isaac Davis; 32d, Stephen Nash; 33d, Isaac Garfield; 34th, Isaac Vandusen; 35th, Benjamin Warren; 36th, Daniel Raymond; 37th, Solomon Gleason; 38th, Aaron Sheldon; 39th, Timothy Woodbridge, Jr.; 40th, John Willard; 41st, Azariah Williams; 42d, Isaac Lawrence; 43d, Jonathan Pixley; 44th, Samuel Jackson. This is the 4th Division.

We have also part of another list of pitches, called the 3d division. The date is lost, as also the names of pitches up to No. 23. The names that remain are all in the 1st list of the 4th division, except one—i. e., Benjamin Carver.

Only three families settled in 1770, as before stated.

Other families followed, year by year, till in 1775 there were in the township about 30 families, and 8 or 10 unmarried men.

The first child born was Israel Buel, son of Ephraim Buel, born in 1771. Abigail Eaton, daughter of John Eaton, born the same year, was the first female.

SURVEY OF HIGHWAYS.

A road from the west line of Ira to Fairhaven was surveyed in 1772. This road followed the course of Castleton river, which rises in Pittsford, and, passing southerly, receives a tributary in West Rutland; and thence running nearly west, passes through the township, dividing it near the centre. The western part of this road from Castleton West Corners was subsequently changed, so as to run directly to Hydeville. The eastern part of the township is mountainous; but the valley of the river forms a beautifully level and picturesque route for the highway. The northern and southern parts are hilly, and the western part level. A north and south road from Hubbardton to East Poultney, passing through the village, was surveyed about this time. Also a road to East

Hubbardton, following a stream which rises in Hubbardton and empties into Castleton river, one-fourth of a mile east of the village. The old Troy and Burlington turnpike (which was constructed at a later period) runs from Hubbardton to W. Poultney, and crosses the east and west road at Castleton West Corners. Passing along the shore of Lake Bomoseen, it affords a fine view of that beautiful lake and its surroundings.

LAKE BOMOSEEN*

Lies principally in Castleton, its northern extremity extending a short distance into Hubbardton. It lies in a basin of rocks, and in some parts is of great depth. It is 8 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide at its greatest breadth. An island containing about 10 acres is situated near the centre of the lake, covered with small trees and shrubs, and affords a charming summer resort for parties of pleasure, and adds much to the beauty of the scenery. The outlet of this lake has sufficient descent and volume of water to propel a large amount of machinery, around which the present flourishing village of Hydeville is situated.

FIRST MILLS—DEATH OF COL. BIRD.

The natural water-power at the outlet of the lake early attracted the attention of the settlers. Mills were essential to the colony. The southwest part of the township abounded with excellent pine timber, and at convenient distance from the outlet. Here a saw-mill was erected in 1772, and the year following a grist-mill.—The saw-mill was built chiefly through the personal enterprise of Col. Bird, who spared no exertions, and shunned no expense in accomplishing the work—which proved to be his last work. In the prosecution of it he contracted fever. Medical treatment was required, but there was none at hand. A messenger makes the long journey to Salisbury, Ct., for a doctor; who arrives in time to administer remedies and arrest the disease. Having remained till Col. Bird was deemed convalescent, the doctor returns. Though not fully restored, Col. B. is able to ride, and to make social calls. By a little imprudence, it was supposed, in diet, he suffered a relapse in the form of cholera-morbus. The doctor is again sent for, but the Colonel died before the doctor arrived. The saw-mill, then just completed, performed its first work in cutting boards for his coffin. He died Sept. 16, 1772, in the 30th year of his age.

* Formerly called Bombazine. Bomoseen is thought to be the Indian name—meaning "pleasant water."

This was a severe blow to the infant colony. Then every man looked upon his neighbor as a brother. The prosperity of the settlement was measured by its growing numbers, and each man's prosperity by the prosperity of the whole. Death, in any form, in such a community, would be deeply felt; but the loss of such a man, at such a time, filled every heart with sorrow. He was evidently a man of considerable culture, for his time, and possessed a large spirit of enterprise. From the first he was the prime mover in establishing the colony: he had aided and encouraged the immigrants; his kind and cheering words, amid toils and hardships, had given heart to the faint. His counsel in matters of private as well as of public interest was exceedingly valuable. How could he be spared! And then, this was the first visit of death to the colony. No wonder that they all mourned and wept as they laid him in the grave. For long years those who were present at the burial used to speak of the scene with deep emotion, and describe minutely the appearance of the widow and her little daughter, as if it were but yesterday.

The importance of such a man to the infant settlement cannot be estimated. Wise in counsel; with a heart that held all in warm embrace, and a cheerful spirit that inspired confidence; ready to advise and ready to help, he seemed to be the life and support of the colony. His life was too short fully to develop his character; but from what appears we cannot doubt he would have taken high rank among the worthies who surrounded him.

His remains were interred on the banks of Castleton river, near where the old turnpike crossed it, and not far from his former residence; but in 1842 were removed to the public cemetery, with appropriate services, and a substantial monument, "erected by citizens of Castleton and friends as a tribute of respect to a worthy man." He was born in Litchfield, Ct., in 1742.

The widow of Col. Bird returned to Salisbury, Ct., soon after the death of her husband, and did not again visit Castleton. The daughter subsequently married Mr. William Hallibird of Canaan, Ct., and lived many years. She was the mother of Lieut. Governor W. S. Hallibird of Connecticut.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

The hilly and mountainous parts of the township are rocky. The rocks are chiefly argillaceous—occasionally traversed by veins of quartz,

and occasionally alternating with, or enclosing large masses of quartz. Small quantities of secondary limestone are found in a few localities; and, in the vicinity of Bird's Mountain, specimens of manganese have been discovered. In the eastern and northern sections the rocks appear in elevated ridges—in some places abrupt and precipitous—but for the most part covered with fertile, arable soil. The southwest part is a pine plain, intersected with slate and ridges of gravel. On the west side of Lake Bomoseen is an extensive range of slate rock, which extends south many miles, and is largely quarried for roofing and marbledized slate. The large streams are bordered by rich alluvial intervals. The soil of the plains is sandy and light—on the hills it is slaty gravel, loam and vegetable mould, with a subsoil of hardpan in many parts. All kinds of grass and grain are here successfully cultivated. There are several mineral springs in the township, which have been resorted to by its residents; but so far as is known, no chemical analysis of them has been made.

The waters of the outlet of the Lake unite with Castleton river near Hydeville; which soon after form a junction with Poultney river, and enter into Lake Champlain at East bay. A peculiarity of Castleton river is, that it seldom freezes, owing to the abundance of springs along its bed, which render its waters cool in summer and warm in winter. It was famous for trout in early days.

There are clear indications that the plain upon which the village now stands has been deposited there by water, at some remote period. It is composed of gravel to the average depth of 20 to 25 feet; the lower strata like the coarse gravel in the bed of the river. There is another curious fact connected with this plain. The water in the wells, which is found only at the bottom of the gravel, usually on a bed of quick-sand, about 25 feet from the surface, often freezes in winter, so as to require considerable force to break the ice. In some instances ice has been found five or six inches thick. Whether this phenomenon is owing to the porous character of the gravelly surface, or to some other cause, we leave to geologists to determine.

SETTLERS BEFORE THE WAR.

We have before remarked the number of families had rapidly increased before the war commenced. We give the names and location of families previous to 1776, so far as practicable

The family of Col. Bird came probably in 1771, and remained only till his death. Their location was a little south of Castleton W. Corners. COL. LEE brought his family in 1772. He was born in Newark, Fairfield county., Ct., Oct. 15, 1745. His name appears in the earliest records of the proprietors of the township, and associated with Col. Bird's in the earliest surveys. His wife was Dorcas Bird of Salisbury, Ct., and niece of Col. A. Bird. Their first child was born in Salisbury, in '71, before their removal to Castleton.

Col. Lee made his pitch in the east part of the township, on what was afterwards known as the Gridley farm. A log house was built near a beautiful spring of unfailing water, where they lived until the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Lee then returned to Salisbury, and was absent 7 years, while her husband was engaged in the affairs of the Revolution, in which he acted a prominent part.

We find Col. Lee was connected with the colonial army as a waiter, as early as 1760, when he was but 15 years old, and two years later he was an enlisted soldier, stationed at Crown Point.

Among the proprietors of Castleton he was active; and in the troubles under the governments of New Hampshire, the Council of Safety, and the claims of New York, he was vigilant. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he took decided part on the side of American Independence. When Col. Ethan Allen mustered his men at Castleton, for the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, Col. Lee was prime mover of the expedition against Skeenesboro, (now Whitehall), which left Castleton at the same time, and resulted in the capture of Maj. Skeene, the British commander at that place. He superintended the iron works at Skeenesboro, for a time, which had been taken from the British; and also acted as commissary for the American army upon the Lake.

From 1781 till the close of the war, he served in the capacity of captain in the Continental army, in Pennsylvania. While stationed at Lancaster he performed a most daring feat for the detection of British prisoners who were mysteriously escaping, in spite of all precautions; and was successful in bringing to justice a number of persons who had aided their escape. Lee was in the battle of Yorktown, and present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

Having received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, at Albany, N. Y., he returned to Castleton with his family, and there

spent the remainder of his days, mostly in agricultural pursuits. His physical constitution was remarkably good, and retained its vigor to great age. His descendants are numerous and widely separated.

EPHRAIM BUEL was one of three who first came to Castleton with their families, in 1770. These were the first settlers, though Bird and Lee had previously visited the township, but did not settle with their families until later. Mr. Buel did not remain many years in Castleton, and but little is known about him. He is believed to have located a little to the west of the depot, and to have sold to Brewster Higley. He removed to the West; but at what time, or to what place, I have not been able to learn. Some of his descendants are known to be residing in Shelbyville, Ind. A daughter of Mr. Buel, named Araminta, married Eli Drake—lived in Castleton until her death, and left children and grandchildren.

ZADOCK REMINGTON came the same year with Ephraim Buel (1770), and settled half a mile west of the village. He was a large proprietor, and his pitch embraced a fine tract of land, in one of the best locations in the township. He was a prominent and highly respectable man, noted for his eccentricities. It was a peculiarity of Mr. Remington, not to return a direct answer to any question. When asked by a business man in Troy, N. Y., about the pecuniary responsibility of a neighbor of his in Castleton, he replied: "You see Capt. L. is a very tall man;" thus indirectly expressing his opinion, if any one was shrewd enough to guess his meaning.

His was the first frame-house erected in Castleton. He probably kept the first tavern. It is certain that his house was a tavern before the Revolutionary war; and that the men recruited for the capture of Ticonderoga quartered at his place. It seems a little surprising that tavern-keeping should have been so prominent a business in Castleton at this early day, as to call for three or four within the space of two miles. But besides the fact that taverns were more accounted of in those days, it is to be considered that Castleton was situated on the direct route, and about midway between Whitehall and Rutland, and there must have been a considerable amount of travel through the place at an early date. For many years Mr. Remington's was the largest house in the township. During the Revolutionary war he was thought by some to be a little inclined to the British interests, or at least to look timidly

upon the struggle of the colonies. When the report of the Battle of Bennington was heard, some one said to Mr. Remington: "Well, the British are quartered in the meeting-house in Bennington." "Ah, I told you so," said Mr. R. "Yes," continued his informant, "but there is a strong guard about the house."

There is no evidence that he was disloyal; though a brother of his was a tory, and left the town early. He represented the town in the Council of Safety, in 1778.

He was a man of correct habits, and at an advanced age became decidedly religious. He lived to be 94 years old. His estate, once large and flourishing, was entirely dissipated before his death, leaving him quite dependent in old age. Not a vestige of the buildings erected by him now remains to mark the place of his residence. It is believed none of his children are now living. Rev. Franklin Remington, of the Episcopal Church, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Henry Remington, residing in Rutland, Vt., are his grandchildren.

ELEAZER BARTHOLOMEW probably settled in the west part of the town, and remained only a few years. His precise location, the time of his removal, and the place to which he went, are unknown.

MAJ. ABEL MOULTON came in 1771, and settled where Dea. Enos Merrill afterward lived. He died of small pox in 1776, in the 35th year of his age. His monument is still standing near the spot where he lived. He was a prominent and useful man, and his death was a great loss to the settlement.

NEHEMIAH HOIT came a single man in 1771, subsequently married the widow of Abel Moulton—lived for a time where Mr. Moulton lived, and afterwards in the south part of the town, where he died in 1832, at the ripe age of 80 years. Dea. Hoit was one of the recruits for the capture of Ticonderoga; and, following closely upon Col. Allen, was the third man who entered the fort. He subsequently joined the American forces as they proceeded down the Lake, and was with Allen when he and his command were made prisoners near Montreal. It is not known how he escaped; but it is certain he was not one of those who were carried to England.

After the war he became a highly respected and useful citizen, and an active Christian. He was a man of ardent temperament; naturally hasty, but possessing a tender conscience, that would not suffer the sun to go down on his wrath. No one doubted his sincerity. All

men counted him a Christian indeed. He was chosen the first deacon in the Congregational church in Castleton, which office he filled until his death. He had one son and three daughters. His son Nehemiah Hoit succeeded him in the office of deacon.

JESSE BELKNAP settled in 1771, one mile and a half east of the village, on the farm where Clark Stevens lived recently. He was the first justice of the peace. His son Jesse lived near him, on the Merlin Clark place. Mr. Belknap appears to have been active and enterprising. He was a member of the Convention from Castleton when the Constitution of the State was adopted. His name appears often among the officers of the town.

REUBEN MOULTON came to Castleton in 1771, and located 2 miles east of the village, on the road to Rutland. His wife was Rebecca Carver. Mr. Moulton owned a large estate, and was considered the richest of the early settlers. Hence he was called "Landlord Moulton." He kept a tavern at a very early day, and was a prominent citizen. His five children all settled in Castleton. His third son, Reuben, occupied the old homestead, kept up the tavern his father established, and was town representative from 1823 to 1830, which is a longer time than the town has been represented by any other man.

SAMUEL MOULTON, brother of Reuben 1st, came the same year. His wife was Rachel Loomis. He lived on the corner west of Judge Howe's house. His son Samuel lived near the centre of the village—kept tavern, and was postmaster for many years. His first wife was Jane Shaw—his second, Malona Woodward.

The same year GERSHOM and JOHN MOULTON settled in Castleton, and their descendants are scattered through the township.

GERSHOM LAKE, of Woodbury, Ct., came to Castleton in 1771, and settled on the hill, half a mile south of the village. His wife was Seviah Chatfield. All their household effects were brought on horse-back. He is said to have built the 2d log-house in the township—and also the 2d frame house. He must have been a man of considerable enterprise, as it appears that before the war he had erected a frame-house, which is still standing; and, with the repairs it has received, is a neat and comfortable habitation now, after the lapse of nearly a hundred years.

Mr. Lake was strictly loyal to the American cause, and remained at his post during the war. During a considerable portion of the time, every

thing valuable, not in daily use, was hid in the ground, or concealed in the woods, through fear of its being plundered by the enemy. Their cattle could not be concealed; and when the British troops passed through Castleton, on their way to Whitehall, after the battle of Hubbardton, Mr. Lake was impressed with his oxen to transport baggage; and, as a reward, his oxen were taken for beef.

Mrs. Lake was a remarkable woman for courage and enterprise. We mention one or two incidents in illustration. At one time a wolf came into their enclosure, with evident purpose to make a feast upon the sheep. She was alone in the house, but nothing daunted, she seized her husband's gun, and, standing in the door of her house, killed the wolf, without injuring the sheep.

Mrs. Lake brought apple-seeds in her pocket, when she came to Vermont, which she planted, and the 7th year gathered twelve apples from the trees.

When Lieut. Hall escaped from his imprisonment at Ticonderoga, Mrs. Lake concealed him in a hay-stack, and carried him provisions daily until the danger was over. This act of kindness made a deep impression upon Mr. Hall, so that to the day of her death he manifested his gratitude in various ways.

CAPT. ZACHARIAH HAWKINS, the father of a numerous race of the Hawkins family, visited Castleton in 1770, though he never settled there. He contracted for 800 acres of land near the centre of the township, including the land where the village stands; but failing to come to time for the payment, in consequence of sickness in his family, he lost the purchase, and never returned to stay.

Two of his sons, Gaylard and Silas, made pitches in the south part of the township, in 1771. They were unmarried, and did not remain long. Moses and Joseph Hawkins, other two sons, settled in 1779. Moses had 11 children, all of whom settled in the township. Joseph had but one child, a daughter, who was the first wife of Robert Temple.

RICHARD BENTLY settled in 1771, and erected the frame-house where the council of war was held the night previous to the capture of fort Tl., which stood just in front of the old Congregational parsonage.

There were two families of HALLIBIRDS, Iremal and Curtis, who lived a mile and a half east of the village.

JOEL COLVER lived in the south-west part of the township, a very worthy citizen. He was

early a member of the Congregational Church, and filled the office of deacon from 1806 to 1823.

JAMES KILBOURN settled in 1773, a little south of Mr. Remington. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and carried on the business while he remained in Castleton. He had one son, James, with whom he removed to Canada. He had three daughters. Molly, married Pitt W. Hyde of Sudbury. Sally married Arunah W. Hyde of Castleton. Ruth married Oliver Moulton.

TIMOTHY EVERTS settled in 1773, on the road to East Hubbardton, north of the old fort—Removed to Ohio.

ELI EVERTS located, in 1783, on the South-mayd lot—Removed to Fairhaven.

NATHANIEL NORTHRUP settled 1774, north of the village on the East Hubbardton road. A highly respectable man, both in society and in the church. He lived to a ripe old age, leaving a somewhat numerous race of children and grandchildren.

CAPT. JOSEPH WOODWARD married Mary Bradford, settled in 1774, west of the village, and represented the town in the council of safety at Dorset, in 1761, and was chosen chairman of that council. He had a numerous family.

ARUNAH WOODWARD settled about the same time with Capt. Joseph.

GEORGE FOOTE married Wealthy Woodward, settled in 1775, on the corner near where the old fort stood. His house was the place for religious worship at the time of the war—the place where Capts. Williams and Hall were killed. He himself was taken prisoner at the same time. Judge Alvin Foote of Burlington was his son. Also Rev. Luman Foote, a clergyman in the Episcopal church.*

CAPT. JOHN HALL came to Castleton in 1775, and settled on the east Hubbardton road, a mile and a half north of the village. He lived but a short time, yet he was much respected, and gave promise of becoming a valuable citizen. He was chosen to represent the town at Westminster in 1777, when the State was declared independent. This was the January previous to the skirmish at Castleton, in which he was mortally wounded.

Mr. Hall had 2 sons, Elias and Alpheus—young men, at that time, both of whom were taken prisoners and carried to Ticonderoga; but made

* See sketch of Judge Foote in the history of Burlington, also account of the history of the Foote family in the history of Middlebury, Vol. I.—Ed.

their escape in a short time. Elias settled on his father's homestead, where he lived to be 94 years old, retaining his vigor of body and mind in an unusual degree. He served in the American army; was in the battle of Stillwater, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne.

His brother Alpheus taught school in Castleton, in the time of the war, and is supposed to have died early.

JOHN WHITELOCK settled in 1775, a little north of the village. He belonged to the church of England, and was a tory in sentiment, though a quiet, peaceable man, and remained during the war. For fear of confiscation, he put his property out of his hands. When the British army passed through Castleton, after the battle of Hubbardton, Mr. Whitlock held up the *prayer-book* to the commanding officer as proof of his loyalty to king George, and it was readily accepted. He lived many years a highly respected member of society. Some of his descendants still reside in the town.

PETER COGSWELL settled east of the village in 1776—by trade a blacksmith, but a farmer also. His son, Gen. Eli Cogswell, was a prominent man in his day. He was a school-teacher, and also extensively engaged in the surveys of the township. For many years he acted as clerk to the proprietors, of the town, and to the parish. He made a tour to England, which was a notable matter in those days—purchased goods which he brought back with him, and entered into trade. He was unsuccessful in business and left the place.

BENJAMIN CARVER settled also this year, 1776, at the West Corners, near where his son Benjamin Carver, 2d, lived, and kept a tavern for many years.

COL. ISAAC CLARK, probably, settled about this time, but it does not appear precisely what year. His location was in the south west part. He owned a valuable farm, which is still known as the Clark farm, though not owned by his descendants. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a Colonel in the U. S. army in the war of 1812. He died in 1822, aged 74 years. Col. Clark was chief judge of the county court from 1807 to '11.

We insert here a few notices of families who settled later—some of them during the war, and some after.

The place now known as the Higley farm, at the east end of the village, was first owned by Ephr'm Buel. He built a log-house, and planted an orchard on the farm, and then sold it to

Brewster Higley, who came here from Simsbury, Ct., about the year 1778, with his wife and 7 or 8 children. His position in the genealogy of five successive Brewster Higleys was the 3d. These descended from John Higley, who came from a place near London in England, a runaway apprentice, at the age of 15 or 16 years. In process of time he married Hannah Brewster, understood to have been of the Mayflower stock. Hence came the name given to a succession of Higleys. In the early days of this town Brewster the 3d held various offices of trust and honor—as moderator, town clerk, justice of the peace, and deacon of the Congregational church. His eldest son, Brewster 4th, emigrated to Ohio about 1800: numerous families in the south east part of the state are of his descendants. On the death of Brewster H, the 3d, his youngest son Erastus became owner of the place by purchasing the interest of each of the other heirs. He was a child of only 7 years when he came with the family to this place; and here he dwelt to the end of his life. When in the vigor of manhood he excelled in physical strength, and not less in the energy and activity of his mind. Reading was his great delight, especially of solid literary and scientific works, and such compositions as those of Young, Milton and Cowper. He was favored with sundry civil offices; as judge of probate, town treasurer, town representative, justice of the peace, &c., which he always executed with ability and strict fidelity. As a Christian and a deacon of the Congregational church he was earnest and active while health permitted, in aiding and promoting the cause of every benevolent and Christian enterprise. He died at the age of 89½ years.

The HYDES were early residents. Arunah W. Hyde was early a merchant, and sold his stock in trade to John Goodwin. He then purchased a lot of Jerrod Palmer, and built the house known as the Westover house, recently burned, where he kept tavern for many years. He also bought of Samuel Moulton lands adjoining him on the south. He and his brother, Pitt W. Hyde, married sisters, daughters of James Kilbourn. P. W. H was the father of James K. Hyde of Sudbury, and of A. W. and Pitt W. Hyde of Castleton. A. W. Hyde was one of the original trustees of the Rutland Co. Grammar-school appointed by the Legislature; he was also town clerk and high sheriff for a number of years. The Westover house was built in 1806.

Robert Temple built the house where Mr

Westover now lives, about the same time, which he occupied as a residence. The house where Judge Howe lived was built by Hon. Rollin C. Mallory: also, about the same time, and afterward sold to Judge Howe.

The father of Hon. John Meacham settled in Fairhaven, where he reared a large family, struggling with poverty. Judge M. served an apprenticeship at the nailing business; but soon after he became of age, he engaged in the mercantile business; first in company with Ebenezer Langdon, Esq.—afterward with James Adams, Esq. His business prospered, and he acquired what was considered a handsome fortune for the times. Various offices of trust were conferred upon him. He was trustee of the Grammar-school, town treasurer, town representative, and judge of probate. His first wife was Mary Langdon, by whom he had his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Hiram Ainsworth, who now occupies the old homestead. Mr. Meacham was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1776, and died in 1848.

JAMES ADAMS was born in Simsbury, Ct., in 1775, and settled in Castleton, as a grocer, at Hydeville, in 1801. From Hydeville he moved to Castleton village, and joined partnership with Judge Meacham, in mercantile business. There was a house which stood on the Meacham Corner, which they bought of a Mr. Baker, in which Mr. Adams first lived after his marriage. Subsequently the firm bought out Mr. McIntosh, on the opposite side of the way. In the division, Mr. Adams took the south side, and Mr. Meacham the north; and each built upon his own site. After the partnership with Mr. Meacham was dissolved, Mr. Adams traded by himself till 1829; then in company with C. N. Dana. In 1831, the stock was sold to Albert Langdon. Mr. Langdon sold to Israel Davey and B. F. Adams, in 1836. Mr. Adams with most of his family, joined the Congregational church in '31. He died about the year '57.

DEA. ENOS MERRILL was a native of W. Hartford, and was one of the early settlers; probably as early as 1785. His early training was strictly Puritan. In early life he acquired a fondness for the writings of Edwards and Bellamy, and others of that class, which he read with avidity, and became thoroughly versed in the theology of that school. He was a pillar in the church in Castleton for nearly 60 years.

From time to time there were many young men in his family, apprentices to the trade of tanning and shoemaking. They were required

to be present at family prayers, and to pay a strict regard to the Sabbath; and most of them became pious while in his employ; and several of them, turning aside from the trade, became ministers of the Gospel. He was a model of regularity in all social and religious matters. To the full measure of his ability he contributed labor and money to forward the interests of education and religion, at home and abroad. About the year 1856 he removed to Milton, Vt., with his son Timothy, where he died, in '58, aged 90 years.

CAPT. JOHN MASON, the fifth child and youngest son of Peter Mason 2d and Margaret Fanning, and great grandson of Maj. John Mason, was born at Groton, Ct., 1764. He removed to Castleton about the year 1785. His first wife was Sarah Woodward by whom he had 13 children, all of whom lived to years of maturity, nine of the 13 were married. Milo, the eldest son, graduated at West Point, and was in the regular army until his death, at which time he held the office of Major.

Capt. J. Mason was a worthy citizen of Castleton, where he was a magistrate, a member of the State Legislature, and of the Governor's Council, a Presidential Elector, and a trustee of the Grammar school. He died, at his residence in Castleton, 2 miles north of the village, in 1846, aged 82.

RUFUS BRANCH came from Lenox, Mass., to Bennington Vt., and resided there to the close of the Revolutionary war. He engaged with all his might in the battle of Bennington, and rejoiced with the victors in the triumphs of the day. At the close of the war, he removed to Castleton, where he lived the remainder of his days. He had 4 sons and 5 daughters.

His oldest son *Darius*, was 12 years old at the time of the battle of Bennington; and is said to have been the oldest male in that town who did not go to the fight; and he was restrained with great difficulty by his mother. In after life he showed great fondness for military distinction, and became a colonel in the artillery. He settled in life at Orwell first, but soon removed to Castleton, where he reared 11 children, all but one of them living Feb. 1870.

The families both of Rufus and Darius were decidedly religious, and so it may be said of their descendants. Col. Darius Branch was a constant attendant on the house of God, and a liberal supporter of religious institutions at home and abroad. He died in his 84th year.

JAMES PALMER settled early in the N. E. part of the township, quite up among the hills,

in a place called Belgo; for what reason is not known, unless it was from the configuration of the hills about his little valley. Remote as he was from society, his name and influence were not lost. The family were noted for talent and for intelligence.

His oldest son, Dr. David Palmer, graduated at Castleton Med. Col. in 1824, was distinguished as a practitioner, and a man of science. He became a professor of Chemistry, and Lecturer in the Vt. Medical College in Woodstock, where he resided, and also in the Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., and died in the midst of active usefulness, by inhaling sulphurous acid gas, by reason of some defect in the apparatus, when performing an experiment before the class, aged 51 years. His brother, Allen, still occupies the homestead.

We now go back to the

COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Previous to this war settlers were located on all the principal highways, which differed but little from what they are now; and their habitations were remote from each other. The conflicting claims between New-Hampshire and New-York added not a little to the troubles incident to a new settlement. Yet hope cheered these hardy adventures. It is sad to think such a community must encounter the evils of frontier warfare, and the quiet of their peaceful cabins be broken by savage alarms.

Castleton was a frontier township during the war; most of the settlements to the north having been deserted soon after its commencement. Many of the inhabitants of Castleton also fled; yet the majority remained through the war, and stood firmly for the cause of Independence. Tories there were, to the great annoyance of the faithful; but they were carefully watched, and sometimes treated with severity.

PLAN FOR CAPTURING FORT TICONDEROGA.

The idea of surprising the military posts on Lake Champlain, held by the British government, was conceived soon after the battle of Lexington. The first active measures for this purpose were taken by several gentlemen in Connecticut, who obtained a loan of \$1800 from the Legislature of that State, and then hastened to Bennington for the purpose of engaging Ethan Allen for the enterprise. Allen readily undertook to conduct the expedition, and at once set out to collect men from the Green Mountain Boys. The appointed rendezvous was Castleton. Early in May, 1775, about 200 Green Mountain Boys, and about 50

volunteers from Salisbury, Ct., and Berkshire, Mass., were mustered by Col. Allen at Castleton. After the men were mustered, Col. Benedict Arnold, with a single attendant, arrived, and claimed command by virtue of written instructions from the committee of safety of Massachusetts, authorizing him to enlist 400 men, and with them seize the fortress. He also claimed precedence by virtue of his commission as Colonel. Col. Allen stoutly refused to give up the command of the men he had mustered. A council was held on the night previous to the capture, in a small farm house built by Richard Bently—afterwards burned—which stood just in front of the old parsonage of the Congregational society. After an angry and protracted discussion, which lasted nearly through the night, it was decided that Col. Arnold would have no authority to command the men already raised by Allen, and to whom he was an entire stranger; that Allen should have the commission of Colonel, and command the expedition, and that Arnold might join it as an assistant. The men were quartered at the house of Zadok Remington, who then kept a tavern half a mile west of the present village. Several of these recruits were from Castleton; one of whom, Nehemiah Hoit, claimed to have been the third man who entered the fort, as already stated.

The expedition left Castleton in the morning of May 9th, and reached Orwell the evening of the same day. The crossing of the lake was effected a little before day-break by a party, only, of the company. Here, again, Arnold, who had been allowed to join the party as an assistant, strove for the chief command. Angry words ensued, so that the men, fearful lest the garrison should be alarmed, threatened to flee. It was finally agreed that Allen and Arnold should enter the fort side by side—Arnold on the left. The surrender of the fort was demanded by Col. Allen, from Capt. Delaplace, its commander, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

The capture of Ticonderoga, and the invasion of Canada which followed, left Western Vermont comparatively secure for a short time; but the retreat of the American forces up the lake in 1777, laid the whole region open again to depredations from British and Indians. Castleton, the frontier town, was the rendezvous for recruits for Ticonderoga at this time, for which a most earnest appeal was made, as the British were seen to be closing around that fortress. Some 20 recruits were gathered here

in July, 1777; a part of the citizens of Castleton, waiting an increase of their number, so as to make it safe for them to go to Ticonderoga.

SKIRMISH AT CASTLETON.

About half a mile east of Castleton village, on the north-west corner of the east and west road and the Hubbardton road, stood the house of George Foote, where religious worship was held on the Sabbath. Upon the corner opposite was a school-house. A mile and a half north of this, on the Hubbardton road, lived Capt. John Hall. Still further north, on what is known as the Ransom farm, was a building appropriated to recruits. On the Sabbath, July 6th, while the people were gathered for religious worship, the alarm is given that the enemy is approaching. At the same time the recruits come flying down the road and take shelter in the school-house, and in the house of Mr. Foote. Women and children take shelter in the cellar. There is brisk firing from both sides, for a considerable time, but the casualties are few, the one party covered by the buildings, the other by the trees of the forest. There is a closer conflict. Capt. Williams, a volunteer from Guilford, Vt., is wounded in the groin, but will not yield; and, in a hand to hand fight, deals a heavy blow upon a British Lieutenant. He is then bayoneted through the body, and expires in a few moments. Capt. John Hall receives a shot in the leg, and as he lies profusely bleeding, calls for water. As his wife is bringing it to him, a tory named Jones, kicks the dish from her hands. Capt. Hall died of his wound not long after. One of the British infantry was mortally wounded, and another shot through the body; but recovered through the kind attentions of Mrs. Hall—rendering good for evil. One of Capt. Williams' sons was wounded in the heel, in the early part of the engagement, and fled to the woods. He finally reached Rutland in a famishing condition. Two sons of Capt. Hall, Elias and Alpheus, George Foote and others, were taken prisoners and carried to Ticonderoga, but made their escape after a few weeks.

The body of Capt. Williams, wrapped in a blanket, without a coffin, was rudely buried at the foot of a tree near by. Forty-four years after his remains were disinterred, and the bones carefully gathered and laid together in exact order by Luther Deming, (a man perfectly blind,) and re-buried in the village grave-yard, with appropriate ceremonies. Capt. Williams

had been at Ti. during the French war, and was anxious to go there again.

BATTLE OF HUBBARDTON.

After this most unequal conflict, in which the British, tories and Indians outnumbered nearly ten to one, the victorious party returned to Hubbardton, rifling houses and gathering plunder on their way. It was on this same day that Gen. St. Clair evacuated Ticonderoga, and marched his forces for Castleton. His route was by the old military road to Hubbardton; thence south by the Hubbardton road. The van of St. Clair's army encamped that night near the place where Williams and Hall had just fallen. One division of the army under Col. Bellows encamped about 2 miles south of Hubbardton. The rest of the army, with Cols. Warner, Francis, and Hale, encamped at Hubbardton.

The foraging party engaged in the skirmish at Castleton came near falling into the hands of St. Clair's army, on their return; but meeting some of his soldiers who were straying in advance, they learned of the approach of the army; and, taking these prisoners, they turned off the road to the right into the woods, and so escaped. They encamped that night within a short distance of Col. Warner's command—so near, says Mr. Hall, one of the prisoners, that the noise of the battle was perfectly distinct, and great anxiety was felt as to who were the combatants, and what was the result. The same party, commanded by Capt. Sherwood, took several more prisoners in Hubbardton, all of whom they carried to Ticonderoga.

There is a question, who was the commander of this foraging party. Lieut. Hall, a prisoner with the party, says it was commanded by Capt. Fraser. Thompson's History says the same. Other authorities say that Capt. Fraser was certainly on the west side of the lake, a few days before, leading the attack on the American lines. Besides, Capt. Sherwood is said to have been the commander of the foraging party in Hubbardton, which was probably the same as that at Castleton.

The battle of Hubbardton occurred July 7, 1777, with the details and results all are familiar. A single incident may here be stated. Sometime in 1828 the writer met an aged man in Kingsboro', N. Y., a worthy deacon in the Congregational church, who was in the battle, and who gave me the following particulars. He stated that his mess were just making their breakfast, when they were saluted by a volley

of musketry. That the enemy came up over a rise of ground on the west, and rushed down upon their encampment. The Americans were soon formed, and the battle raged fiercely. Compelled to retreat, they fled eastward, down through a valley, and then up a steep hill; halting occasionally and firing upon their pursuers—and that passing over the hill or mountain, they made their way to Rutland. "When climbing the hill," he added, "my coat collar was cut away by a musket ball." He had not visited the place since, but his description of the ground was perfect.

After this battle, St. Clair proceeded to Fort Edward, and joined Gen. Schuyler. The British forces advanced to Castleton, where they remained for several weeks—one regiment under Gen. Fraser encamping in the west part of the town, the other, under Gen. Reidsel, a little to the east of the village, where the skirmish had been.

During the events above described there were times of great excitement, and some families fled in alarm; but the greater part remained. The year following the battle of Hubbardton a fort was built near the spot where the first blood had been spilled in Castleton, furnished with two cannon, and garrisoned under different commanders, till the close of the war. All able bodied men in the settlement were enrolled as minute-men, ready to repair to the fort at the call of the signal-gun. Many soldiers' graves, whose names have long since been forgotten, are still visible near the site of the fort, unless recently effaced.

The following incident will illustrate the trials of those trying days. Very early one morning the alarm-gun is heard, and Mr. Lake living a mile and a half from the fort, should his gun, and obeys the summons, leaving his wife and two children unprotected in their log-cabin, remote from any neighbor. Soon a Mrs. Eaton, who lived one fourth of a mile distant, came flying in, with her two children, hurried from their bed, greatly alarmed. In her haste she had left her bread in the oven, and taken her children without anything to eat. What can these mothers do? Terrified and alarmed, they resolve to flee for safety; although it was still dark, and raining fast. With all possible haste they make their way over hills, through the woods, quite to the southern border of the township, to the house of a Mr. Richmond. It was a difficult and fatiguing tramp. Wet and weary, the children crying from hunger and cold, they rejoice at

the sight of a habitation, and hope for shelter and warmth. As they approach the door, the voice of prayer from within fills them with joy. They listen—but what is their dismay when they hear loud and earnest petitions for the triumph of the British arms, and the overthrow and destruction of all who oppose. It is the prayer of a tory. Wet and weary as they are—and the children crying for bread—they turn away with indignation to look for some more kindly shelter.

Many other incidents, equally touching, there were no doubt, which have not been preserved; but from this we get a glimpse at those trying times.

PROVISION FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The records of the colony furnish evidence of true devotion to the American cause. The town voted, Sept. 30, 1780,

"To give as many men as will turn out as volunteers, out of this town, to scout to defend the frontiers, ten silver dollars per month, or pay them in wheat at 5 shillings per bushel, and one shilling and six pence each per day as billet-money, to victual themselves, and one gill of rum per day, while they are in the woods."

The same year, also, voted,

"To raise Twenty Pounds Sterling in money, and 2282 lbs. of flour, and eighty-five bushels of rye and corn, for the use of the State."

And in 1772, voted,

"To divide the Town into two classes, to hire each class a man, to go into the service the ensuing campaign."

In April of the same year, voted,

"To raise a rate of 49 Pounds 8 shillings, on the list of 1781, to pay soldiers for the ensuing campaign."

Castleton was organized into a town in March, 1777. Eli Cogswell was the first town clerk, Jesse Belknap was the first justice of the peace, Zadok Remington was the first representative after the organization.

Educational and religious matters were not neglected by the colonists, though oppressed with burdensome taxes, and the many personal sacrifices incident to these trying times. We learn from the proprietors' records, that measures were taken to secure preaching as early as 1775. Religious services were held before this, no doubt, and very likely the township had already been visited by missionaries from the Connecticut Missionary Society, by whose timely labors the foundations of many churches were laid: but this is the first mention of distinct action. From this time religious worship on the Sabbath was maintained pretty constant.

ly. The house of George Foote was the place for meeting at the time of the war, and the place where the people were assembled when they were attacked by the British and Indians.

The school-house which stood on the corner opposite to George Foote's, at the time of the skirmish before mentioned, is evidence of the establishment of schools previous to 1777.—From the town-records we learn, that there were two schools kept during the winter of 1778-9: one of them near Zadock Remington's, by Gen. Cogswell; the other near Reuben Moulton's, in the east part, by Alpheus Hall. A vote to divide the town into school districts was passed in 1785.

Before the war a frame-house was built by Mr. Bently, which stood just in front of the old parsonage of the Congregational society, where the remains of the cellar may now be discovered. This was the house where the council was held on the question of commanding the expedition against Ticonderoga. There was another built by George Foote half a mile east of the village—one by Reuben Moulton, 2 miles east. But the first frame-house was built by Zadock Remington, and the second by Gershon Lake.

The early years of the colony must have been unusually prosperous. In less than 6 years from the arrival of the first families, as many as 30 log-houses had been built, and 6 or 8 frame-houses—schools established, a place of meeting fixed upon, and measures in progress to secure the stated ministrations of the gospel.

THE VILLAGE OF CASTLETON is situated near the centre of the township, on the southern bank of Castleton river, on a level plain, which is elevated about 30 feet above the bed of the stream. Main Street, which is half a mile in length, wide and perfectly level, may challenge a comparison with any other in New England. The present population is about 600.

The public buildings are Castleton Seminary, situated on a beautiful elevation at the head of Seminary Street, with a spacious yard, beautifully shaded in front. There is, also, connected with it, a building for a Normal school. The Town Hall, a substantial brick building, erected in 1856, standing upon the site of the old Rutland County Grammar School. Two large hotels, viz., the Bomoseen House and the Sanford House—and five church edifices, described in another place.

The buildings formerly owned and occupied by Castleton Medical College have been removed, since the college was discontinued.

The water-power at Castleton village, though small, has been used for different purposes at different times, and is of some importance. It was first improved by Erastus Higley and Ebenezer Langdon, in 1803; by Mr. Higley for a carding-machine and fulling-mill, and by Mr. Langdon for an oil-mill. Afterwards there was a mill for sawing marble, and another for grinding provender. About 1835, Mr. Higley sold his interest in the water-power to Mr. Hart Langdon, who built a furnace, and carried on a large business for several years.

Mr. M. G. Langdon built a distillery here about 1830. Mr. A. W. Hyde built another a little to the east of the village, about the same time. Neither of them continued long in operation.

There is also a marble-mill, built by Smith Sherman, on the Hubbardton brook, half a mile from the village. This was the first marble-mill in the town, since the one owned by Mr. Higley, and has done a large business for many years.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

Solomon Gouvernsey is supposed to have been the first merchant. He built and occupied the brick house which stood where the Bomoseen House now stands. A. W. Hyde succeeded him in the same building. After him Mr. Thrall, father of Reuben R. Thrall, Esq., of Rutland, occupied it for a tavern. Mr. Hyde then traded in the Goodwin house, and in 1806 sold out to Mr. John Goodwin, who continued the business until his death. Mr. Hyde then built the Weston house, and opened a tavern.

Other merchants were Gen. Eli Cogswell, with a partner by the name of Graham; Samuel Couch; Mr. Baker, who sold to Messrs. Meacham & E. Langdon; and then Meacham & Adams, in 1801—Dr. Selah Gridley, Albert Langdon, A. W. & O. Hyde, O. N. Dana, M. G. Langdon, Adams & Davey, Root & Tomlinson, Ferron Parker.

Tanners and shoe-makers: James Kilbourn carried on business near Z. Remington's; Dea. Enos Merrill, at the west end of the village; Milton McIntosh, east of the village; Sylvester Pond, north, on the E. Hubbardton road.

Ebenezer Parker and Capt. Joseph Barney were the prominent blacksmiths.

The hatting business was carried on early by Read Mead, in a building which stood where the Liberal church now stands.

Carpenters and Joiners—Jonathan Deming, Mr. Thompson, John Houghton, N. Granger, T

R. Dake, Freedom Brown, Clark Stevens & Son.

HYDEVILLE is a flourishing village upon the outlet of Lake Bomoseen, where there is water-power sufficient to propel a large amount of machinery. For many years its use was limited to a grist-mill and two or three saw-mills. It now forms an important business centre, especially for marble and slate manufacture, and claims a more extended notice.

Since 1850 the water-power at Hydeville has been largely in the hands of Messrs. A. W. & Pitt W. Hyde, through whose enterprise, and the extensive and growing marble and slate interests the amount of business has largely increased. It should be understood that Hydeville is the centre and R. R. station for a number of slate quarries and manufacturing companies, which are therefore noticed in connection with it.

Marble Mills.—Hydeville company, Marble Mill. Sherman, Adams & Langdon, Marble Mill.

Slate Mills.—E. A. Billings, Slate Manufacturing; Forest Mining and Slate company; West Castleton Mining and Slate company; Eagle R. R. and Slate company. All these are employed in the manufacture of roofing and mill stock.

For the manufacture of finished wares, such as mantles and other marbleized articles, there are the Forest Mining and Slate company; the Castleton R. R. and Slate company.

The Slate Quarries are: 3 at W. Castleton; Copeland's; Western Vermont; Billings'; Hyde's; Baker's Vein; Bliss' Vein; Root & Tomlinson's Vein; Copeland's Vein; Eagle State company's Vein, and two or three others not designated by name.

There is at Hydeville a flouring mill, with 4 runs of stone, and a mill for sawing lumber; 4 stores, and one at West Castleton; 2 groceries; boot and shoe shop; wagon shop; tin and hardware. On the borders of Lake Bomoseen are 3 or 4 mills for sawing lumber.

It is necessary to consider the various supplies of water to Lake Bomoseen, in order to a full appreciation of the water-power in and about Hydeville. There is a chain of lakes in Hubbardton connected with each other, and all emptying their waters into Lake Bomoseen. These are—Walker Lake, Roach L., Brezer L., Bebee L., Prince L., and one other. Add to these Screwdriver, or Glen Lake, and Half Moon Lake, which empty directly into L. Bomoseen, and we have the sources of supply.—

The water-power at the outlet at Hydeville is estimated at 250 horse power; at Glen Lake at 50 horse power, and a small power at Half Moon.

The tonnage of slate and marble from Hydeville, in 1870, was, of slate, including roofing, billiard and mill stock, 12,686,320 lbs.; of marble 4,956,265 lbs.; mantles, 2200 lbs.

There is a post-office at Hydeville, and also at West Castleton—2 churches: St. James, Episcopal church, organized 1852—church edifice erected 1853; ministers employed Rev. A. H. Bailey, Rev. Mr. Batchelder, Rev. Oliver Hopson, Rev. Mr. Harris, Rev. J. Isham Bliss. Members of the church 50—of the congregation 150.—Baptist church, organized 1850; church edifice erected the same year. For several years the church and congregation, in considerable part, belonged to Fairhaven, and the society was pretty large. There is now a separate organization in Fairhaven, and the church at Hydeville is somewhat reduced. The first established pastor was Elder C. E. Smith: Elder C. H. Green succeeded him, and remained 9 years. Since Elder Green left, the church has enjoyed the labors of Elder Giles, Elder Goadley, D. D., and Elder Chase. The present pastor is Elder H. L. Grose. The congregation numbers 100; church members 75.

One mile south of Hydeville is a Welch society of Whitfield Methodists, recently organized. House of worship built in 1869: congregation from 50 to 75.

SLATE PENCIL QUARRY AND FACTORY.

This quarry is situated about 3 miles north from the village of Castleton, on a small stream which empties into Lake Bomoseen. Very little was known respecting it previous to 1854. Some few pencils had been manufactured in a crude way, previous to this; but nothing of importance had been done until Mr. James Adams entered upon the business in 1854. It was continued by him until 1859, when a partnership was formed with H. O. Brown, and continued until 1866, when D. R. Satterlee became a partner, under the firm name of Adams, Brown & Co. The year following it was incorporated as the "Adams Manufacturing Company," with a capital stock of \$225,000; James Adams, president; D. R. Satterlee, vice president, and O. A. Brown, secretary.

The factory is situated at the quarry—has a steam engine of 50 horse power, and suitable machinery for turning out 100,000 pencils per day. The company employ about 100 workmen. The pencils are of superior quality, and

are sent to all parts of the world. They are called the "the soap-stone pencil."

This stone is also ground into a fine powder, and used in the manufacture of paper. It also contains a very large per cent. of alum, and the company expect to manufacture alum in large quantities. For the above purposes there is no quarry in the United States, if there is in the world, to compare with it.

BANKS.

The first bank established in Castleton, called the "Bank of Castleton" was organized in 1852, under the general banking-law of the State; capital stock \$100,000. Hon. Wm. C. Kittridge was the first president; L. D. Foote, first cashier. T. W. Rice succeeded Judge Kittridge, in 1854, as president, and C. M. Willard, Esq., was appointed cashier. This bank was closed up in 1859, and *The Mutual Bank of Castleton* was organized in its place, with a capital of \$50,000; T. W. Rice, president; C. M. Willard, cashier.

In 1867 the title of the bank was changed to *The Castleton National Bank*, and Carlos S. Sherman became president, and I. M. Guy, cashier.

TOWN CLERKS.

The list of town officers is necessarily imperfect, in consequence of the loss of part of the records by fire.

Eli Cogswell,* the first town clerk, held the office until 1781, and was succeeded by Brewster Higley. How long he retained the office is not known. A. W. Hyde was town clerk for some years previous to 1812. J. G. Harris was town clerk from 1812 to '36; O. R. Harris from '36 to '52; H. O. Higley, '52 to '55; Wm. Werd to '57; John Howe, to '61; Wm. Moulton, to '62; John Howe, to '66; C. M. Willard, to '71; H. C. Clark, '71.

TOWN TREASURERS,

In the order of their appointments: Ebenezer Lerngdon, John Meacham, Erastus Higley, John Goodwin, Ebenezer Lerngdon, S. H. Merrill, Samuel Moulton, John Meacham, T. W. Rice, Wm. Moulton.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Capt. Joseph Woodward represented the town in the Convention held in Dorset, Sept., 1776, and was appointed chairman of the Convention. Capt. John Hall represented the town at Westminster in 1777, when the State was declared independent. Mr. Hall was killed the same year at Castleton.

* This name was afterwards written Cogswell.

Jesse Belknap—represented at Pittsford in 1778. Zadok Remington represented, probably in 1779.

I have not been able to find the names of other representatives until 1812. From this date the list is complete.

Ebenezer Langdon, 1812; Chauncy Langdon, 1813, '14; William Pond, 1815 to '16; Chauncy Langdon, 1817; John Mason, 1818; Chauncy Langdon, 1819 to '22; John Mason, 1822, Special Session; Reuben Moulton, 1823 to 1829; Selah H. Merrill, 1831, '32; Nehemiah Hoit, 1833; John Meacham 1835, '36; Hyde Westoon, 1837, '38; Erastus Higley, 1839, '40; William Sanford, 1841, '42; O. R. Harris, 1843, '44; Samuel Cheever, 1845, '46; T. W. Bill, 1847, '48; Ezra Carr, 1849; Wm. B. Colburn, 1850; Isaac T. Wright, 1851, '52; Chester Spencer, 1853, '54; A. G. W. Smith, 1855; Chester Spencer, 1856; Hyde Westoon, 1857, '58; I. T. Wright, 1859, '60; E. J. Holloch, 1861; Pitt W. Hyde, 1862, '64; Richard M. Phillips, 1865, '66; John Howe, 1867; Fayette Barney, 1868, '69; Pitt W. Hyde, 1870.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

District of Fairhaven, Probate office at Castleton.

Judges.	Residence.	Time.
Wm. Ward,	Poultney,	1788 to '92.
Simeon Smith,	"	1793.
Wm. Ward,	"	1794 to '98.
C. Langdon,	Castleton,	1799 to 1800.
Wm. Ward,	Poultney,	1801 to '13.
Erastus Higley,	Castleton,	1814 to '21.
Sam'l Moulton,	"	1822.
Erastus Higley,	"	1823.
John Stanley,	Poultney,	1824 to '29.
John Meacham,	Castleton,	1830.
Almon Warner,	"	1831 to '47.
C. M. Willard,	"	1848 to '71.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

Registers.	Residence.	Time.
C. Langdon,	Poultney,	1793.
John Brown,	"	1796 to '97.
Selah Gridley,	Castleton,	1799 to 1800.
John Stanley,	Poultney,	1801 to '02.
Wm. Ward, jr.,	"	1804 to '13.
C. Langdon,	Castleton,	1814 to '15.
S. H. Merrill,	"	1815 to '23.
"	"	"
Almon Warner,	Poultney,	1824 to '29.
S. H. Merrill,	Castleton,	1830 to '39.
B. F. Langdon,	"	1839 to '43.
J. A. Warner,	"	1843 to '47.

POST MASTERS.

Little is known respecting the post masters in the early history of the town, or in what year a post office was established. The first

settlers went to Rutland, 11 miles, for all mail matter, but how long is not known. So far as we can learn, Dr. Selah Gridley may have been the first post master, though it is probable there were others before him. Samuel Moulton, Esq., received the appointment in 1810, and held it till his death in 1833. Since his death the following persons have held the office, viz. Hannibal Hodges, Cullen Moulton, Chester Spencer, Gustavus Buel, and William Moulton, the present post master.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

The system adopted for the care of the poor up to 1845, was to authorize the selectmen to make all necessary provision; or else to commit them to the care of the lowest bidder, disposing of them at auction on the day of town meeting.

In 1845, the town purchased the farm owned by Dea. Endearing Johnson, at a cost of \$6000, embracing 380 acres of land, with good farmhouse and out-buildings. Since the purchase of the farm to the present time, an overseer of the poor has been chosen annually, who has the oversight of the farm, and the care of the poor. Those most needy and dependent are kept at the town farm, while those who need only a little help from time to time, are provided for at their own homes, or with their friends. The average annual expenditure for the poor for the last 26 years has been \$542.48. The largest amount in any one year was \$1114.30, and the least \$383.89. This includes cost of clothing, and doctors' bills, care of the sick, burying the dead, and the salary of the overseer.

A portion of the land in the original purchase has been sold. 100 acres of it is timberland lying in the town of Hubbardton; and the balance, 160 acres, called the home farm. In most cases it pays all the expenses of the poor. Mr. Fayette Barney, the present overseer, has occupied the position for many years.

THE WHIPPING POST

Was an ancient institution of this, as of other towns, in the early history of the state; but it is said, it was never used for the purpose for which it was erected.

HEALTH, DISEASES, MORTALITY.

Castleton may be regarded as a healthy township. In the early settlement, intermittent, remittent, and inflammatory fevers were common—especially near the outlet of the lake—but they are now comparatively rare. Many of the inhabitants have lived to great

age, and the bills of mortality compare favorably with other parts of the state. The average number of deaths yearly, from 1804 to 1813, was 22 1-2, and from 1829 to 1854, 26 3-4. If we take into account the increase of population, the rate of mortality must have been less during the latter period. The most mortal diseases have been typhoid pneumonia, malignant typhus and canker rash. These have been epidemics at different periods. The most mortal epidemic was of typhoid pneumonia in 1813, of which 63 died, chiefly adults. In 1833, the number of deaths was 46. In 1841, it was 66, and in 1849, it was 49.

NEWSPAPERS IN CASTLETON.

The first newspaper published in this town, was called *The Vermont Statesman*. It was commenced in 1824, by Ovid Miner, Editor and Proprietor—Whig in politics. Mr. Miner remained but a few years, and soon after leaving Castleton, entered the ministry in which he continues to this day. Under the management of different Editors, retaining essentially the same political character, the *Statesman* continued till 1855.

The Green Mountain Eagle was established about 1832, under the excitement of Anti-Masonry. Judge Howe was probably the prime mover and principal proprietor in the enterprise. For a time this paper had a pretty wide circulation, and became an important organ of the Anti-Masonic party. Its existence terminated with that party.

SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS OF CASTLETON.

Town officers, and professional men, &c., 1871: clerk, C. M. Willard; overseer and agent, F. Barney; treasurer, Wm. Moulton; selectmen, Seneca Field, C. R. Farewell, Wm. M. Bachelder; justices of the peace, C. M. Willard, Chester Spencer, Philip Pond, Fayette Barney, P. W. Hyde; postmaster at C., Wm. Moulton, at Hydeville, R. W. Hyde; attorneys, C. M. Willard, — Bromber, — Clark; physicians, Joseph Perkins, H. C. Atwood, H. J. Bassett, — Sanford; dentist, A. G. W. Smith; clergy, L. Francis, Congregational; J. Phillips, Methodist Episcopal; A. Mathewson, Advent; H. L. Gross, Baptist; Wm. T. Ross, Liberal; Principal of Seminary and Normal School, R. G. Williams; merchants, W. C. Guernsey, Armstrong Bros., Adams and Pepper; druggists, Northrup and Son; grocers, S. Proctor, T. P. Smith, E. D. Billings, J. Culver; flour dealers, Langdon and Ainsworth; marble dealers, — Sherman, Adams and Langdon,

S. M. Dorr and Son, Hydeville Co; slate workers, E. D. Billings and Co., E. A. Billings, Forest mining and slate Co; manufacturers, Barrows and Graves, agricultural implements.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The township was divided into school districts in 1785, but the number of districts, at that time, is not given. In 1804, we find the number to be six, and the amount of public money received, \$100.

Year.	Dist.	Scholars.	Amount.
In 1810, there were	7,	513,	\$ 159.89
1820, "	8,	530,	160.
1830, "	9,	591,	507.
1840, "	10,	596,	561.35
1850, "	10,	741,	662.68
1860, "	11,	911,	899.14
1870, "	11,		869.50

There are ten whole districts and two half districts, divided with adjoining towns; so that the two halves are counted one.

RUTLAND COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND CASTLETON SEMINARY.

As early as 1786, it would seem, the first movements were made which resulted in the establishment of the Rutland County Grammar School at Castleton. Feeling the inadequacy of the district schools of that day to meet the wants of their children, a plan was devised to erect a building for a school of higher order. Perhaps there was an eye to the future grammar school in this movement, yet the movement was exclusively by the people of Castleton. They must raise money, erect a building, and establish a school, before they could hope for any State enactment. Accordingly a building was erected a little to the west of the site of the present Methodist church, upon land given for a school by Samuel Moulton, and a school commenced. The year following, application was made to the Legislature of Vermont for a charter; but instead of a charter, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the opening of a County Grammar School in the building recently erected, called the Gambriel-roof school-house, in Castleton; provided it be done without expense to the county. Here the school was opened, as a Grammar School, in 1787.

The act made no provision for a corporation; yet there were efficient managers, and the school was soon in successful operation, and continued to prosper until the gambriel-roof building was consumed by fire about 1800. This was founded one of the earliest academies in the state; and it stands a lasting monument to the enterprise, liberality and wise forecast of those early settlers. It is impos-

ible at this day fully to estimate the effort required for such an enterprise, on the part of those who were struggling amid the embarrassments of a new settlement. Yet, nothing daunted, when the first building was consumed, its place was soon filled by another and larger building: and another appeal is made to the Legislature for a permanent charter, and with better success.

Oct. 29, 1805, an act was passed by the Legislature, entitled "an act confirming a Grammar School in the County of Rutland;" and "the Reverend Elihu Smith, the Honorable James Witherell, and Messieurs Chauncy Langdon, Aruna W. Hyde, Theophilus Flagg, Samuel Shaw, James Gilmore, Amos Thompson, John Mason, Enos Merrill and Isaac Clark" were constituted a board of trustees, with the usual powers.

Section III. of this act is in the following words. "And it is hereby further enacted, that the house in Castleton, in said County, lately erected on the spot where stood the School-house for said County, which was lately consumed by fire, be and is hereby established as a County Grammar School-house for said County, so long as the inhabitants of said Castleton shall keep the same or any other house at the same place in good repair for the purpose aforesaid, to the acceptance of the County Court of said County."

Special care was taken from the first, that the town of Castleton should be responsible for all the expenses of the academy. With the exception of a limited amount of subscriptions secured for the purchase of the present building, and the rent of lands set apart for a county grammar school, the entire expenses of the school have been met by the inhabitants of Castleton. The gross amount from the beginning, could it be ascertained, would be found surprisingly large.

The name, "Rutland County Grammar School" was changed to "the Vermont Classical High School," by Legislation act, Oct. 29, 1828: and again changed back to "Rutland County Grammar School," Nov. 1, 1830.

Rev. Elihu Smith was the first president of the corporation, A. W. Hyde first secretary, Enos Merrill first treasurer. Rollin C. Mallory, at that time a resident of Castleton, was elected a member of the corporation in 1807.

Rev. Oliver Hulbert was the first preceptor. His term of service was in the old gambriel-roof school-house, and probably continued until that house was burned. Very little is known respecting his administration; only this, that the school was well sustained, under the cir-

cumstances. Mr. Hurlbert subsequently entered the ministry, and was settled in Ohio. R. C. Moulton was chosen preceptor soon after the new building was completed.

William Dickinson was chosen preceptor September, 1809, and continued till 1810 or '11, and was succeeded by Eleazer Barrows, who remained 2 years, and was eminently popular and successful.

John L. Cazier and Horace Belknap were each of them preceptors, but it does not appear in what years, or how long they continued.

In 1815 the academy building was removed back from the street, so as to make a deep front yard, and thoroughly repaired, involving much expense.

Rev. John Claney, a graduate of Middlebury College, was chosen preceptor in 1819.—He remained but one year; and, after completing a course of study at Andover, Mass., entered the ministry, and settled over the Presbyterian church in Charlton, N. Y. He now resides in Schenectady.

Mr. Henry Howe was chosen preceptor in 1820, and his administration marks a new era of prosperity to the school. He was chosen with a view to permanency, and during his continuance for six years, the school grew in numbers and in prosperity. He left Castleton to take charge of an academy in Canandaigua, N. Y., where he was a successful teacher for many years, and gained a wide reputation.

Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D., now president of Auburn Theological Seminary, N. Y., was the immediate successor of Mr. Howe.

Hon. Solomon Foote, late Senator in Congress, was chosen preceptor in May, 1828, and entered upon the duties with energy and high purpose, thinking to devote his life to teaching. Aided by competent teachers, the school increased rapidly, and the accommodations became too strait to suit his aspirations. He conceived the plan of a high school for lads, and by his own personal efforts, aided by Mr. Fordice Warner and Mr. A. W. Hyde, the large building now owned and occupied by the grammar school was erected at a cost of \$16,000, and dedicated, with an appropriate address by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

This was entirely distinct from the academy, the care of which Mr. Foote had given up previous to the dedication. From this time till 1833, the school was in a transition state, and there were frequent changes of principals, no one of whom continued long. The obstacles to

prosperity were serious; and though able men were employed—such as Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., of St. Louis, and Hon. John Meacham, late representative in Congress, the institution languished. The spacious high school building standing unoccupied, doubtless had its influence.

Mr. Foote opened a school for lads in that building, but not receiving the patronage he had hoped for, did not long continue. The building fell into the hands of Mr. A. W. Hyde, on whom the pecuniary responsibility mainly rested. It was no easy matter to turn it to a useful and paying purpose. It was first tried for a tavern, and then for the use of the Medical College; then it was offered to the Episcopalians, and then to the Baptists for a denominational school—all to no purpose. It was just such a building as the Grammar School needed, but the corporation had no money to buy it. After much deliberation the corporation decided to rent the building for four years, at an annual rent of \$400., and appointed Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., then of Rutland, and Rev. Lucius F. Clark, associate principals.

This was a new era in the school. From this time it has been a boarding as well as a day school, with greatly augmented numbers and reputation. Within one year the school numbered about 200 in attendance. Mr. Walker left at the end of one year, restored in health, and able to resume his chosen work in the ministry, at Brattleboro, Vt.

Mr. Clark remained until 1837, when he resigned and went to Knoxville, Ten., as professor of Chemistry and Natural History, in the University of Tennessee, where he died.

Rev. Mr. Meack was associated with Mr. Clark for a time, and was sole principal about one year.

A contract for the purchase of the seminary building was effected with Mr. Hyde in March, 1838, and the building has since been in the possession of the corporation.

Rev. E. J. Hallock succeeded Mr. Meack in the fall of 1838. He did much towards building up the institution; and rendered important service in raising funds to cancel the debt for the building. He resigned in 1856, and died of cholera soon after, in St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Azariah Hyde of Benson was chosen principal in 1856, and remained 2 years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Knowlton, now of Medway, Mass.

Miss Harriet N. Haskell was invited to take charge of the seminary, in 1862, as lessee and

principal, and was eminently successful. At the end of 5 years she received and accepted an invitation to Monticello seminary, Godfrey, Ill.

The two following years were years of depression, and the number of scholars was greatly reduced. The present principal, Rev. R. G. Williams, chosen in 1869, is a man whose attainments and large experience in teaching may be expected to raise the institution to more than its former prosperity.

A State Normal School is now connected with the seminary.

The recent re-union of scholars, teachers, and friends of the institution at Castleton, Jan. 29, 1870, affords a happy illustration of the deep and wide-spread influence it has exerted. There were about 500 alumni present on the occasion, gathered from all parts of this State; and from many other states. Few institutions in New-England can boast a larger number of alumni, as widely scattered and influential. They may be found in nearly every state and territory of our own land, and some in foreign lands. The season referred to was most delightful. There were happy greetings, and joyful reminiscences, and earnest pledges of aid and encouragement in days to come.

Before separating, the alumni formed an association, and adopted a constitution which provides for annual meetings, and also for a general convention of alumni every 5 years.

TRUSTEES OF THE RUTLAND COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

1805.	Elihu Smith,	† * 1829.
"	James Witherell	† * 1819.
"	Chauncy Langdon,	* 1830.
"	Arunah W. Hyde,	* 1815.
"	Theophilus Flagg,	* 1808.
"	Samuel Shaw,	† * 1815.
"	James Gillmore,	† * 1815.
"	Amos Thompson,	† * 1827.
"	John Mason,	† * 1837.
"	Enos Merrill,	† * 1858.
"	Isaac Clark,	* 1821.
1807.	Rollin C. Mallary,	† * 1819.
"	Robert Temple,	
1808.	David Sanford,	† * 1838.
1815.	Leonard E. Lathrop,	† * 1828.
"	Christopher M. Minot,	† * 1823.
"	Selah Gridley,	† * 1827.
1819.	Zimri Howe,	* 1827.
"	John Meacham,	† * 1839.
1822.	Henry Howe,	† * 1826.
1823.	Selah H. Merrill,	† * 1826.
1827.	James Adams,	† * 1856.
1827.	Ezekiel Buel,	† * 1827.
1828.	Ovid Miner,	† * 1829.
"	Solomon Foote,	† * 1829.
1830.	Joseph Steele,	† 1854.
1831.	Joseph Perkins,	
1835.	B. F. Langdon,	* 1862.

"	Henry Hodges,	* 1845.
"	John Kellogg,	† * 1845.
"	Wm. C. Kittridge,	* 1869.
"	A. L. Brown,	†
1835.	Alanson Mitchell,	†
"	Merritt Clark	
1837.	O. N. Dana,	† * 1842.
1838.	Arunah W. Hyde,	† 1869.
1839.	H. O. Higley,	
"	Almon Warner,	* 1862.
1851.	Aldace Walker,	†
"	Hyde Westoon,	† 1869.
"	Azarich Hyde,	†
"	Timothy W. Rice,	* 1869.
1855.	Willard Child,	†
1856.	C. M. Willard,	
1856.	B. F. Adams,	
"	Carlos S. Sherman,	
1863.	Charles Sheldon,	
1865.	John Howe,	†
"	Wm. C. Guernsey,	
"	James Adams,	
"	Lewis Francis,	
1869.	Chas. H. Sheldon,	† 1869.
"	Egbert H. Armstrong,	
"	Chas. Langdon,	
"	Wm. N. Batchelder,	
"	Pitt W. Hyde,	
"	Andrew N. Adams,	
"	Theodore M. Sherman,	
"	Andrew Clark,	
"	Josiah N. Northrup,	
"	Hiram Ainsworth,	
"	Farrand Parker,	

CASTLETON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The first course of medical lectures given in Vermont, was delivered in Castleton, by Doctors Selah Gridley, Theodore Woodward and John L. Cazier, commencing in March, 1818. By an act of the general assembly of Vermont, Oct. 20, 1818, the charter of a medical school, to be called the Castleton Medical Academy, was granted to Selah Gridley, Theodore Woodward and their associates and successors. A faculty was organized, and the first course of lectures, under the charter, commenced Nov. 15, 1818. Oct. 27, 1819, it was "enacted by the general assembly of the State of Vermont, that the president, with the consent of the professors of Castleton Medical Academy, shall have power to give and confer those honors and degrees, which are usually given in medical institutions, on such students of said academy as they shall find worthy thereof." By an act of Nov. 7, 1822, the name of the institution was altered to "the Vermont Academy of Medicine." In 1820, a conventional connection was formed between this institution and Middlebury College, by which degrees of Doctor of Medicine were conferred on such students

of the institution as were found worthy. This connection ceased in 1827.

This institution owed its existence, and much of its prosperity, to the enterprise, resources and unwearied exertions of Doctors Gridley and Woodward. Until 1835, lectures were given in one annual lecture term of 14 weeks; during the years 1835-37, the lecture terms were semi-annual; the spring term commencing in March, and the fall term in August; each term being 14 weeks. Near the anticipated opening of the spring term of 1838, the severe indisposition of Prof. Woodward, which terminated his career of usefulness, and the unexpected determination of two members of the faculty to engage in the organization of a rival school, and some other unpropitious events, served to suspend the operations of the school during the two following years.

In 1830, the Vermont Academy of Medicine was reorganized, and a new faculty elected, and in March, 1840, the school was re-opened by an annual spring term of 14 weeks. After reverses so severe, it was not to be expected that confidence and patronage would at once be regained by the institution. The anticipations of its friends, however, were more than realized, both in this and the succeeding session, and their efforts were unremitted to place the school on a permanent basis, with advantages equal to any in the country. During the year 1841, the lecture-rooms were entirely re-modeled, so as to combine convenience with neatness and elegance. The material of the anatomical museum was also much increased by the accession of Prof. McClintock's splendid preparations and paintings; and a new room 30 feet by 20 fitted up for their accomodation. Cabinets of materia medica and mineralogy were added, also, in a separate apartment.

By an act of the general assembly passed Oct., 22, 1841, the name of the Vermont Academy of Medicine was altered to the "Castleton Medical College," which was deemed more expressive of the character and chartered privileges of the school. Arrangements were made for reading terms and private lectures and recitations, so as to approximate, so far as practicable, to the collegiate system of regular recitations and instructions. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the president, on such candidates as were approved by the faculty, on the last day of the session, or at such other times as were designated by a majority of the faculty.

During the interval of the public lectures, in-

struction was given at the college by the resident members of the faculty, Drs. McClintock, Perkins and Jamieson. This instruction consisted of reading and recitation by classes, and a summer course of lectures on the anatomical tissues and physiology; botany and indigenous materia medica, and chemistry; also a fall or winter course on anatomy and operative surgery.

For several years following the re-organization, the college was prosperous, and the number of students equal if not greater than in former years. About the year 1854, Dr. Perkins resigned his place as dean and professor, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the trustees and faculty, and removed his relation to the medical college at Burlington. The result was disastrous to the college. An unpleasant controversy grew up, the number of students was diminished, others of the faculty resigned, funds to sustain the institution were wanting, and the whole was given up. It is sad to think an institution that had enjoyed so great prosperity for many years, must cease to exist. From the triennial of 1854, it appears that the total of those who matriculated from 1818 to 1838, was 2014; and of graduates 547. The number who matriculated from 1839 to 1854, was 2603, and of those who graduated 804.

CORPORATION.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Exit.</i>
1818,	Selah Gridley, M. D.,	1825.
"	Theodore Woodward, M. D.,	1840.
"	T. P. Matthews, A. M.,	1820.
1819,	Hon. C. Langdon, A. M.,	1830.
"	Rev. Elihu Smith, A. M.,	1831.
"	Leonard E. Lathrop, A. B.,	1829.
"	John Meacham, Esq.,	1839.
"	John Goodwin, Esq.,	1825.
"	James Adams, Esq.,	
"	Hon. Zimri Howe, A. M.,	
"	T. P. Batchelder, A. M., M. D.,	1822.
1820,	J. A. Fallup, A. M., M. D.,	1824.
"	Amos Eaton, A. M.,	1822.
1822,	Jonathan Allen, M. D.,	1832.
1823,	William Anderson, M. D.,	1824.
"	Rev. Ethan Smith,	1827.
"	Hon. C. K. Williams, A. M.,	1830.
1825,	Henry Howe, A. M.,	1827.
1827,	William Tully, A. M., M. D.,	1839.
1828,	Benj. F. Langdon, A. M.,	
1828,	Joseph Perkins, M. D.,	
1830,	Selah H. Merrill, A. M.,	1839.
1830,	Samuel Moulton, Esq.,	1838.
"	Ezekiel Buel, Esq.,	1838.
"	Orlando N. Dana, Esq.,	1840.
1839,	Jonathan D. Woodward, M. D.,	
"	Chester Spencer, Esq.,	
"	Aruna W. Hyde, Esq.,	
"	M. G. Langdon, Esq.,	

- " Oliver Harris, Esq.,
" Timothy W. Rice, Esq.

PRESIDENTS.

- 1818, Selah Gridley, A. M., M. D., 1819.
1819, J. P. Batchelder, A. M., M. D., 1820.
1820, Joseph A. Gallup, A. M., M. D., 1823.
1824, William Tully, A. M., M. D., 1839.
1839, Horace Green, M. D., 1841.
1841, James M'Cintock, M. D., 1843.
1843, Joseph Perkins, M. D., 1850.
1850, William Sweetser, M. D.,
1856, Corydon L. Ford.

PROFESSORS.

- 1818, Selah Gridley, Theory and practice of Medicine and Materia Medica. 1820.
1818, Theo. Woodward, Surgery and Obstetrics. 1839.
1818, L. Leronte Cazrie, A. M., Chem. Anat. and Phys. 1819.
1819, Thos. P. Matthews, A. M., Chem. Anat. and Phys. 1820.
1819, John P. Batchelder, M. D., Anat. and Phys. 1822.
1820, Selah Gridley, Clin. Prac. and Med. Juris. 1824.
1820, Thos. P. Matthews, Chem. 1821.
1820, Amos Eaton, Bot., Chem. and Nat. Phil. 1826.
1820, Joseph A. Gallup, Theo. and Prac. and Mat. Med. 1823.
1822, Wm. Anderson, Anat. and Phys. 1824.
1822, Jonathan Allen, Mat. Med. and Pharmacy. 1829.
1824, Wm. Tully, Theo. and Prac. and Med. Juris. 1839.
1825, Alden Marsh, Anat. and Phys. 1835.
1826, Lewis C. Beck, Botany and Chem. 1832.
1826, Amos Eaton, Nat. Phil. 1823.
1828, Solomon Foote, Nat. Phil. 1833.
1833, John D'Wolf, Chem. and Nat. Phil. 1839.
1835, James H. Armsby, Anat. and Phys. 1839.
1839, Horace Green, Theo. and Prac. of Physic. 1841.
1839, Joseph Perkins, Mat. Med. and Obstetrics. 1841.
1839, James Hadley, Chem. and Phar. 1841.
1839, Robert Nelson, Anat. and Phys. 1840.
1839, James Bryan, Surgery and Med. Juris. 1841.
1841, James M'Cintock, Gen., Special and Surg. Anat.
1841, Frank H. Hamilton, Prin. and Prac. of Surg.
1841, C. L. Mitchell, Phy. Gen. Pathol. and Opera. Obstet.
1841, David M. Ruse, Theo. and Prac. of Med.
1841, Wm. C. Wallace, Ophthalmic Anat. and Surg.
1841, Wm. Mather, Chem. and Phar.
1841, Wm. Russel, Med. Juris.
1842, Alfred C. Post, Ophthalmia Surg.
1843, " " Surg.

- 1842, Ezra S. Carr, Chem, Phys. and Nat. Hist.

- 1843, Samuel Parkman, Descriptive and Surg. Anat.

- 1845, Middleton Goldsmith, Prin. and Prac. of Surg.

- 1846, Thomas M. Markoe, Des. and Surg. Anat.

- 1844, Solomon Foote, Med. Juris.

- 1846, Wm. C. Kittridge, Med. Juris.

- 1849, Corydon La Ford, Anat. and Phys.

- 1853, George Hadley, Chem. and Nat. Hist.

- 1857, Adrian T. Woodward.

- 1857, Albert Smith.

- 1858, Wm. P. Seymour,

- 1858, E. R. Sanborn.

COLLEGE GRADUATES,

Who were residents of Castleton: James K. Guernsey, grad. at Dartmouth; Selah H. Merrill, grad. at Middlebury, 1813; Leonard E. Lathrop, grad. at Mid. 1815, and received the Honorary degree of D. D. from Geneva, in 1840—minister of the gospel, settled in Auburn N. Y. Jonathan C. Southmayd, grad. at Mid. 1817—minister of the gospel, but devoted his life mainly to teaching—preceptor of the academy at Montpelier for several years; died at Sutherland Falls. Benjamin F. Langdon, grad. at Union Col., in 1818, practiced law in Castleton. Alvin H. Parker, grad. at Mid. 1820, became a minister of the gospel and settled near Philadelphia. Daniel S. Southmayd, grad. at Mid. 1822—became a minister of the gospel, settled first in Concord, Mass., then in Texas, where he died. Julian G. Buel, grad. at Mid. 1823; lawyer, resided in Castleton; went to Georgia on account of ill health, and died there in 1834. Harvey O. Higley, grad. at Mid. 1825; minister of the gospel, preached several years in Ohio; resides at present in Castleton. Nelson Higley, grad. at Mid. 1826; minister of the gospel; died at Castleton, 1831. Alexander W. Buel, grad. Mid. 1830; lawyer, settled in Detroit, Mich.—member of Congress. Edwin Hoit, grad. Mid. 1835; minister in the Advent church, lives in Michigan. John E. Claghorn, grad. Mid. 1836; and Auburn theol. sem; minister of the gospel, died at Castleton, 1847, aged 36 years. Julian M. Loveland, grad. Mid. 1841; resides in Castleton. George N. Boardman, grad. Mid. 1847; prof. in Mid. Col., pastor at Binghampton, N. Y.; received honorary title D. D. from Burlington, Vt. Is now prof. of systematic theology, in the Chicago Theolo. Seminary.

Eleazer Sherman, grad. Mid. 1849; lawyer in St. Louis, Mo. Allen P. Northrup, grad.

Mid. 1851; teacher at Flushing, Long-Island. Francis Dake, grad. Mid. 1847. Selah Gridley Perkins, grad. Union Col. 1852. Henry Maynard, grad. Mid. 1852—lawyer, resides at Marquette, Wis. John Howe, grad. at Mid. 1852; lawyer at Castleton—now resides in Florida. Edward P. Hooker, grad. Mid. 1855; minister of the gospel—settled in Medway, Mass., and now at Middlebury, Vt. Henry P. Higley, grad. Mid. 1860; and Auburn Theo. Sem.—minister of the gospel at Beloit, Wis. Samuel L. Miner, grad. at Mid. 1860; teacher at Cincinnati, O. Joseph B. Steele, grad. at Mid. 1860; minister of the gospel—resides at Middlebury. C. G. Steel, grad. at Mid. 1860; resides at Middlebury. Rufus Cushman Flagg, graduated 1869. John Horr, graduate of Harvard, and for many years a distinguished teacher at Brookline, Mass. Charles Langdon, grad. at Williams, 1854; lawyer and marble dealer, resides at Castleton. Edwin H. Higley, grad. at Mid. 1868; teacher of music—resides in Boston. Alfred E. Higley, grad. at Mid. 1868; farmer—resides in Castleton.

Of these thirty-one graduates, fifteen entered the ministry, eight the profession of law, two have devoted themselves to teaching, and five have been engaged in different kinds of active business. Beside these five entered the ministry without a collegiate education, viz.:

Rev. Stephen Rodgers; settled in Bradford, and also in Westmoreland, N. H. Sherron Kellogg; settled in Orwell, and afterward in Montpelier; died at the West. William C. Denison preached several years in Hubbardton, then in Dexter, Mich., and in Prescott, Wis.; now lives in Lawton, Mich. Francis C. Denison, was licensed to preach, but has devoted his efforts to other pursuits. Horace B. Chapin.

The following persons, residents of Castleton have graduated at Castleton Medical College. Hinman Griswold, Mose Hoit, Asahel Houghton, Francis C. Harrison, Lester Kingsley, Elisha S. Kellogg, Frank S. Low, James M'Kee, Charles C. Nicols, Joseph Perkins, David Palmer, Ashbel S. Pirkin, Stephen Brownson, Josiah H. Brown, Henry S. Bucl, George Bliss, William C. Benton, Luther L. Deming, Horace R. Pond, Selah G. Perkins, Guy B. Shepard, James Sanford, George P. Spencer, George Tuttle, Jonathan D. Woodward, R. C. M. Woodward, Harvey B. Woodward, Adrian T. Woodward, Joseph Warner, Hoit C. Stevens, William C. Perkins, J. H. Steele—32.

Dr. Wolcott was a practicing physician at

PHYSICIANS.

Castleton previous to 1790: but how long he remained is not known. Dr. Samuel Shaw was a practicing physician as early as 1790, and was celebrated both as a physician and surgeon. He was also a prominent politician, and a member of Congress.

Dr. Selah Gridley commenced practice in 1795, and did a large business for many years. He was one of the founders of Castleton Medical College.

DR. THEODORE WOODWARD began business in 1812. He was a man of much more than ordinary talent, and was distinguished as a physician and surgeon. It would be difficult to find his equal for skill and acuteness in examining a patient; and in determining the nature and location of diseases. He was one of the prime movers of the Medical College at Castleton, of which he was for many years the president, and in which he was a distinguished lecturer.

DR. JOSEPH PERKINS, (grad. Cas. Med. Col., 1830), began business the same year, and is still in extensive and successful practice. He ranks among the leading physicians of his day, and is deservedly celebrated as a practitioner. Through his influence and active exertions the Medical College was revived, after two or three years suspension, consequent upon Dr. Woodward's failure of health, and regained its former measure of prosperity. For several years Dr. Perkins was its president, and a prominent lecturer.

In consequence of differences among the faculty, Dr. Perkins resigned his position, and joined his interests with the Medical College at Burlington.

Dr. J. D. Woodward, (grad. Cas. Med. Col., 1824), practiced from 1824 to 1869, the year of his death.

Dr. A. G. W. Smith, (grad. Cas. Med. Col., 1824), physician and dentist, commenced business in Castleton in 1829, and still continues; devoting a large portion of his time at present to farming.

Dr. Josiah Northrop, (grad. at Cas. Med. Col., 1841,) physician and druggist, established in 1841, and still continues. He and his son Henry Northrup have an extensive drug-store, and are doing a prosperous business.

Dr. Henry F. Smith graduated at Albany in 1855; practiced a short time in Castleton: died in 1870.

Dr. H. C. Atwood, (grad. Cas. Med. Col. 1856),

settled first in Salisbury—is now practising in Castleton.

Dr. Jas. Sanford, a native of Castleton, graduated at Cas. Med. College, in 1840, and settled in Fairhaven, now resides in Castleton.

DR. S. GRIDLEY PERKINS, a native of Castleton, son of Dr. Joseph—born Nov. 11, 1826, graduated at Union College in 1846, and at Cas. Med. Col. in 1851. He possessed a brilliant, active mind, and engaged in the practice of medicine with zeal and success. Early in the late war he enlisted, and was captain of a company of cavalry. He was killed at Ashler's Gap, after the battle of Antietam, when leading a charge against the enemy, Sept. 22, 1862. His remains were brought to Castleton and interred in the public cemetery.

LAWYERS.

HON. CHAUNCY LANGDON bore a prominent part among the professional men who located at Castleton. He was born in Farmington, Ct. in 1764—graduated at Yale college in 1792—studied law with Judge Gilbert of Hebron, Ct.; came to Vermont immediately and settled in Castleton, where he resided until his death.

He at once identified himself with the interests of this town, county and State, and was oftentimes honored by his fellow-citizens with important and varied offices. In politics he was ever a staunch whig, and bore a prominent part in the excited political strifes of the early days. In 1789 and 1800 he was judge of probate for the district of Fairhaven. He was elected one of the trustees of Middlebury College in 1811, and remained a member of that board until his death. He was a member of Congress in 1815 and '16. At the time of his death he was one of the councillors of the State, and had been for a number of years, a distinguished member of that body. In his own town he was active and liberal in promoting the interest of the town. He was a member of the Congregational church from an early day, and was ready at all times to bear his part not only in sustaining the institutions of religion, but also in social and public meetings. He was a life-member, by his own contributions, of all the important benevolent societies of the State; and was especially interested in the Vt. Bible Society, of which he was for years the honored president. In the obituary notice of him he is thus spoken of:

"By indefatigable industry, directed by eminent professional attainments, he acquired and sustained through life an elevated standing at the bar. By inflexible integrity in every sta-

tion to which he has been called by the voice of his fellow-citizens, he acquired a reputation truly enviable, and which will be long cherished with honest pride by his numerous friends. To the members of the profession to which he belonged, he has left an example of unyielding integrity, persevering diligence and prudent discretion, worthy of their highest respect and imitation."

He died at Castleton in July, 1830, aged 66.

HON. ROLLIN C. MALLORY

Was born at Cheshire, Ct., May 27, 1784, where he resided until '95, when he came with his parents to Poultny, in this State. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1801, previous to which time he had commenced his professional studies, in which he made such proficiency, that he was admitted to the bar in this County in March, 1807. In the succeeding October he was appointed by Gov. Smith secretary of the Governor and Council; and he afterwards received the same appointment from Gov. Galusha for the years 1809, '10, '11 and '12; and also for 1815, '16, '17, '18 and '19. He was soon ranked among the leading lawyers of the county, and held the office of State's attorney during the years 1811, '12 and '13, and subsequently in 1816. In 1819 Mr. Mallory was brought forward by his friends as a candidate for Congress, and he received a hearty support; but owing to the votes of several of the towns not being returned early enough to be counted, Mr. O. C. Merrill of Bennington, the member of the preceding congress, appeared to have the greater number of votes, and was declared elected. It was soon ascertained that the votes which were not returned, would have varied the result; and, at the commencement of the ensuing session of Congress, Mr. Mallory brought these facts to the notice of the House of Representatives, and claimed the seat to which Mr. Merrill had been returned. In this effort he was successful, and he was permitted to take his seat on the 13th of Jan., 1820.

The ability and fidelity with which he executed his trust, appears from the six successive re-elections which he received, and under which he continued to serve his constituents until his death. He was a strong friend and advocate of the protective system. At the commencement of the 20th Congress he was placed at the head of the committee on manufactures, and as its chairman reported the *tariff* of 1828, and by his exertions on the floor of the House contributed much to secure its passage. Mr. Mallory settled in Castleton, and lived there until about the time of his going to Congress. He

married a daughter of Esq. Stanly of Poultney, which accounts, probably, for his removal to that town.

He died at Baltimore, Md., while on his return from Washington, April 15. 1831. His remains were brought to Poultney, where they were interred, and a marble monument was subsequently erected over them by the members of the bar of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

[See biography of Mr. Mallory in the history of Poultney, this volume.—*Ed.*]

ROBERT TEMPLE

Was a native of Braintree, Mass., born in 1783; studied law with Hon. C. Langdon—admitted 1804; married and settled in Castleton. Afterward removed to Rutland where he died in 1834, aged 51. He was clerk of the county court from 1803 to 1820.

LEONARD E. LATHROP

Was born in Hebron, Ct., in 1772; grad. at Yale College in 1787—studied law in Tolland, Ct. settled in Castleton in 1806—removed to New-York 1834; died, 1840.

HON. ZIMRI HOWE was born in Poultney in 1786, grad. at Middlebury College in 1810—studied law with Judge Seymour of Middlebury, admitted in 1813, and settled in Castleton and followed the practice of the law till his death, in 1863. Judge Howe was an active and useful member of society. Possessed of a large measure of public spirit, he devised measures for the good of the town, and followed up his plans with great perseverance. He stood firmly on the side of good order, morality and religion. His influence was felt in the church of which he was a member, and in the religious society. He was elected a trustee of the Rutland Co. Gram. School in 1819, and from that time was one of its most active members, and eminently devoted to the interests of the Academy. He also took great interest in the common schools, which he visited often, not officially, but as a friend to education. In 1840, he became a member of the corporation of Middlebury College, which place he faithfully occupied until his death. The Temperance cause owned him as a pioneer, and a persistent advocate at all times, and by all the means in his power. The various benevolent societies found in him a friend and supporter, as well as a valuable presiding officer. He was State Senator in 1836 and '37, and one of the assistant judges of the county court from 1839 to '44. He died at Castleton, in 1862, aged 77 years.

[Judge Howe was a subscriber to this work till the time of his death, and had early engaged to prepare the history of Castleton for the same, but died before he had commenced his intended historical commemoration of his adopted town.—*Ed.*]

NOAH HOIT, ESQ., was born at Castleton in 1794; studied law with Hon. C. Langdon, admitted in 1816—retired from practice in 1817, and made farming his business through life. He died at Castleton in 1868.

SELAH H. MERRILL, ESQ., was born in Castleton in 1795; grad. at Mid. College in 1813; studied law with Hon. C. Langdon; admitted 1816—died 1836, aged 41. Mr. Merrill possessed more than ordinary talent, and stood high in his profession. He was register of probate from 1830 to '39—State's attorney from 1830 to '35, and a member of the corporation of Rut. Co. Gram. School from 1826 until his death.

HON. ALMON WARNER

Was born at Poultney in 1792, grad. at the Vt. University in 1814; studied law with C. P. Van Ness; admitted to Rut. Co. bar in 1825; located in Poultney—removed to Castleton in 1831, register of probate from '24 to '29 and judge of probate from '31 until his death, in '61.

LORENZO M. MASON, ESQ., was born at Castleton in 1809; studied law with S. H. Merrill—admitted in '31—removed to Michigan in 1835; now lives in Detroit.

From Obituary Notices.

HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LANGDON,

Eldest son of Chauncy and Lucy Langdon, was born in Castleton, Oct. 12, 1798; graduated at Union College in 1818, and at the Law School in Litchfield, Conn., in 1820. He was admitted to the bar of Rutland County in 1821, and practised the profession of law until his death. In 1837 he was appointed register of probate for the district of Fairhaven, which he held until 1845. In 1843, he was elected to represent his native town in the Constitutional Convention called to meet that year. In 1852, he was elected one of the judges of the county court, which office he retained until 1855. He was a director of the bank of Rutland from January, 1849, until his death. As a lawyer he was well read and a safe counsellor, and in the full sense of the term, a gentleman. For the institutions of learning in Castleton he manifested great interest, and was a liberal supporter of the Seminary and Medical College of which he was a trustee. Mr. Langdon died May, 31, 1862, aged 64 years. He had a family of 10 children, 7 of whom survived childhood.

HON. ISAAC T. WRIGHT

Was born in Pownal, 1809; studied law with B. F. Langdon—admitted in 1832; practised his profession at Castleton until his death in 1862. He was one of the assistant judges of the county court, and represented the town in the State Legislature in 1859 and '60.

JULIAN G. BUEL was born in Poultney, in 1804—grad. at Middlebury College in 1823; studied law with Hon. C. Langdon—admitted in 1833; removed to Georgia in 1834, and died there the same year, aged 30.

HON. C. M. WILLARD

Was born in Pawlet in 1820; studied law with G. W. Hermon—admitted in 1842, and settled in Fairhaven, from which place he removed to Castleton in 1854, where he still resides, and has held the office of probate judge from 1861 to the present year, 1871: cashier of Castleton bank from 1854 to '57.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

First ministers. The names of a few only of those who preached in Castleton in the early days have been preserved. The Rev. Mr. Camp was hired to preach for a time in 1775, perhaps the first preacher employed. Other ministers labored here in the following years, but their names are lost. The first town-meeting at which action was taken to secure preaching—so far as appears from the records—was held Jan. 1, 1781; at which Benjamin Hitchcock, Jonathan Gilmore, Brewster Higley, Jesse Belknap and Perez Sturtevant were appointed a committee to employ the Rev. Mr. Everett to preach and labor among them as a gospel minister.

At an adjourned meeting, Feb. 13, of the same year, voted "To pay Mr. Everett seventeen shillings per Sabbath, exclusive of horse keeping and board." Nov. 13 of the same year, voted "to raise the money to pay Mr. Everett according to their several lists." Also voted "to continue the old committee, and to employ Mr. Everett again, if he returns." It is not known whether he returned.

At a legal meeting, Sep. 12, 1783, the town "voted that this meeting will do something with regard to procuring preaching for the town. Voted and chose a committee of three for the purpose, viz. Cap. Joseph Woodward, William Woolcott and Col. Isaac Clark.

"Also, chose a committee of three, to dispose of money for the purpose of teaching a singing school, viz., William Woolcott, Alpheus Hall and Brewster Higley. Voted a tax of one penny on the pound, on the list 1783 for the

purpose of supporting a singing-school. At a regular meeting Oct. 15, 1783.

"The town voted to raise a rate of five pence per pound on the grand list of 1783 to hire preaching for the future."

And yet no church had been formed, and no mention had been made in the records of any religious denomination. The interest manifested was the fruit of early education, and their own convictions of the importance of religious institutions. As most of the inhabitants were from Connecticut, it is probable they had a preference for the Congregational doctrines and modes of worship; yet the question of denomination seems not to have been agitated.

Early in 1784, measures were taken to prepare a place for public worship. Too weak as yet to build a house for this purpose, they fitted up the building which had been used for a store-house for the garrison during the war. Here they met for worship about 6 years: the town being the only religious society; performing all the functions of such a society; appointing committees, raising taxes and hiring ministers.

The year 1784, is memorable by reason of an interesting revival of religion, extending to all parts of the township; which greatly cheered this young church in the wilderness, and added many to their number. Rev. Jacob Wood was laboring here at the time, and was the active instrument in laying the foundations of the church. The Congregational church was organized by Rev. Job Swift of Bennington in the autumn of this year, consisting of 9 male and 9 female members. The names of this little band, organized in the wilderness, in the day of small things, are worthy of record. The handful of corn has produced an abundant harvest. Hundreds of redeemed souls will rise up and call them blessed.

LIST OF THE ORIGINAL CHURCH.

Nehemiah Hoyt, George Foot, Garshom Lake, Abijah Warren, Joseph Woodward, Benjamin Carver, Ephraim Buel, Perez Sturdevant, Jesse Belknap, Sarah Hoyt, Wealthy Foot, Rebecca Moulton, Mary Woodward, Rachel Moulton, Elizabeth Carver, Amy Hickok, Mercy Sturdevant, Joanna Pond,

There seems to have been great harmony in religious matters until 1786, when a vote to build a meeting-house was passed by the town. That which should have constituted a bond of union, by reason of conflicting views and interests, became an apple of discord. The location of the house was the chief

bone of contention. Doubtless there were other issues.

The first vote of the town, on this subject, passed Apr. 11, 1786, was "to build a meeting-house to be located within 14 rods of the old one,"* and a committee was appointed to "stick the stake." If that committee did "stick the stake," it did not stay. Another meeting was held, and another committee appointed—and so committee after committee until Dec. 1787, when the question was finally settled, and the "stake stuck," within the limits of the present village; about one-fourth of a mile from the "old-house."

A large majority of the inhabitants approved, or at least acquiesced in the location. About this time, we find numerous certificates of connection with other religious denominations upon the records, indicating dissatisfaction, and a purpose no longer to join harmoniously in one place of worship. And yet for more than thirty years after there was but one meeting-house in the township, and but one organized religious society.

The house for which the "stake" was now "stuck," was the first house erected for the worship of God, and stood in front of the old burying-ground near the east end of the village. The frame was erected, and the building enclosed in 1790, but it was unfinished within, and but partially glazed.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The same year the Legislature of the State held its session in it. What a contrast both in comfort and elegance to the present noble Capitol! It was not only uninviting, but insecure. The frame indeed was strong, the timber oak for the most part, and well put together; and enough of it for two or three houses of modern construction; but through some neglect to underprop the lower timbers in the center of the house; during the exercises of the election sermon, when the house was densely filled, the center of the house gave way, so that the floor settled two or three feet. The alarm was great. Some of the crowd leaped through the windows, some shrieked, some fainted, some pressed for the doors. The true state of the case, however, was soon discovered, and order restored. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

The building remained in an unfinished and dilapidated state for 6 years. In 1796, it was

finished within, and was the place of worship for the Congregational society for 27 years following. The expense of the building was defrayed in part by the town; but the greater part by the sale of pews. Its architecture was exceedingly plain; its length about 60 feet, and its breadth about 40: standing the side to the street, with doors at either end. The pews were square with high backs; the pulpit at the east end, 13 feet high, and galleries on either side and across the end opposite the pulpit. A pew in the gallery, elevated above the top of all others, was the tithing-man's seat; where, in exalted dignity, he watched the deportment of the boys and girls, whose allotment it was to occupy seats above; where it was not easy to resist the temptation to amuse each other during service.

A steeple was attached to the west end of the house several years later, and a bell hung in its tower, Hon. Chauncy Langdon, proposing to meet half the expense, if the other half should be secured. It is a noticeable fact that, although there are five houses for religious worship in the village, there has never been but one "church-going bell." About 2 years since Charles Langdon, Esq., a grandson of Hon. Chauncy, was the efficient means of procuring a new one.

As early as 1830, the question of a new house of worship began to be seriously agitated. The old one was inconvenient and uncomfortable; and in its general aspect not at all in keeping with other buildings in the village. But there were serious difficulties to be overcome. Many pews in the old house were owned by those who felt no interest in the matter, and who refused to relinquish their right at any price. The town also made a claim upon it, as having been built in part by the town. As the only practicable thing, it was decided to let the old house stand, use it till the new one was completed; and then dispose of it as best they could. A new site was chosen a little to the west of the old one, and the foundations of the present edifice laid in 1832. The house was completed and dedicated in July, 1833; at a cost of about \$6000. Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D. of Troy, N. Y., preached the dedication sermon.

The same year a house and lot for a parsonage was purchased.

FIRST SETTLED MINISTER.

We now return to the general history of

*The "old one," was that constructed out of the store-house.

the society, the date of which we have anticipated. The first pastor of the church, Rev. Matthias Cazier, was installed Sept. 4, 1789, and dismissed Dec. 13, 1792. His doctrinal views were found to be quite unsatisfactory to the church, and his short pastorate contributed nothing to its prosperity. He received and appropriated the lot of 100 acres of land set apart by the charter to the first settled minister. For 13 years subsequent to his dismissal there was no settled pastor; yet public worship on the Sabbath was constantly maintained, and most of the time there was preaching by missionaries or other supplies.

REV. WILLIAM MILLER labored here in 1802, with great acceptance and usefulness. There was a general revival of religion at this time, and a season of much interest, long remembered by the church, and often referred to in later years. About 31 were added to the church, the fruit of this revival. The whole number added previous to 1804, was 115.

REV. ELIHU SMITH, the second pastor, was installed Jan. 17, 1804, and remained till Dec. 30, 1826—nearly 23 years. Under his ministry the church prospered. From the time of his settlement there was a steady increase of members, but no very extensive revivals for a number of years. In 1816, the church enjoyed a most remarkable and abundant refreshing, and the addition of 187 members. There was a less extensive revival in 1820. There were 295 additions to the church during Mr. Smith's ministry.

The following pleasant incident connected with the ordination of Mr. Smith is related by Mrs. B. F. Langdon, Esq.:

"A bible was presented to the pastor elect for the pulpit by the young men of Castleton. Lucy Green Langdon (Mrs. Williams), Sally Hoyt (Mrs. Cazier) and Jane Cogswell, who were about 10 years of age, were selected to present the gift in behalf of the young men. It must be borne in mind that the scene occurred in the depth of winter, before the luxury of stoves or furnaces had crept into our places of worship. The children were arrayed in white, with necks and arms quite exposed, hair powdered, etc. The mothers in Israel used appliances of foot-stoves and fires in the vestibule of the church to keep the children comfortable, until the appointed time in the services when they were to make their advent to the great surprise of the crowded audience. Then, with the ponderous volume (a large English bible) nicely balanced on their tiny hands, they proceeded up the center aisle to the pulpit, when the Rev.

Mr. Smith descended and received the bible, which was presented with the following words, which memory, faithful to its trust, can at this late day repeat: 'In behalf of the young gentlemen of Castleton, we present to you, Reverend Sir, this sacred volume of divine truth.' As a reward of the skilful manner with which they acquitted themselves, the children were invited to the Ordination Ball! The bible is still used in the chapel of the Congregational church, and it is to be deplored that some ruthless hand has abstracted the engravings and record of names of donors, evincing that veneration had died out of him (if it ever had any existence), and left this mutilated bible to mark its burial place."

THIRD PASTOR.

After the dismissal of Mr. Smith, the church was without a pastor for two years, and the pulpit was temporarily supplied by different clergymen. In Nov. 1828, Rev. JOSEPH STEELE, then preaching at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was invited to become their pastor. He accepted the invitation and was installed Dec. 25, 1828,—sermon by Dr. Bates, Pres. of Middlebury College. During his pastorate of 26 years the church was blessed with almost uninterrupted harmony and prosperity. There were frequent revivals of religion. The first, in 1829, '30, was one of great interest, particularly in healing disensions, and in uniting the church in active Christian labors. About 70 were added to the church as fruits of this revival, and about 80 united in 1835, '36. Other seasons of great interest were frequently granted to this branch of Zion during his ministry; of which we may mention one in 1838, when 40 were added, and one in 1843 and 62 added. The number received into the church while he continued its pastor was 468. The church numbered 280 members at the time he was dismissed, August, 1854.

Mr. Steele was a native of Kingsboro', Montgomery Co. (now Fulton Co.), N. Y.; was a member of the church of which Dr. Elisha Yale was pastor; graduated at Union College in 1824, and at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1827. The first year of his ministry was spent at Saratoga Springs. He was 26 years at Castleton, 2 years principal of Burr Seminary, and for the last 14 years has resided at Middlebury.

THE FOURTH PASTOR

was Rev. Willard Child, D. D., installed Feb. 14, 1855. During his ministry the church shared in the extensive revivals of 1855, and

49 were added to its number. Dr. Child continued the pastor of this church until Feb., 1864.

He was a native of Woodstock, Ct.; graduated at Yale College, and at Andover Theological Seminary. On his coming into this State his first labors were in Benson. From Benson he was invited to become pastor of the church in Pittsford, and was there ordained and installed in Dec., 1826. From Pittsford he went to Norwich, Ct., in 1842; then to Lowell, Mass., in 1845; and from Lowell to Castleton in 1855, and remained till 1864. He is still living and laboring efficiently in Crown Point, N. Y.

The present pastor, Rev. Lewis Francis, was installed Sept. 23, 1864. Mr. Francis was a graduate of the University of Vt., and Andover Theological Seminary. The church numbers at this time 178.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was formed about 1824. Their house of worship was built in 1824, but was not finished within for several years. They were supplied by circuit preaching until 1832, when Rev. C. P. Clark was stationed here, and remained 2 years: since which time they have been regularly supplied by stationed preachers, or pastors. The church has prospered and large numbers have been added to its membership. The present number is 140.

The meeting-house, when first built, stood about one-fourth of a mile west of the village, and was removed to its present location, near the center of the village, in 1839 or 1840. It was neatly and thoroughly repaired and a convenient class-room or vestry appended in 1861.

The society became a responsible charge in 1832. The following were the names of the pastors:

Rev. C. P. Clark, 1832-1835; J. Philips, '35-'36; J. S. Craig, '36-'38; H. Meeker, '38-'40; L. Prindle, '41-'41; J. H. Brown, '41-'43; A. C. Rice, '43-'44; G. W. Cottrall, '44-'45; W. P. Gray, '45-'47; B. O. Meeker, '47-'49; E. B. Hubbard, '49-'51; T. W. Pierson, '51-'52; S. Halbur, '52-'53; J. H. Patterson, '53-'55; G. G. Saxe, '55-'58; S. L. Stillmon, '58-'60; L. Marshall, '60-'62; B. Hawley, '62-'64; R. T. Wade, '64-'67; A. McGillon, '67-'68; P. M. Hitchcock, '68-'69; J. Philips, '69-'71.

THE SOCIETY OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANS was organized in 1867, and a neat church

edifice was erected in 1868, on the corner west of the Bomoseen House.

Present minister, Rev. Wm. L. Ross.

Castleton has been somewhat distinguished for its moral and religious as well as its literary character. The early settlers, as a class were virtuous and intelligent. Coming from "the land of steady habits," they were instructed in the truths of the Bible; and were also well versed in the theology of those times. They understood the importance of education and religion to the foundations of society. The prosperity of the township was materially affected, no doubt, by the establishment of the Rutland Co. Grammar School at Castleton. In many respects Castleton and Rutland were rival towns. Situated about equally distant from the center of the county, each town very naturally aspired to be the head. Whether it was by accident or compromise, so it came to pass that the County seat was fixed at Rutland and the County school and Medical College at Castleton. By this arrangement the two villages enjoyed similar material prosperity. But the schools tended to produce a better state of society than courts and jails.

The two villages held on their even way until railroads began to be constructed. From this time a great change took place. During the process of construction Castleton may have derived some advantage in business, but, once completed, they added nothing permanently to the amount of business, except so far as they aided to develop the slate and pencil quarries and the manufacture of marble. There was no longer any show for competing with Rutland, which soon became the great railroad center for the State; and outstripped most of the towns in the State in business and population.

The failure of the Medical College was a loss to Castleton. This institution had contributed largely to the intelligence, as well as the material interests of the place; and had graduated over 1400 students. But rich sources of prosperity still remain. The Seminary still lives, enjoying large prosperity. The slate quarries in the western part of the town are an inexhaustible source of wealth. Also the marble and pencil works. All to these the attractions of the village and its surroundings, as a summer resort,—particularly Lake Bomoseen, unsurpassed in liveli-

ness; and we see why Castleton may hope to retain its attractive interest and its material prosperity for the years to come.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

List of soldiers in the revolutionary war, belonging to Castleton.

Capt. John Hall, killed in the battle at Castleton, July 6, 1777.

Nehemiah Hoit was with Col. Ethan Allen at the battle of Ticonderoga, and taken prisoner with him at Montreal.

Col. Noah Lee, one of the expedition that captured Maj. Skene, and an officer in the Continental army.

Lieut. Elias Hall, taken prisoner at Castleton; after his escape, enlisted in the Continental army; was in the battle of Stillwater and present at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne.

Col. Isaac Clark was an officer in the revolutionary war, and Colonel in command in the war of 1812.

Rufus Burnet, in the battle of Bennington. Jonathan Deming. Cyrus Gates.

Doubtless there were others, whose names are not known.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Major Milo Mason, of the regular army.

Col. Isaac Clark, commander of the 11th Regiment.

Capt. David Sanford, of the 11th Regiment.

Lieut. Perez Sanford, of the 11th Regiment.

Hyde Westover, ——— Higby,

Jacob Wheeler, Eliel Bond,

Elam More, Darius Burnet,

Sam'l Shepard, serg't, John Mecham,

Theodore King, Elijah Burnet,

Jonathan Eaton, Curtis Hulburt,

Oliver Eaton, Oliver Moulton.

Augustus Finney.

This list is also very imperfect, doubtless; but it is the best we can make at this date.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

enlisted previous to call for 300,000 Volunteers of Oct. 17, 1862.

Names.	Reg.	Co.
Alford, Wm. H.,	11	C
Babbitt, Oscar L.,	5	I
Barber, Samuel I.,	11	C
Barber, Wm. H.,	11	C
Benedict, Jasper A.,	2	B
Blackmer, Rollin N.,	2d Bat.	
Bliss, Charles F.,	11	C
Bliss, Nathan G. P.,	11	C
B. Iton, Jeremiah,	2	B
Bolton, Jeremiah,	11	C
Bordeau, Frank,	1st Bat.	

Brainard, Samuel,	2	B
Burt, Charles F.,	1st Bat.	
Burt, Dunham G.,	1st Bat.	
Byrne, Patrick,	11	C
Canfield, A. B.,	2d Bat.	
Castle, Harry S.,	11	M
Castle, Wm. H.,	11	C
Chelson, Eugene,	Cav.	K
Cook, Henry W.,	Cav.	H
Dalabee, John,	11	C
Donnelly, James W.,	7	D
Donnelly, John,	11	C
Donnelly, Peter,	11	C
Dunham, James H.,	11	M
Dunham, Thomas,	2	B
Dunham, Wm.,	2	B
Everton, Geo. J.,	Cav.	H
Everton, James J.,	Cav.	H
Freelove, John A.,	2	B
Flinn, William,	Cav.	H
French, Geo. C.,	11	C
Gardner, Henry,	Cav.	F
Gibbs, Elias B.,	2d Bat.	
Gibbs, Moses G.,	2d Bat.	
Godfrey, Joseph,	1st Bat.	
Goodrich, William,	11	C
Gould, Gile,	11	C
Griswold, Geo. K.,	2	B
Hall, Benj. P.,	7	I
Harrington, Wm. C.,	11	C
Hawkins, Charles A.,	5	I
Hawkins, Gideon,	2	B
Hayes, Michael,	7	I
Higley, Edwin H.,	Cav.	K
Hines, Michael,	2	B
Hosford, Geo. B.,	7	A
Hope, James,	2	B
Howard, Abial S.,	2	B
Howe, John,	2	B
Howley, Thomas,	Cav.	H
Huntoon, Daniel S.,	7	I
Hyde, James T.,	11	C
Ingleston, Fred A.,	2	B
Ingleston, Harrison,	5	G
Johnson, Endearing D.,	2	B
Johnson, Enoch E.,	2	D
Johnson, James M.,	7	I
Jones, Lewis P.,	7	I
Jubar, Henry,	7	I
Kellogg, Charles H.,	2	C
Kellogg, Lyman S.,	1 S. S.	F
Killsen, John,	11	C
King, Theodore,	2	B
Li-comb, Orlando P.,	11	M
McKean, John,	2	B
McKean, John H.,	2	B
McQuain, Peter T.,	2	B
Moody, Henry W.,	11	M
Moody, Horace W.,	11	M
Morril, Charles,	2	B
Murphy, Patrick,	11	M
O'Brien, Cornelius,	11	C
O'Brien, William,	Cav.	H
Parkhurst, Albert I.,	2	B
Parkhurst, Leonard R.,	2	B
Parkhurst, William,	2	B
Peck, Noah A.,	2	C
Perkins, Selah G.,	Cav.	H
Poland, Patrick,	2	B

Poiney, Edwin,	Cav.	H	Park, Leonard C.,	11	E
Potter, Asa A.,	2	B	Parsons, Edwin M.,	11	A
Potter, Ethan A.,	2	B	Peck, Henry,	11	C
Potter, Geo. W.,	2	B	Pens, Frank,	11	C
Remington, James H.,	2	B	Poland, Patrick,	17	I
Robinson, Justin E.,	Cav.	H	Potter, Lewis D.,	17	I
Ross, Edgar,	2	C	Roberts, John,	11	C
Ross, Geo. W.,	2	B	Ross, Hiram A.,	11	C
Ross, Horace G.,	2	B	Scott, William,	11	C
Russell, James,	2	B	Simons, Sylvester,	11	K
Russell, Leonard,	11	C	Stewart, Henry,	54 Mass.	
Russell, Marcus K.,	11	C	Ward, Henry H.,	9	D
Russell, Thomas,	2	B	Wheeler, Cullen,	Cav.	H
Ryan, Patrick,	2	B	VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.		
Shaw, John M.,	2	B	Allard, John W.,	6	G
Sheldon, John A.,	10	Q	Andros, Joseph,	2	B
Sheridan, John,	7	A	Atwater, Alfred,	24 Bat.	
Sheridan, Timothy,	7	A	Atwater, Alonzo,	24 Bat.	
Sherman, Daniel,	5	G	Austin, Geo., E.,	8	G
Shepherd, Zeb,	11	C	O'Neil, Hugh,	11	
Simons, Sylvester,	Cav.	H	Parsons, Wallace D.,	2	B
Smith, Albert H.,	11	M	Phillips, Alexander,	7	C
Smith, Edward C.,	2	B	Porter, Charles E.,	7	A
Smith, Henry C.,	2	B	Ryan, John,	7	C
Smith, James C.,	2d Bat.		Willard, Henry C.,	2	
Smith, John C.,	Cav.	H	VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.		
Solendine, Leonard F.,	7	A	Blackmer, Rollin N.,	24 Bat.	
Sprague, Durham,	2	B	Cantfield, Albert R.,	24 Bat.	
Stocker, Samuel E.,	11	C	Lowry, Geo. C.,	7	I
Streeter, Lemuel,	9	B	McQuain Peter, T.,	2	B
Streeter, John,	2	B	Peck, Noah A.,	2	C
Trainer, Lawrence,	2	B	Peino, Robert,	2	B
Underwood, Thomas G.,	2	B	Ross, George W.,	2	B
Ward, Rollin C.,	2	B	Ross, Horace G.,	2	B
Ward, William A.,	5	G	Sheridan, Timothy,	7	A
Ward, William,	7	I	Wheeler, Nicholas,	2	B
Wheeler, Jacob,	2	B	Woodbury, William,	2	C
Wheeler, John D.,	2	B	ENROLLED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.		
Wheeler, Nicholas,	2	B	George W. Gibson, Marcus Langdon,		
Whitlock, Miles W.,	4	C	C. H. Simpson.		
Whitlock, Samuel F.,	Cav.	K	NAVAL CREDITS.		
Williams, John S.,	Cav.	H	Francis Griswold, Edwin T. Woodward.		
Williams, Thomas,	11	C	MISCELLANEOUS—not credited by name—		
Williams, William,	Cav.	K	4 men.		
Williams, William, jr.,	9	B	VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS IN 14th REG.		
Woodbury, William,	2	C	CO. F.		
Young, Thomas,	7	I	Bishop, Harvey,	Kidder, Jonathan T.,	

CREDITS UNDER CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863,
for 300,000 Volunteers, and subsequent calls.

VOLUNTEERS FOR 3 YEARS.

Bailey, Henry L.,	1st Bat.	
Burton, Reubin,	54 Mass.	
Clark, Joseph,	17	I
Cull, Frank J.,	11	C
Donnelly, Patrick,	11	C
Fish, Lyman C.,	Cav.	H
Gates, Salmon K.,	17	I
Godfrey, Andrew,	17	I
Haves, John,	11	C
Hunter, Israel,	54 Mass.	
Ingleston, Frank G.,	11	C
Jackson, Daniel,	54 Mass.	
Jackson, Wm.,	54 Mass.	
Kellogg, James P.,	2 S. S.	H
King, William H.,	17	I
Knapp, Francis O.,	11	E
Lawrence, Henry A.,	11	C
Lee, David, jr.,	11	C

Brewster, Oliver E.,	King, William H.,
Brooks, Martin F.,	Knapp, Moses,
Carr, Stephen P.,	Pond, Henry A.,
Clark, Joseph,	Potter, Fayette,
Delehanty, Patrick,	Shaw, Stephen P.,
Dennison, Fred H.,	Shepherd, F. H.,
Fox, Daniel W.,	Shepherd, Harry,
Fox, George H.,	Shuman, Emmet W.,
Gates, Salmon K.,	Smith, Frank W.,
Gault, Lyman J.,	Ward, Allen E.,
Gault, Truman J.,	Ward, Willard D.,
Gould, Franklin,	Wheeler, Cullen,
Hosford, Henry H.,	Wheeler, Geo. C.,
Jennings, Joseph,	Whitlock, Charles H.,
Johnson, John F.,	Wildor, Daniel S.,
Jones, Aaron,	Wood, James H.

FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT AND PAID COMMUTATION.

Bishop, Henderson,	Gleason, Edward,
Cobb, Nathaniel L.,	Keyes, Henry W.,
Donnelly, James F.,	Lanndon, Henry,
Hawkins, Hiram S.,	Northrop, Wm. H.,
Finnegan, Timothy,	Parker, Jehial P.,
Fox, John,	Tomlinson, Hale.

PROCURED SUBSTITUTE.

Nelson, Lucius C.

ENTERED SERVICE.

Briggs, Chancey, 54th Mass.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Donnelly, James W.,	1st A. C.
Fox, James,	7 C
King, Theodore,	1st A. C.
Mahar, Hugh,	7 C
McKean, John H.,	1st A. C.
Monroe, Wm. L.,	1st A. C.
Pepper, Robert L.,	1st F. C.
Pattee, Willie A.,	2 B
Russell, Wallace,	2 B
Steward, Archie,	5
Wheeler, John D.,	1st A. C.
Whitlock, Miles W.,	1st A. C.

Those marked A. C., are men enlisted into Hancock's Army Corps. Those marked F. C., are in Frontier Cavalry.

WHOLE NUMBER—250 men furnished by Castleton.

FROM THE FUNERAL SERMON BY REV. E. P. HOOKER.*

REV. JOSEPH STEELE

Was born in Kingsboro, Fulton Co., N. Y., June 8, 1801, in the early days of this quickening and eventful century. He graduated at Union College at the age of 23, and at Auburn Theological Seminary, in the second class of that institution, at the age of 26.

After preaching for a year to the Presbyterian church in Saratoga, he was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Castleton. Ever since he has been identified with the primary interests of this State.

In 1854, he was dismissed from this pastorate of a little more than a quarter of a century, and became one of the principals of Burr Seminary, Manchester. After 2 years in that institution he came to reside in this place, (Middlebury.) As a teacher, the agent of the Vermont Bible Society, constant or occasional supply for neighboring churches, and as an efficient laborer in the Sabbath school of this church, he has continued almost to the last, to administer the office of a devoted Christian servant.

I go back to childhood to-day. I see the Christian pastor as he was seen by the eye of

* Printed in pamphlet.

childhood—revered—*deeply* revered, and reverently loved. I see him as a power—as the greatest power for good in the community. I think of him most as a power. The thought is not of sensation—ambitious display—impatient haste in doing the work of God. The child may have understood little of the written discourse; yet the sanctuary was a place of power. To sit there was to receive formative influence. Those Sabbaths were potential—nothing so unsatisfactory as entertaining; or as days of literary display, or of eloquence. No, they were potential; that is the word. The pastor was *earnest*. It was not necessary to proclaim the fact. The whole weight of the man was thrown upon the side of others welfare. The tone, the bearing, the look—every thing said this matter is important. There was committal of the whole man to the work of the Gospel.

But his earnestness manifested itself in active forms. The second quarter of the century ushered in a new era in the cause of temperance—an era of pledges of total abstinence, and the earnest minister took the field in his parish. Every school district was visited—meetings were held in the school-houses—societies were formed in the several neighborhoods. The influential temperance men of the community were enlisted as speakers, and nearly all the children in the town enrolled their names upon the total abstinence pledge. Impressions were made about the year 1840, which saved a large share of those who were then children from the perils of the cup.

Mr. Steele extended his influence in the temperance cause beyond his own town, and became one of the influential laborers in this reform in the State.

The pastor was born in those years when the mother of Mills was beginning to think and pray about the heathen, and a few young men soon devoted themselves to the perilous enterprise of foreign missions. The earnest minister took up the work—awakened the interest of the people—brought the fruits of faithful research to the monthly concert—secured the contributions of the families—of old and young, until the gifts to this cause from a church of merely ordinary ability, that was paying perhaps a salary of \$600 to its minister, amounted, annually, to between 200 and 300 dollars. So it is not strange that his words upon this subject have been so welcome among us.

The earnest pastor was a faithful minister to the children. A children's afternoon at the

parsonage—the few pleasant words—the basket of Testaments and primers—the name in the hand-writing of the giver, and the gifts sacredly kept as mementos, drew us wonderfully within the pastor's influence.

The present thriving state of our own Sunday school,* brought up from meagre numbers to a very large attendance, by the quiet and faithful labors of years on the part of the venerable Superintendent, in connection with the earnest co-operation of teachers and friends, was not his first success in such ministries.

The pastor was earnest in promoting a deep religious interest. The year succeeding his installation a very general revival commenced: as its fruits about 70 were added to the church. In 1835 and 6 there was another revival, when 80 publicly professed allegiance to Christ. In 1838 a revival added 40 to the church.

As the fruits of a revival in 1843, 62 were added; and 19 in 1854.

Not only in years of interest, but in seasons of dearth, too, the earnest laborer toiled on—writing sermons—preaching faithfully through many months, and sometimes years, without much encouragement—speaking in the school-houses, sometimes to meagre gatherings—going to the prayer-meeting to find but few—visiting from house to house among the people, without any special interest, but gathering here and there a sheaf.

It is mentioned as a remarkable result of Dr. Payson's pastorate of a city church, that, on an average, 25 were added annually to the membership. In a country parish the average annual accession, mostly by profession, during a ministry of 26 years, was about 19. The average accession, annually, by profession of faith from those converted, in the five more marked seasons of religious interest alone, is about 10 ½.

Mr. Steele was a wise pastor. Simply, his position was influential. It was always felt that he would be upon the right side. He was never fanciful nor hasty. Was it an instinct of wisdom, sanctified by grace? An endowment of nature Christianized? He had a Christian common sense, as a minister, which gave his words and plans great weight.

Yet, behind all effort, the Christian man was the power of the people's salvation.

The good man in the pulpit, in the prayer-meeting, in the parsonage, in the streets, in the homes—at weddings and at funerals—by sick and dying beds, was the real power. Night

* The Middlebury Sunday School, the place of Mr. Steele's last residence.—*Ed.*

and day he was living among the people, Christ's minister of life to them. It is no exaggeration—a moral halo—an atmosphere of Christianity hung about him and about his home. That parsonage, decaying now, but surrounded by the trees he planted, and sanctified by his studies and prayers and life, will never be looked upon by the generation that knew it as his home, without a feeling akin to reverence.*

These lines of Cowper are a faithful transcript of this devout pastor's influence, who now rests from his labors:

"As when a ship, well freighted with the stores,
The sun matures on India's spicy shores,
Hath cast her anchor and her sails hath furled
In some safe harbor of our western world,
'Twere vain inquiry from what port she went;
The gale informs us, laden with the scent.
When one that holds communion with the skies
Has filled his urn where these pure waters rise,
And once more mingles with us meaner things,
Tis e'en as if an angel shook his wings;
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
That tells us whence his treasures are supplied."

FROM THE NOTICE OF JUDGE C. C. CLAY.

Died at the house of Mr. Charles Hopkins, in this city, at 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, April 25, 1872, Rev. Joseph Steele, aged nearly 71. He was slightly indisposed on Wednesday, but walked about the city as usual. On Thursday he remained at home complaining of an unpleasant sensation, rather than pain, which passed from one to another place over his chest and back. While sitting in the family circle, conversing with accustomed cheerfulness, he suddenly expired.

Although only a few months in this city and known to the writer, he thinks he learned his character. *** Indeed, his simplicity and ingenuousness soon revealed it to all about him. * * * Faith, hope and charity irradiated his countenance, and dwelt upon his tongue. Humility, gentleness and tenderness marked his intercourse with his fellow-men. *** Such a man would find friends among strangers in any clime or creed, as he found them here. ***

Mobile, Ala., April 28, 1872.

FROM HON. JAMES SLADE.

The remains of Rev. Joseph Steele were sent by express from Mobile, Ala., to Middlebury, Vt., where the funeral exercises were attended at the Congregational church, May 2, 1872.

An address by Rev. Dr. A. Walker of Wal-

* Impaired health and voice constrained him to discontinue his pastoral duties which he was never able to resume.—*C. C. Clay.*

lingford was followed with a sermon by the pastor, Rev. E. P. Hooker.

In the audience were many from other towns, especially from Castleton, the former parish of the deceased.

The presence of the Sabbath school of which he had long been superintendent, in the burial procession and at the open grave, into which they cast the wild flowers of the early spring, was a tribute any laborer in Christ's vineyard might well covet.

News was received by telegram, on the 25th inst., of the sudden death of the Rev. Joseph Steele, at Mobile, where he in company with his wife was visiting her brother. Mr. Steele left our village last fall, and the news of his death was the first intimation his family had of his illness. Mr. S. has lived in Middlebury about 15 years. He was one of the best men I ever knew—a good scholar, a sound divine, an excellent preacher a consistent, every-day Christian, whose walk and talk partook of heavenly things. He was a model for young men to imitate. He was cheerful and happy in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and alive to all measures that tended to advance the community in morality, education and religion.

As a preacher he was always impressive in his manner, and practical in his teaching. His public prayers were always marked with great simplicity and humility. In the pulpit or on the street, he was free from ostentation and show, possessing a countenance that bespoke cheerfulness of spirit and purity of heart. He labored to do good, both to the bodies and souls of his fellow-men, and was greatly beloved by all classes of our citizens. He was a warm friend of Middlebury College, being a member of the corporation, and ever active to promote the interests of the institution that lay so near his heart. He was a safe counsellor and a trusty guide. There was nothing visionary in his character. He was careful in the adoption of measures to carry out any desirable object. His aim was to secure the results desired. He deprecated rashness. Men of his own age felt that they could rely upon his sound judgment and uniform discretion with perfect safety. His motto was to prove all things, and hold fast to that which was good.

But his work is done. With him the dangers and trials, the labors and hardships of life are past, and he has entered into rest. Blessed rest to the aged Christian, to the faithful, devoted minister of the Lord Jesus Christ.

He leaves behind him the rich legacy of a well-

spent life—better than gold or silver or houses and lands; for while the latter frequently corrupt and corrode the soul, the former ennoble and dignify humanity, making it akin to God and heaven.

Middlebury, April 29, 1872.

CAPTAIN JOHN HALL.

BY MRS. CAROLINE V. SMITH, OF MILTON, VT.*

Almost one hundred years have expired since we, as a people, declared our independence of Great Britain. Many were the hard-fought battles which our forefathers engaged in to accomplish this great end: but not on them alone who survived the great conflict, did the honor all rest. Many fell in the commencement of the war whose patriotism and valor lie buried in oblivion. Among these was Capt. John Hall of Castleton, a militia officer who was mortally wounded on the 6th July, 1777, and died on August 6th, one month after.

A scouting party of British soldiers and Indians, sent out by Col. Baum, were marauding around upon the defenceless inhabitants of those frontier towns. They came on the Sabbath day into Castleton, and as some of the people were assembled that day for religious worship, in a log-school-house, about one and a half miles east from the village, where three roads met, the enemy advanced upon them, and attempted to surround them, and take them all prisoners. The women and children succeeded in making their escape, and fled to their homes, or some place of refuge; while the men, some ten or fifteen in number, being armed, defended themselves with great bravery, in fighting for those homes and their country, till their leader, Capt. Hall, fell mortally wounded, and they were obliged to surrender. Most of them made their escape: but two sons of Capt. Hall were made prisoners and carried to Ticonderoga, from whence they made their escape in a short time. At this time his house was burned—all his property destroyed, furniture broken to pieces, horses and cattle turned into fields of grain, and his wife and three young children barely having time to make their escape from the scalping-knife of the Indian, whose war-whoop resounded through the forest.

Mrs. Hall remained in Castleton during Mr. Hall's life, and then with her three daughters, the youngest about five years old, rode on horse-back a great part of the way to Preston, Ct., where she remained for the time being. After the war she came back to Massachusetts,

* Grand-daughter of Capt. John Hall.—Ed.

where she resided some time: but in a few years she returned to Castleton, and lived with her son Elias Hall, on the homestead, which he occupied after his father's death. She survived her husband till the year 1808, and was buried by his side in the cemetery at Castleton, where a plain stone marks their resting-place.

That she was a woman of no ordinary intellect, could be shown from manuscript papers which the writer of this has in possession, written in 1774. She was a woman of great piety. Of her early education we have little means of knowing. The diction of her correspondence was of a superior kind; but the shortness of this sketch will not allow of extracts from her letters.

Capt. Hall was born in Plainfield, Ct., in 1727. His ancestors were of English origin, and emigrated to this country sometime in the 16th century. We do not find that any of the name came over with our Pilgrim fathers; but the tradition of the family has it, that three brothers came over from England, and settled in Connecticut, from whom have sprung those numerous families of that name, throughout New England, and some of the Western States.

He removed to Vermont about the year 1775 or '76, and purchased a farm of 200 or 300 acres, where he erected a dwelling-house, and carried on an extensive tannery.

Little more is known of his history: but we gather from an old manuscript that was written by one of his sons, that he "was a zealous whig, and took a decided stand in the defence of his country."

Of his patriotism none can doubt; and that he instilled it into the hearts of his children is proven, by his two youngest sons' enlisting into the army, and doing good service for their country. His older sons being married, and having settled in Massachusetts, did not enter the Vermont regiments.

From the old family record, which dates back about 130 years, we find that he was the father of 12 children—some dying young, but all acting their part in the great drama of life, and finally fallen upon that "sleep that knows no waking."

ELIAS HALL

Was the son of Capt. Hall, and he enlisted into the army as a private soldier, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, which he held while in service. He, with his younger brother, were taken prisoners by the British, and taken to Ticonderoga; but soon made their escape. Of the time of his services we have not the

record before us, but from other sources we have learned it was some 3 or 4 years; he acting as volunteer some part of the time. His figure was tall and commanding, well becoming a military officer. Genial in manners, with great conversational powers, which rendered him an agreeable companion in his latter years. He was extremely fond of society, and delighted in recounting over the scenes of his earlier days. Well does the writer remember when, on a visit to Castleton, in 1837, with her father (brother of Lieut. Hall) on going to the village, they stopped the carriage, and pointed out to her the battle-field where their father was killed, and they standing by his side, fighting against the wild infuriated Indian, and the little less savage British soldiers. It rekindled in their bosoms all the fire and patriotism of their youthful days. To them it was a sacred spot, and needed no monumental stones to tell them what their sire had done. These two brothers lived to an advanced age, one being 88 or 89, the other 84, frequently exchanging visits, and renewing those kindly feelings of brotherhood that ever existed between them. They both became pensioners in later life, and it was a solace to them in their declining years. Lieut. Hall lived on his father's old homestead, for more than 70 years after his decease, which occurred in 1842 or '43. From respect to his age and services, his remains were interred with military honors, by his friends in Castleton.

DR. SELAH GRIDLEY.

BY REV. P. B. WHITE.

Selah Gridley, a son of Timothy and Rhoda [Woodruff] Gridley, was born in Farmington, Ct., in 1787. His father lived within the limits of Farmington, but had more connection with West Hartford, where he was deacon of the Congregational church. He studied medicine and removed to Castleton, in which place and vicinity he not only obtained an extensive practice, but acquired such a reputation for professional learning as attracted to him numerous students. The impossibility of doing justice to them all by the instructions of one individual led to the establishment of the Medical School at Castleton. He was one of the associates named in the act of incorporation, was the first President of the school, and held the Professorships of Theory and Practice, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence. In 1817 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Middlebury College.

He was naturally despondent, and an incident which occurred during the latter part of his life heightened his despondency almost to insane melancholy. To make room for a new and larger house which he was about to build, it became necessary to remove his former house from its site. In doing this a neighbor to whom he was warmly attached was crushed to death beneath the rollers. This gave him a shock from which he never recovered. He completed the house but did not move into it. A friend whom he invited to visit the house with him, noticed almost with alarm, that the Doctor carefully locked the door of every room as soon as they had entered it. His partial insanity did not, however, disable him from the skillful practice of his profession. At length, to escape from unhappy associations, he removed to Exeter, N. H., and there he died about 1826.

In 1823, he collected his fugitive poems, revised them, and wrote others, with reference to publishing a volume. After his death the volume was published by his brother, Timothy Gridley, with the title "The Mill of the Muses." It was a duodecimo of 267 pages, and a few copies are still extant. The subjoined poem, "The Old Drum," is a fair specimen of its contents. The chief merit of Gridley's Poems is the Christian spirit which they manifest. Their chief defects are diffuseness, careless versification, and a vein of sadness which runs through them all. His "Gloom of Autumn" was a favorite poem in Vermont forty years ago, and within a few years it has been in circulation on a broad sheet.

Coventry, Vt., August, 1863.

SELECTIONS FROM SELAH GRIDLEY'S "MILL OF THE MUSES."

THE OLD DRUM.

The drum, the old drum, in the wars of our land
That echoed alarm when invaded by foes,
Long beaten and bruised by a merciless hand,
Now hangs in the garret in silent repose.

Brave herald of courage, where enemies met,
Loud, loud, were its thunders when dangers arose,
Hard beaten in battle and marches when wet,
The last sad relief is in silent repose.

Long strained for the march or the quick reveille,
And sounding its echoes forever from blows;
Elastic no longer, from echoes now free,
The garret receives it to silent repose.

Ah! much like that drum is my own fading form,
Hard used in all weather, in tempest and snows,

Long strained, bruised, and beaten in life's driving storm,

It wants a calm mansion of silent repose.

Alas! no dismission from service is found,
The head's pelted still for new wants or new woes,
While strains show a spring, or while strokes give a sound,
This head and this form find no silent repose.

While springs are diminished, sensations remain,
Like pride in heart forever little comfort bestows;
Remembered activity heightens the pain,
And swells the desire for more silent repose.

Faith trusts when alarms and life's warfares shall cease,

When death his long last role on nature shall close,
The spirit may dwell in the mansions of peace,
This form in earth's bosom have silent repose.

THE GLOOM OF AUTUMN—AN EXTRACT.

Hail ye sighing sons of sorrow,
View with me the Autumnal gloom:
Learn from thence your fate to-morrow,
Dead perhaps—laid in the tomb.

See all nature fading—dying;
Silent all things seem to mourn;
Life from vegetation flying,
Brings to mind the mouldering urn.

See our sovereign, sole Creator,
Lives eternal in the sky,
While we mortals yield to nature,
Bloom awhile—then fade and die.

As the annual frosts are cropping
Leaves and tendrils from the trees;
So my friends are yearly dropping,
Through old age or dire disease.

When a few more years are wasted,
When a few more springs are o'er,
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall fall to bloom no more.

FUNERAL DIRGE.

When shall the mourners find relief,
When overwhelmed with seas of grief,
When kindred friends in death depart,
And anguish dwells in every heart?

Let friends survey that faded form,
So late with living virtues warm,
How can we view that spirit fled,
And leave those limbs among the dead?

Behold those eyes that gave delight,
Now dim in death's cold dreary night!
That lovely beam will ne'er return,
Remembrance bids her kindred mourn.

Have pity, O ye mourning friends,
For here our earthly comfort ends;
Our fondest hopes thus fade away
And perish in this house of clay.

Great God, where shall our hopes repose?
O, sheld Thy grace amidst our woes,
Sustain us in this mournful hour,
And grant submission to Thy power.

The kindred mingle with the dust,
Be Thou our strength, our hope, our trust,
May grace suppress these wasting sighs,
And give us mansions in the skies.

REFLECTIONS—AN EXTRACT.

Awakened by reading in the Christian Messenger, proposals to publish by subscription, the sermons of the late Rev. Oliver Hubbard, Prof. of Languages, &c., in Middlebury College.

How sweet is the sound of the name
Of him who was dear to my heart!
Whose loveliness lives with his fame
Whose works can instruction impart!

With meekness and modesty joined,
He moulded his manners with ease;
His Maker had fitted his mind,
At once to instruct and to please.

With him many Castleton youth
Beheld our academy smile;
His genius made science and truth,
The pain of their studies beguile.

Around me to cherish my love,
I see fond memorials rise;
To raise my affections above,
They point like his soul, to the skies.

Remembrance recurs with delight,
To days when my home was his home,
When faith was more precious than sight,
When hope was fruition to come.

Our Sabbaths passed sweetly away,
Devotion commenced with the dawn,
Foretasting that heavenly day,
Where he now to heaven has gone.

Ah, when shall this heart be at rest?
Ah, when shall life's miseries cease?
Ah, when shall I meet with the blest,
And share their ineffable peace?

Make haste ye dark years as ye roll,
The joys ye once gave are no more,
Your griefs come like waves o'er my soul,
I sigh for eternity's shore.

A pious and sensible friend,
When nature's sinking in gloom,
Where kindness and sympathy blend,
May light up a smile o'er the tomb.

Sadness steals into and runs through
almost every subject our poet touches, yet,
once in a while, a stroke of his pen breaks
into humor, as in the following:

"Joy beamed through the world when a woman was
made,
On finishing her, God's creation was stayed:
This last best performance was followed by rest."—*Ed.*

E. HIGLEY

was an admirer of serious and solemn poetry
and sometimes he enjoyed putting his
thoughts in such forms. He and Dr. Gridley
spent many a pleasant hour together, in critic-
icising and improving each others essays at
versification.

As specimens I send you the following
from the hand of E. H.—*H. O. Higley.*

ON DEATH.

E. HIGLEY.

Relentless Death! what trophies thou hast won!
Here sink the wise, the aged, and the young,
Our predecessors, since the race began,
And Eden lost, have proved the lot of man.
They lit on earth, received the vital flame,
Then quit the scene; and in their place we came,
Successors soon our places will supply;
We hail their entry, take our leave, and die.
Divine instruction hence to man is given
"Prepare in time to meet our God in heaven."

ON SAFETY.

E. HIGLEY.

When trouble comes, and sickness pale,
The spirits sink, and fears prevail
Jesus appears, His people's friend,
To calm their fears, their peace defend.

When hostile armies ruin spread,
Tornadoes beat around my head,
If Jesus and His love I share,
My safety is His faithful care.

When earthquakes pour destruction wide,
And empires perish in the tide,
Jesus will guard His chosen sheep;
Safe in His arms His children sleep.

When God appears enthroned on high,
To burn the world and rend the sky,
Jesus will bear me safe above;
My safety is His matchless love.

THOUGHTS ABOUT CASTLETON.

BY NATHANIEL HOIT.*

O, how silent is the dreary past!
Memory alone resuscitates the dead,—
The youth and beauty of the times remote,
And sees again the images of former years—
Sees where youthful hope, bright as the sun,
Looked through the vista of the years to come
Sees in the aspect of the dawning Spring
The flowers of beauty show their blushing face;
Sees the tall pine, in matchless grandeur, wave
Its rustling foliage to the sunny breeze;
Sees in the distance lofty mountains rise
Tinged with ethereal blue, and ever there,
Fixed as polar star to the northern sky.

* Nehemiah Hoit, now 84 or 85 years old, has lived
most of his days in this town, was long a Deacon in
the Congregational church—is now visiting a son and
grandson in Michigan.—*H. O. Higley.*

Though evanescent those who gaze upon the scene,
 The mountains *last*; the lofty hills, at least,
 A semblance of old Eden's charms retain,
 The former actors, where are they? O, where?
 They trod life's pathway to its final verge:—
 Yet, I review those scenes by memory's aid;
 I see the humble, holy man of God,
 Whene'er the Sabbath's sacred morning comes
 Stand at his post, instruct, invite, and warn,
 The wise, the weak, the vile to flee the wrath to come.
 I love to see the lofty dome, where science shines;
 Where genius kindles, and where knowledge pours
 Its genial beams on all around.
 I love to hear of showers of mercy falling there,
 As in the past—when the whole arch of heaven
 Sent down its copious rain; and scores became
 New-born, and sanctified by love divine,
 And took their passport to fair Canaan's shore.
 Now, marble speaks for those who once could tell,
 In glowing strains, a Saviour's priceless love.
 Farmington, Oakland Co., M.
 May 15, 1851.

JAMES HOPE

was born at Drygrange, Roxborough Shire, Scotland, Nov. 29, 1818. Soon after his father removed to Berwick upon Tweed, where his mother died when he was about a year old. His father afterwards removed with him to Canada where he died of cholera when James was about 13, and at the age of 15 he came to the United States, and lived nearly 6 years at Fairhaven, Vt. He then spent a year in the Seminary at Castleton. In the Fall of 1840, he went to West Rutland and taught the village school. The ensuing Fall (Sept. 20, 1841) he married Miss Julia M. Smith, of West Rutland. They have had 5 children, the four eldest of whom were born in West Rutland; the youngest, who died in infancy, was born in Castleton. Three of his children, Henry F., I. Douglass and Jessie, are now living. His eldest daughter, Addie (Mrs. G. A. Stearns), died in Parana, Argentine Republic, South America, March 20, 1871.

Mr. Hope commenced as a professional artist in the Spring of 1843, in West Rutland. The three years following he was a teacher in Castleton Seminary, when he removed with his family to Montreal, where he spent 2 years as a portrait painter. He then returned to Rutland, and began to spend a part of his time painting landscape from nature, and again engaged for 3 years or over as a teacher in Castleton Seminary. In 1851, he built his present residence in Castleton, and removed there Dec. 1, 1851. In the winter of 1852, I think, he opened a

studio in New York City, where he has spent every winter since, except the winters of 1861, '62 and '63.

He took an active part in raising and organizing a company of a little over 60 men, sometime in April, immediately after the rebels fired on Fort Sumpter. He was elected captain and deputized to offer the services of the company to the Governor of Vermont, which he did the day the special session of the legislature convened to take measures for the defence of the country. Gov. Fairbanks requested him to give his compliments to the company and to say that in two or three days they would be accepted under the provision of the law then under consideration. In due time, he was appointed recruiting officer for the county of Rutland; he re-enlisted most of his first company; filled it out to the number required by law; was mustered into the State service sometime early in May, when the company was organized, and he was elected captain. His company was mustered into the United States' service as Co. B, of the 2d Vt. at Burlington, June 20, 1861, and came under fire for the first time at Bull Run. Toward the close of the engagement he deployed his company as skirmishers, covering the left front of the regiment where Co. B held the ground for over half an hour after all other troops had left the field. While he remained in the service, besides having charge of his company, he had a sort of general detail from Gen. W. F. Smith as a scout, which occupied much of his time when in camp. Capt. Hope was often detailed as an engineer in both departments, and was for a time detailed as topographical engineer at general head-quarters. By over-work and exposure he gradually lost his health, till at length, finding himself unable to do duty, even on horseback, he resigned, and returned to Vermont in the Spring of 1863, with many regrets that he was obliged to leave the old 2d before its work was done, and with the intention of again entering the army when he regained his health if the war was not ended.

Mr. Hope has still a homestead in Castleton, and a studio in New York City. The most valuable picture he has ever painted, is the "Army of the Potomac," at Cumberland Landing, which is valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and which is still in his possession.

His most important brook and forest scenery, which are mostly Vermont scenes, are "Forest Glen," "The Gem of the Forest," "Crystal Creek," "Cedar Swamp," (two or three different ones), "Summer's Dream," "The Basin," "Great Falls," of the Potomac, and a host of lesser but carefully finished studies from nature.

Among his earlier patrons were Hon. Solomon Foot, C. Sheldon, Esq., Dr. L. Sheldon, D. Morgan, and C. Slason, of Rutland, and best friend and patron of all up to this day; Carlos S. Sherman, Esq., of Castleton, D. D. Dana, of Boston, and his lamented friend, Capt. S. G. Perkins, M. D., who fell at Ashby's Gap, Va. In later years, Marshal Peppoon, Esq., New York, Gen. John O. Woodruff, J. M. Furman, A. Child, Percy R. Pyne, John A. Stewart, Theodore Tilton, L. de Forest Woodruff, M. D., Dr. Thomas Cook, S. A. Baxter, J. J. Griffin, James Mills, Joseph Richards, Daniel S. Miller, J. E. Williams, Rev. Norman Seaver, Col. C. B. Stoughton, W. B. Isham, A. Oakey Hall, &c., with many others of New York City, Thomas Mussen, of Montreal, B. F. Gardner of Baltimore, J. K. Schnurger, of Cincinnati, Gen. George J. Magee, of Watkins, N. Y., &c. He has just completed "Rainbow Falls," in Watkins Glen, N. Y., valued at \$10,000, and sold to a gentleman in New York City. It is considered his best thus far produced, and will be exhibited in the leading cities of the Union, and he expects to follow it up with a series of the leading scenes from Watkins and Havana glens, which are unequalled by anything of the kind yet discovered, where he has recently erected an art gallery.

Spring of 1872.

MORNING IN THE VALLEY OF CASTLETON.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO MRS. B.

BY JAMES HOPE.

I'm painting a scene in this beautiful vale,
The village, the forest, the mountains and dale,
The pastures, the meadows, the clear winding river,
As o'er the bright pebbles 'tis murmuring ever;
And then in some quiet work softly descending,
Neath the sycamore tree, or the light willow bending;
Through the elms, and the pines, where breezes are sighing;
In the dark forest shade, where sweet flowers are dying
Whence the bright hues of Summer have withered and fled,
And the wild birds are singing their requiem sad.
I'm painting at morn, when the first rays of light,
Gild roof, dome, and spire in golden hues bright;

When the gray mist lies still over valley and mountain,
And the waters gush clear from the sparkling fountain;
When the dew-drops are glittering like a thousand
bright gems,
All hanging like diamonds on emerald stems—
When the waters are dark, and the shadows are pale,
And the smoke-wreath ascends from the cot in the vale—
E'er the heads from their dark sides the dew drops
have spoken—
Or the coy maiden half from her bright dreams
awaken—
All is peaceful and quiet and slumbering still,
But the songs of the birds, and the gush of the rill.

TO MY DAUGHTER JESSIE.

BY JAMES HOPE.

O saw ye my Jessie, my sweet little Jessie,
My bonnie wee Jessie, the flower o' the lea?
Wi' smiles like the morning, her face aye adorning,
She's my bonnie wee Jessie, the flower o' the lea.

She's blithe and she's bonnie, and sweeter then onie,
And the love-light aye sparkles sae bright in her e'e;
And pure as the snow-drift that lies on the mountain,
Is the heart o' my Jessie, the flower o' the lea.

I long for the hour when the winter winds whistle,
Shall yield to the balm-laden breeze o' May;
When the sma' birds are picking the down o' the thistle,
To big their wee nests for the summer's lang day.

When the partridge is drumming, the honey bee humming,
And robin sits liltin' his song on the tree,
And the oriole warbles sae sweetly at glooming,—
They'll tell thee, dear Jessie, I'm coming to thee.

When flowers are again in the forest glens blooming,
And green grass is springing on meadow and lea;
When you see the buds swelling in the grove round
thy dwelling—
Then look for me, darling, I'm coming to thee.

She's sweeter far than the flowers of the mountains,
And dearer to me then the gems of the sea;
Love flows from her heart like the stream from the fountain,—
She's my bonnie wee Jessie, the flower o' the lea.

O dole on the day that shall part me fra Jessie,
And ill fa' the fate that tak's Jessie fra me;
May heavens best blessing be wi' my dear lassie,
My bonnie sweet Jessie, the flower o' the lea.

PAST AND PRESENT.

TO L . . . A . . .

BY JAMES HOPE.

Do you mind the hill where the streamlet flowed,
With the maple grove and the winding road?
And the gushing spring in the cool retreat,
Where we sheltered oft from the noon-day heat?
And the mountains dark in the south and west,
Where the forest waved on each towering crest?
No voice in their lofty halls were heard,
But the chipping squirrel and the warbling bird.

Again I stand on the sacred spot,
 But sad are the changes that time has wrought,
 Not one of the old familiar things
 Are here unchanged, that to memory clings:
 The winding road is rutted and worn,
 Like a torrent's bed by the wintry storm—
 The spring is dry, and the hill is bare,
 And the tall trees gone that were waving there:
 Rugged and gray are the mountains now,
 For the woods are gone from each frowning brow—
 And fiercely and loudly they thunder back
 The cars wild din o'er the iron-track—
 And the solemn awe that the soul doth fill,
 Hath pass'd forever from valley and hill.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CASTLETON.

BY VERY REV. THOMAS LYNCH.

The history of the Catholic church in Castleton began when a few Irish immigrants arrived in that town. For a long time they were visited at great intervals by priests who went around the small Catholic settlements of New England, seeking for and ministering to their scattered flocks as best they could. During these visits, the priests availed themselves of whatever accommodation could be procured. But the history of the Catholic church in every town and city of New England, at least in its early days was about the same, so much so that we can not find any thing peculiar to this place. Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan was the first pastor appointed here; and after he left, Castleton had not a settled pastor. Father O'Callaghan did not remain for any considerable time in Castleton. The dates of his appointments and departure from the place I cannot determine.*

In 1835, some Catholic of the place purchased a house which up to that time had been used as a carpenter's shop, and which was intended to be the church. This house much changed and enlarged is the church at present used by the Catholics. After the departure of Father O'Callaghan, the place was visited occasionally by Rev. John B. Daly, until 1854. In 1853, the State of Vermont was erected into a new diocese, with Burlington for its see. The bishop placed this mission under the care of Rev. Z. Druon, who resided in Rutland. Jan. 24, 1857, Rev. Francis Preast was appointed to this mission, with some others adjoining. In Nov., 1859, Very Rev. Thomas Lynch was appointed to succeed Rev. Mr. Preast, and attended the mission until Oct. 12, 1869. In 1864, the church was enlarged and otherwise improved. Father Lynch was assisted for 3 years

by Rev. Messrs. M'Cauley, Cunningham and Halpin. In 1869 Rev. Charles O'Reilly took charge of the mission, which charge continued until December, 1872, when Rev. Mr. Bossinault was appointed its pastor. The congregation of Castleton, though one of the oldest in the State, is not large. About 40 families scattered through some of the adjoining towns, with some servants, constitute the congregation. There are, however, many Catholics in other parts of the town, but they form parts of other congregations. Many are found in Hydeville and along the west shore of Castleton pond to West Castleton where they intended some few years ago to build a church, which intention, however, has not been realized.

During the first fervor of Adventism here, the wolf snatched up a few stray sheep—a few poor Canadians, who hardly knew what they were about, I thought, when I saw them make their recantation, after I came to Castleton, when they were taken back into the church. They were very good people, I think, but very ignorant; and the Catholics had no pastor in Castleton at the time. I know of no other defalcation in the place.

January 18, 1873.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CASTLETON, AND AN EPILOGUE OF THEIR FAITH.

BY B. MATHEWSON.

The circumstances which gave rise to the gathering and formation of this church are, by its members, considered quite providential. Eld. Miles Grant of Boston, Mass., editor of a paper having a circulation of about 9000 called "The World's Crisis," was the agent employed for this work. A man of ardent, unaffected piety, naturally energetic, and persistent, it must be conceded, was suited to such an enterprise. While zealously advocating the views held by the "Adventists" in the contiguous town of Poultney, in the autumn of 1858, several from Castleton were induced to go down and listen to the fervent eloquence of one, who to them, seemed the propagator of a new faith; among whom was the Rev. H. P. Cutting, Universalist, resident, and preaching in this town. Eld. Grant invited his hearers to ask any questions relative to his assertions, or the subject upon which he was discoursing, which might to them appear incompatible with reason, or the obvious teaching of the Scriptures. Mr. Cutting, who was considered an able controversialist, seemed pleased to avail himself of this opportune circumstance, partially satisfying himself for the time with such pertinent questions as

* It is probable that he came and left between 18— and 18—.—*EL.*

were at hand, at the same time challenging Eld. Grant to meet him at a subsequent period in public discussion, and thus settle his asserted claims to truth: which Eld. G. cheerfully accepted, and immediately arranged for the same, which commenced Nov. 29, 1858, holding three successive evenings.

It was apparent that the discussion ended quite unsatisfactorily to Mr. Cutting, who, in the eyes of a majority of the people, appeared a little worsted by the combat. Yet hopeful of success, he again challenged Eld. Grant to appear at Castleton, here to discuss his peculiar dogma of Universal salvation. The question was thus resolved, "Do the Scriptures teach the final salvation of all men?" Cutting affirmed, Grant denied. This discussion commenced Jan. 3, 1859, holding three successive evenings. It was spirited and animating, before large and respectful congregations who assembled in the town hall.

During the entire discussion it was noticeable that the mind of Eld. Grant was so replete with his peculiar views, as to crop out at every turn. Added to this, his conscientious bearing, and apparent confidence in the literal teaching of the Scriptures, produced the impression, that he felt himself engaged in a celestial rather than a terrestrial embassy: thereby arousing a religious element, and eliciting a serious enquiry, whether these things were so? Thus, the way opened for subsequent labors. Apparently this debate ended quite satisfactorily to Eld. G., and the few friends that now began to gather around him.

The following Monday evening, Jan. 10th, he preached his first sermon in Castleton, while the mercury stood at 26 degrees below zero. His subject was "The Kingdom of God." The neglected Bible was searched, to disapprove the strange and offensive doctrines of the new preacher. Ministers of the respective churches, and their membership generally, viewed him with misgiving and suspicion. He preached three successive evenings, and left town the following day. The tenth of the following April, he spent his first Lord's day in Castleton, preaching to large and attentive congregations in the town-hall. It now became apparent that solemn inquiry was elicited in the minds of some, not only in reference to the peculiar doctrines advocated by the new preacher, but they evinced solicitude for their spiritual and eternal welfare. Yet the summer and autumn passed without farther labor. Jan. 17, 1860, Eld. Grant commenced a protracted

meeting here, holding it until the 14th, of the following March. Many were converted whose positions in life differed very materially.

Drunkards were reformed, and profane swearers converted to Christ. Even Romanists embraced the true faith! The rich and the poor bowed together at the feet of Sovereign Mercy, and sought forgiveness of sins.

By some, it was thought to be the greatest revival Castleton had witnessed since the town was organized, excepting the great revival in 1816, when 187 were added to the only church then extant. During this 2 month's series of meetings, nearly 100 had professed faith in Christ; among whom was the wealthiest citizen of the village: a man of some forty winters, possessing high moral worth, and a regular attendant on Divine worship: yet he had never thus felt the need of being renewed by grace. His heart had revolted at the idea of eternal torment being the Divine punishment for sin; and when he heard it enunciated from the sacred volume that "The wages of sin is death," instead of eternal life, in unending torment, his heart was touched with deep tenderness, and he prayed fervently that he might understand the truth in this matter, and obtain pardon of sin. The Eternal listened to his midnight prayer, granting peace and joy, and causing him to triumph in his Redeemer. Meanwhile the opposition waxed strong, and even violent against the new preacher and his doctrine, partly perhaps from misapprehension, and, perhaps, partly from the same cause manifested by the Jews towards Paul, when multitudes were induced to listen, and receive the faith he preached. (Acts xiii. 44, 45.) But still, the good work progressed marvellously, in spite of the most virulent opposition.

As the voice of profanity was changed to that of prayer and sacred song, it seemed to oblige detraction to partially abate its invectives.

On the eve of Eld. Grant's departure to other fields of usefulness many deemed it necessary for their future good to join themselves together in church compact, and did so, 90 persons immediately appended their names to the following

"CHRISTIAN COVENANT"

"We whose names are subjoined, do hereby covenant and agree, by the help of the Lord, to walk together as a church of Christ; faithfully maintaining its ordinances, taking the Bible as our only rule of faith and discipline; making Christian character the only test of fellowship and communion.

We farther agree, with Christian fidelity and

meekness, to exercise mutual watch-care, to counsel, admonish, or reprove, as duty may require, or to receive the same from each other as becometh the household of faith."

This church reject any special articles of faith as superfluous. The above covenant is all that is considered necessary or profitable. In April 1860, a church edifice was commenced, and completed the following November. It is situated near the west end of the village, is built of wood, and is 55 feet by 37, having 64 slips, and capable of seating between 300 and 400 persons.

Both the interior and exterior are plain, but chaste, and tasteful. It has a pleasant and commodious vestry, capable of seating 125 persons. The total cost was about \$3000. It was dedicated, Nov. 22, 1860, Eld. S. G. Matherson from Sandy Hill, N. Y., preaching the sermon from 1 Kings viii. 27.

Through the following winter the church was supplied by transient preachers. The following April, Eld. Albion Ross took the spiritual oversight of the church 6 months. From October through the following winter, the church was again supplied by transient preachers until April, 1862, when Eld. D. T. Taylor became pastor, remaining 2 years. May 1, 1864, Eld. S. G. Mathewson, became pastor, which relation he yet fills, March, 1873.

The government of this church is entirely Congregational. During the 10 years existence of this church, change has been written upon its records. Some have left its pale through unworthiness, quite a number have died, and a still greater number have removed to other towns and states; leaving the present number of membership 130. The present witnesses a wholesome, and relatively prosperous condition. A stated ministry, an interesting Sabbath school, regular weekly meetings for prayer and conference, a covenant meeting once a month for the church only, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered once in two months.

For years there has been a gradual cessation of what the Latins term, odium theologicum, but as some yet denounce their faith as heretical, it seems proper to append an epitome of their faith.

They believe in one Almighty uncreated self-existent God, Father and Maker of all, omniscient, and by His Spirit, omnipresent. That the Holy Spirit is a divine influence emanating from God, sent to comfort the righteous and reprove the world of sin. They believe in the only begotten Son of God, as their Divine Redeemer, and without Him there is no salva-

tion for the fallen race of mankind. They believe the natural heart is opposed to God, and that a change must be wrought by the Holy Spirit, or man must perish forever. It may be said that they are neither Unitarians nor Trinitarians. They believe the Son of God had an existence prior to the creation of this planet, and it was he whom the Eternal Father addressed, when he said "Let us make man." They believe He was the *beginning* of God's creation. Rev. iii. 14 and Col. i. 15, and that after tasting death for every man, he was raised from the dead and seated at the right hand of the Majesty in the heavens, there to remain our Intercessor, or High Priest, until his enemies be made his footstool. They believe the Father has delegated him with power to raise the dead, and judge the world at the last day. And though the Father is not the God of the dead, yet hath he provided a God of the dead in the person of his Son. Matt. xxii. 32, Rom. xiv. 9. They believe the prophecies relating to our world are nearly fulfilled, when this same Jesus will come the second time, just as He went away, literally and personally. John xiv. 3, Rev. xx. 12. He will then give the righteous an heirship with Himself to His everlasting Kingdom; which kingdom comprises the territory under the whole heavens. Dan. vii. 27; Ps. xxxvii. 9, 11, 22, 29, 34; Matt. v. 5; Rev. xi. 15.

They believe this earth will be melted, the works therein burned up, the curse entirely removed; and it will appear again, in all its pristine loveliness and beauty, as at the first, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, and its Creator pronounced it "very good." Christ its rightful King will reign over it forever. They believe that mankind do not naturally possess immortality, but it is something to be sought after by patient continuance in well doing. Rom. ii. 7.

That in death, there is a total cessation of all the vital functions, so that man is unable to remember God, or experience emotions of love, hatred or envy, (Ps. vi. 5, cxlvi. 4, Eccl. ix. 5, 6,) but sleeps unconsciously until the resurrection; when the righteous dead are raised, the righteous living changed, and together caught up to meet the Lord in the air: (1 Thess. iv. 16, 17,) that they abide in the chambers of the Lord or New Jerusalem, until the earth is cleansed by fire, and fitted up for the saints; when this New Jerusalem city descends from God out of heaven, and becomes the metropo-

lis of the new earth. They believe the wicked dead will be raised a period of time after the righteous, that both classes are not raised at the same time.

They believe that when the elements and earth melt with fervent heat, the wicked, instead of suffering eternal torment, will then be burnt up, and entirely consumed out of the earth, as the fat of lambs is consumed into smoke; Ps. xxxvii. 20, civ. and 35, and become ashes under the feet of the righteous: Matt. iv. 3. verifying the declaration, that "the righteous shall be recompensed in the earth: much more the sinner and the wicked." They believe there will be a mixed state of good and evil, in society generally, until the end of the world; that the modern notion of a millenium prior to the second coming of Christ is a mere fable. Matt. xiii. 30. Dan. vii. 21.

They acknowledge no baptism valid but immersion; and believers the only fit subjects for this ordinance: but encourage all to come to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. They believe the Bible is a sufficient creed, and enjoin no other. They believe in interpreting the Scriptures literally, that is, according to the natural and primitive sense of the words, in all cases where it does not involve a contradiction of the Bible, or an obvious absurdity. That symbols, tropes and metaphors should be interpreted according to the laws given in the Scriptures.

VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

BY REV. DANIEL T. TAYLOR.

I.

When a dark and hell-born treason
Mocked the nation's hallowed trust;
And our starry flag of Freedom,
Rent by traitors, trailed in dust;—
Then the slave power's galling fetters
In which Northmen long did lay;
Touched by Freedom's pen and spear-point,
Broke and vanished in a day:
And our country's noble war chief
Pealed forth high a bugle call,
Ocean answering back to ocean,—
"To the rescue, one and all!"
• First among the gallant yeomen,
Rushing to the dangerous front;
With a step and will undaunted,—
Came the sons of old VERMONT.

II.

For Liberty her sages woke,
And patriot heroes bravely spoke,—

* The First Regiment Vt. Volunteers (three months men, numbering 750 men under Colonel Phelps, broke camp at Rutland, May 11th, 1861, reaching Fortress Monroe the following Monday morning. But one—a Mass. regiment—was there before them.

Green Mountain men to us give ear,
The crisis of the age is here;
The nation's second birth is come,—
Will ye sit idle,—cowards—dumb?
Awake! awake! thou slumbering North
And send thy valiant legions forth;
Go forth and break the oppressor's rod,
Go forth and trust in Cromwell's God.
Fling out our banner, bid it float,
Fear not the cannon's thundering throat;
Honor the State that gave you birth,
Strike red hand treason to the earth;
Strike! till the haughty Southron yield;
Strike! till the vanquished quit the field,
No tardy feet, the threshold cross,
Nor linger, let the day be lost;
Let freedom be your battle cry,
And for your country dare to die;
And should ye faint or falter—hark!
Remember ALLEN,—WARNER,—STARK.

III.

We come? we come! was their lofty cry,
Our hearts are true and our weapons bright;
To fight and to conquer, to do and die,
Till traitors sink in a starless night.
We have turned our pruning hooks into spears,
We have moulded our plow-shares into swords:
Farewell to the peace of fifty years,—
To arms and vanquish the rebel hordes.
And from North, where Missisco's waters lave,
And South where the Green ridge sinks to hill;
From Connecticut's valley to Champlain's wave,
They came, the men of the iron-will.
The mountain peaks echoed from rock and glen,
To the fife's shrill notes, to the roll of the drum
† As when Roderick summoned Clan Alpine's men,—
They answering shouted, We come! we come!

IV.

O fate so mystic and so dumb;
O hour of parting and of pain!
Hope and despair alternate reign!
The day of sad farewells hath come—
And now they gather round sweet home,
Ah! will they see that home again?
"I go my loved" the soldier said,
"Heaven's blessings rest on thee away;
To-morrow'll find me far away!"
Then parent, wife, and mountain maid,
Looked through the raining tears and prayed,
"God help thee in the dreadful fray."
"Farewell, my loved ones, all," he cried,
"Farewell, Vermont, my joy, my boast,"
"Farewell,"—his feet the threshold crossed;
"Farewell," they one and all replied,
The soldier brushed his tears aside,
And sped to join the mustering host.

V.

The first and foremost everywhere,
With steady aim and dash and cheers;
Where rudely sweeps the storm of war,
Are seen our noble volunteers.
† Big Bethel first their prowess proved,

† Scott's Lady of the Lake. Canto V. Section IX.

† Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861. The first land fight with Infantry in Virginia. The first Vermont was in the fight—none killed—several wounded—some missing.

Bull Run but fired their hearts to steel,
 Lee's Mills their daring valor moved,
 And showed their stern unconquered zeal.
 The gazing armies held their breath;
 They charged the foe at double quick;
 They rushed right in the jaws of death.
 While red with blood ran Warwick Creek.
 At York the foemen hotly pressed,
 Fast, fast their flying ranks they urge;
 And still our men in bold unrest,
 • "All ready" stood at Williamsburg.
 In Chickahominy's dreary swamps,
 Where fever breathed its poisonous breath;
 By day's fierce heat,—by evening's damps,—
 They strove with rebels and with death.
 Then came the "Battle-week" of blood;
 Thrice and again the foe was foiled,
 They fell upon Virginia's sod,
 They sleep beneath Virginia's soil.
 South Mountain found them wide awake,
 Their bayonets flashing in the sun;
 The traitor's bristling ranks they break,
 Nor halt until the day is won.
 And when thy fields, O Antietam,
 Won earthly glories ne'er shall fade;
 With serried columns bold and calm,
 None faltered in Vermont's Brigade.
 And rebel troopers found a grave,
 -Or fled like sheep at Ashby's Gap;
 When Vermont's horsemen quick and brave,
 Fell on them like a thunder clap.
 At Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville,
 Their furious charge 'mid cannon's roar,
 Shall tell their sturdy valor till
 Old Time's red battles all are o'er.
 When freemen treason's minions met
 At Gettysburg, our men were there,
 To drive them from the Key-stone State,—
 Back to their own detested lair.
 Upon the nation's capitol
 The rebel fixed his wishful eye,
 But when his hordes it would enthrall
 We saved it—for Vermont was by.
 Where Mississippi rolls along
 Her dark, still waters, grand and huge;
 With gleaming steel and shout and song,
 They bled and died at Baton Rouge.
 The Delta State's broad bayous saw
 Their flag in triumph at Teche;
 Boutte, and Allamand's proud burrahs,
 Rang out their hard-won victory.
 Impetuous on the Forts they fly;
 Port Hudson saw them bound to win—
 Saw "death or victory" in each eye,
 Then ope'd her gates and let them in.
 At Chapins, Fishers, Mount Jackson,
 And Weldon, Todds, and Rains, and Po,
 Cold Harbor, Hares, and Middletown,
 Vermont help waste the wily foe.
 At Cedar Creek they still him pressed,
 At Hatchers, Newton, Poplar grove,
 They tracked him to the Wilderness,
 And back the rebel armies drove.
 But blood ran down as water runs
 Through all the forests tangled round,
 And true men, traitors, foe and friend,

Lay strown wide o'er that bloody ground
 We name not all those fields of gore.
 They live on history's page of gold;
 Nor count again their battles o'er,
 Till Appomattox' tale was told.
 And when before the conquerer's arms
 † Richmond, her gates flung open wide,
 Our men still dauntless bore their palms
 And marched in through them side by side
 ‡ Thrice forty times they met the foe,
 Toiling in close and deadly strife,
 And wasted by a hundred fights
 Helped save a noble nation's life.
 In many a skirmish, many a scout,
 On watch by night,—on march by day,
 Their muskets kept a sharp lookout,
 Their good swords held the foe at bay.
 On horse, on foot, in camp, on field,
 They bore our flag to victory;
 And ne'er to traitors basely yield,
 Till all our Father-Land is FREE.

* * * * *

From where the blue Potomac rolls
 Beside her famed and blood-stained banks;
 South where the James dark fortress held,
 Our braves in prisons foul and dank!
 Where Rappahannock sea-ward goes,
 Along the shores of Rapidan;
 Where Shenandoah 'twixt mountains flows,—
 They died for freedom and for man.
 Some home to village graves are borne,
 Love plants the myrtle o'er their tomb;
 Some far away in graves unknown,
 Sleep where no flowers of love may bloom.
 § Some in the nation's hallowed ground,
 Sleep royally their last long sleep;
 Some lie where no carved stone is found,
 No kindred nigh—no friend to weep.
 I see them where their camp fires burn,
 And light the sulphury midnight air!
 Their pickets on their night-watch turn,
 And shout the challenge "Who goes there?"
 The lurking foe unseen creeps on,—
 The soldier dreams not death's so nigh;
 A flash,—the bullet's sped,—he's gone,—
 "Comrads, farewell—O God, I die!"

VI.

Toll for the noble brave,
 Borne to a gory grave,
 Wreath ye the bier;
 Whisper each deathless name,
 Give them to God and Fame,
 Drop ye love's tear.
 When war made earth a hell,
 Thundering shot and shell,

† A Vermont regiment was among the first to enter Richmond, at its capture, April, 1865.

‡ The Adjutant General in his report (Oct. 1, 1865 to Oct. 1, 1866) gives a list of about 126 battles and engagements in which our troops took part occurring between Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, and Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. Every ten days on an average they saw a battle or engagement.

§ An allusion to the National Cemeteries.

N. B. Section V. contains a historical sketch of most of the principal battles in which Vermont troops were engaged.

* "Ready, aye Ready"—a Scottish war emblem.
 Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," Canto IV. sec. VIII.

Tumult ran wild;
 Looked they to Heaven in death,
 Breathed with their parting breath,
 Mother! Wife! Child!
 Pity the soldier's lot,—
 Home he ne'er once forgot,
 Died they to save;
 Dark was the foeman's hour,
 Broke is the oppressor's power,—
 Toll for the brave.

VII.

Peace doth again her offerings bring,
 The sword is sheathed,—the war is past;
 And all our broad green land still rings
 With shouts of victory, won at last.
 I hear the anthems of the Free;
 I see a nation born anew;—
 While blent with glad years yet to be,
 Sad pensive forms rise up to view.
 "Sweet mother" cries the child at play,
 "Whose sword is that hangs on the wall?"
 With wet eyes she doth proudly say
 "Thy sire's my boy—he heard the call
 Freedom rang out,—saw Liberty,
 And Love, and Truth, and Right defied;
 Took down his sword,—kissed thee and me,—
 Then went and fought, and bled, and died."
 O 'twas a grand and glorious sight,
 When woke the thunders of the North;
 She summoned all her men of might,
 And poured her dauntless millions forth;
 Staunch brothers, who in woe or weal,
 When dastards cower, and tyrants hate;
 The patriotic heart-throbs feel,—
 And stand by our good ship of state.
 And now while sword and musket rust,
 We name with pride the dark years when
 Vermont—to Freedom's sacred trust
 * Gave four and thirty thousand men
 Vermont—that in the nation's need
 When dread and dangerous days drew nigh:
 † Gave twice two thousand braves to bleed,
 ‡ And gave five thousand sons to die.
 What though no sceptres for these wait,
 ‖ Nor Copperheads applauding praise;
 We rank them with the truly great,
 And chant their deeds in deathless lays.
 Their fame all future time shall tell,—
 True men who acted well their part.
 VERMONT will mark her heroes well,
 And shrine them deep within her heart.
 Called home from fierce and sanguine wars,
 Or sleeping 'neath the trampled sod;
 They wear the sacred glorious scars,
 Or weld the Union with their blood.
 Illustrious with the honored dead;
 Remembered in all coming years;
 Green be the laurels on their heads,
 Our brave, our noble VOLUNTEERS.

* The whole number of volunteers and drafted men furnished by Vermont for the war was 34,238.

† The number of wounded was 4,390.

‡ The number of deaths of Vermont men in field and hospital during the whole war was 5,124. More than one half of these perished in the last year of the war. (See Adg. gen. Rep.

‖ Copperheads; alias Tory, alias Traitor.

THE BEAUTIFUL HILLS.

AIR—*Jas. G. Clark's Beautiful Hills.*

O the Beautiful Hills of the Summer-land,
 By mortal feet untrod,
 Where the stately angels, a shining band,
 Encircle the throne of God:
 The light leaps forth in its new-born flush,
 And beauty its charm distills;
 And the skies are tinged with an amber blush,
 All over the Beautiful Hills.

CHORUS—O, the Beautiful Hills,
 O, the Beautiful Hills;

We are going home to the Summer-land,
 To sing on the Beautiful Hills.

All over those Hills are the fadeless flowers,
 That bloom with a thousand hues;
 And diamonds flash 'mong the countless bowers,
 And gems each path bestrewn;
 And the music of myriad silver bells
 The air with melody fills,
 While each glad object the cadence swells,
 That rolls o'er the Beautiful Hills.

CHORUS—O, the Beautiful Hills,
 O, the, &c.

And royal mansions with burnished domes,
 Built with pearls and gold,
 Beckon the blest to those happy homes,
 Where the frame will not grow old;
 But the heart is flame, and the eye is fire,
 And a deathless rapture thrills,
 While we strike forever the golden Lyre,
 And roam o'er the Beautiful Hills,

CHORUS—O, the Beautiful Hills.

We hear through the howling of earth's mad storms,
 The strains from those Hills afar,
 And we catch a glimpse of the snowy forms
 That gleam through the misty air;
 It will not be long ere the night is o'er;
 Farewell to all Time's ills;
 We are treading the verge of the shining shore
 And close to the Beautiful Hills.

CHORUS—O, the Beautiful Hills.

D. T. T.

Castleton, Vt., Apr., 1863.

CHRIST ON THE SEA.

It was night, the tempest rode forth in its power,
 And the heavens were starless and dreary;
 And Genesaret's waters yawned wide to devour
 A boat's crew, all toiling and weary.

Oh! wild were the winds on the storm-driven sea,
 Where that sailor-band pressed no calm pillow;
 And strong was the current that drove them to lee
 While the darkness lay thick on the billow.

While the rude waves rolled on to their home on the strand
 And shook their huge heads, sprayed and hoary,
 Christ walked out on the waters, majestic and grand,
 With a step like a God, in His glory.

Then the turbulent waves rushed, their Monarch to
own,

And crouched in submission and duty,
And Gennessaret's sea turned to marble and stone
'Neath His tread who had formed all its beauty.

He spake, and the billows in welcome caress
Thronged 'round Him whose mandate had made
them;

Then sank calm to sleep, like a babe on the breast,
At the feet of the King who had staid them.

Then He entered the ship, and its deck was His
throne,

And the Lord His lone loved ones defended;
And the storm of its power by His strong arm was
shorn,
And the toilsome night voyage was ended.

Trust, then, to the Master, who hushed the wild sea,
When His chosen ones fainted with horror:
Time's ocean will never from tempest be free,
Nor the world know a calm, bright to-morrow.

Till His tread on the billows is felt as of old;
And the tempest shall never, oh, never
Spread again its black wing, for Time's story is told
And the earth will grow calm, then, forever.

D. T. T.

MR. MARANVILLE

is the inventor of the "Cherokee Balsam" which he manufactures at Castleton as a remedy for catarrh, throat diseases, and rheumatism. Mr. Henry Clark, late of the Herald who has given it, in pamphlet, a very high recommend gives these few biographical particulars of our author.

"We have been acquainted with Mr. Maranville from his early manhood, and have known the difficulties with which he has struggled. A young man without resources, with no surroundings to aid him, he had the desire for a liberal education, and with a manly determination he continued the preparation for college, and after years of study and contention with poverty he entered Middlebury College, from whence he graduated with a good standing. Having necessarily become burdened with debt for his education, after his graduation he became a teacher, and from 1850 to 1857, he was principal of the Fort Valley, (Ga.) Male Academy, and attained a fine reputation as a teacher. He returned North and remained for several years. In 1859, he was invited to accept a Professorship in the Furlow (Ga.) Masonic College, where he remained for two years, when he again returned north very much to the regret of the faculty."

He has just put before the public a new and valuable discovery in medicine which is the result of experiment in his own cure after years of suffering from catarrhal asthma and which proved a remedy for the ills with which he had been afflicted. Mr. Maranville has published a pamphlet in relation to his discovery of 44 pp.

He was married in 1856 to Flora Thornton. They have buried an infant daughter and have two daughters and two sons living.

SPRING IN CASTLETON.

BY ROBERT EMMETT MARANVILLE.

The merry red-breast flutters,
And chirps her matin song,
The jay bird mildly mutters—
Thy stay has been too long—
The swallow joins the chorus,
And the pretty butterfly,
That flirts an hour before us,
Then turns away to die—
Mounts gaily in the sky.

The busy insects humming,
The buzzing bee and fly,
The partridge loudly drumming
That starts the passer-by,
The softly moaning turtle dove
With gentle plaintive strain,
So sad, yet sweetly mourns her love
And welcomes him again.

The springing earth is teeming
With beauties rich and rare,
And every eye is beaming
With pleasures, full of care.
The meadows gay with flowers,
The ivy-mantled rocks—
The swelling buds and showers
In deep imbosomed bowers,
And gently murmuring brooks.

The hillocks green with sweetness
And waving fields of grain,
Clothed with their rustic neatness,
A beauty in completeness—
Have all returned a gain.
The golden Autumn rich in fruits
From Heaven's bounteous store
We dearly love, but strange to tell
We love the Spring the more.

AWAY FROM HOME.

My school-boy days were joyous and bright,
My heart so merry, was careless and light;
I o'er the hills and dales did roam,
Happy then, in my "Green Mountain" home.

I was happy then.

In the shade of the oak and mulberry tree,
That circled my home, so happy and free;
I danced and sang the Summer away,
With lilacs and blossoming roses gay.

I was happy then.

On river and lake, through valley and plain,
 Roving free o'er the green domain
 Or through the meadows, with lilies fair,
 Free was I, as the mountain air.

I was happy then.

Of ten when rambling o'er the dells,
 I would list the sound of the village bells,
 Sweetly chiming, filling the ear
 With mellow tones, so rich and clear.

I was happy then.

At night, like faries, Flora and I
 Would watch the stars in the azure sky;
 And Horace would come, with rosy-cheek Jane,
 To watch the whip-poor-will down the lane.

I was happy then.

The friends of my youth, ah! "where are they?"
 An echo answers, "faded away;"
 Like a tale that is told, and Horace so brave,
 Sleeps near the roar of the ocean wave.

I was happy then.

B. E. M.

Fort Valley, Ga., May, 1852.

HENRY CLAY.

FOR THE GEORGIA CITIZEN.

The Nation weeps a gallant son,
 The Statesman of the West—
 Our Henry Clay! his glorious sun
 Has set in peaceful rest.

'Tis good to weep, let tears be shed!
 And garlands deck the grave
 Of Henry Clay, the gallant dead,
 The Patriot true and brave.

His country's pride and firm defence,
 In peril's darkest night,
 His fame upon an eminence
 Outshines the dazzling light.

When loud the war-trump called for men
 To drive the foe away,
 Where was gallant Harry then?
 Oh! where was Harry Clay?

Stand up ye patriots, men of age!
 With heads uncovered now:
 And weave for Harry Clay, the Sage,
 A chaplet for his brow!

Strew flowers o'er his grave,
 Ye youths and maidens all, to-day,
 And chant the funeral dirge for brave
 And noble Henry Clay.

B. E. M.

Fort Valley, Ga., July, 1852.

LILLIE AND ISABEL.

BY ALICE B. COLBURN.

Those throbbing hearts have ceased to beat,
 Those little eyes are closed,
 Those little restless forms are still
 In death's calm, deep repose.

Then softly clasp those icy hands
 Above each silent breast,
 And gently lay our darlings down,
 Beneath the sod to rest.

The patter of those little feet
 We loved to hear of yore,
 The merry prattle of those tongues
 Are heard, alas, no more.

The merry voice, the sparkling eye,
 The active forms we miss,
 The soft arms clasped in warm embrace,
 The loving, good-night kiss.

'Twas hard to yield our darlings up
 To death's stern, cold embrace,
 'Tis hard from each frequented spot
 To miss each little face.

Yet ours is not a hopeless grief,
 We know that they are blest,
 For Jesus loves the "little ones,"
 And marks their place of rest.

Castleton, Aug. 11, 1863.

OBITUARY OF A SOLDIER FATHER AND SON.

Died in the Regimental Hospital, at Carrolton, La., Sept. 22, 1862, of camp fever, George Bailey, (of Co. A, 7th Reg., Vt. Vol.) only son of Clara and Henry H. Hosiord, aged 17 years.

The vacant chair—a lock of hair—cut from the dying brow—
 The pictured face—fond memories—these—these are left us now.

In Hydville, Sept. 19th, 1863, at his own residence (of disease contracted in camp, and on the battle field) Henry H. Hosiord, (late of Co. F., 14th Regiment Vt. Volunteers) in the 43d year of his age.

Thus sadly is our home bereft—our country has taken aill.

George enlisted into the 7th Vt. Regiment, at Rutland, Feb. 11, 1862; was with his Regiment in the first siege of Vicksburg, under Gen. Williams, when the canal was dug around that city which cost so many lives. He was sick at Vicksburg, and never fully recovered, and at Baton Rouge was attacked with fever which continued till death relieved him of all earthly sufferings—though he did duty till within about three weeks of his death. In his last letters home (dated Aug. 23, at Carrolton) the young soldier wrote: "Here I am in our old camp (Parapet) writing to you once more; but we expect to move from this camp soon, and I will write again in a few days, letting you know where we are, &c." The Regiment was moved to Camp

Williams, (called by some of that fated band of soldiers, Camp Misery) and in a few days he was taken from the camp to hospital, and from thence to the grave.

On Aug. 16, 1862, his father enlisted into the nine months' service, and the wife at the solicitation of her husband visited the camp at Battleboro, and after saying the last "good-bye," seeing his Regiment start girded for the conflict with Rebellion, returned home but to receive a letter penned by other hands, bringing news of the death of their only and beloved son. Then after the months of lonely sorrow and suspense waiting for the husband's return, he came, but to spend a few painful weeks of suffering and with loved ones to minister to his wants, to die, leaving a feeble wife and two young daughters to mourn his loss.

He enjoyed uninterrupted health while in the service of his country until the weary "seven days' march," and the battle of Gettysburg, but was never well after. After his return he often said—"I am g'd I went; for I have done something for my country."

Far from home and kindred, lies the son and brother, among the graves of our "martyred dead," where the Mississippi chants a solemn requiem in the peaceful "home of the dead." In Castleton Cemetery, beneath the evergreens by his own hand planted, to shade the grave of his "first-born," repose the patriot husband and father. Blessed be the memory of our dear departed ones. Weary soldiers! rest in peace—ye shall not be forgotten.—*A soldier's mother and a soldier's widow.*

"The collection of minerals, Indian relics, fossils, shells, fishes and skeletons, made by the late Dr. H. C. Atwood, of Castleton, has been presented by Mrs. Atwood to the Normal School at Castleton. The collection consists of about one thousand specimens. They have been placed in a cabinet, which is called the "Atwood Cabinet," in honor of him who made the collection. It will form a valuable nucleus of a cabinet, which will be constantly enlarged. The specimens formerly in the Seminary will also be joined to this collection, and make, altogether, about 1802 thousand specimens."—*Rutland Herald.*

Lewis

1863 a

F. Bai

CHITTENDEN

at Mountain town of moderate pretensions, Nathoutland Co., bounded northerly by but son of Addison Co., easterly by Pittsfield,

southerly by Parkerstown, and west by Pittsford and a part of Brandon. It was granted the 14th and chartered the 16th of March, 1780, to Gershom Beach and associates. The township of Philadelphia was annexed to it Nov. 2, 1816. The settlement was commenced in this township about the close of the Revolutionary War, but much of it being mountainous, remains unsettled. The religious denominations are Methodists, Congregationalists and Catholics. The latter number 100, the Congregationalists about 50, the Methodist Episcopal about 60, the Protestant Methodists, 10. The Methodists erected a house of worship in 1832, and the Congregationalists in 1833.

The north-west part of the township is watered by Philadelphia river, which falls into Otter Creek at Pittsford. Tweed river rises in the eastern part and falls into White river. The south-western part is watered by East Creek. Near Philadelphia river is a mineral spring, and among the mountains are some caverns, but as yet are little known. This town is interesting, however, on account of its minerals. Iron ore of good quality is found here in abundance, also, manganese. About 600 tons of the iron ore are raised annually, much of which is smelted at the works in Pittsford. The manganese is found at unequal depths below the surface, and about 300 tons, worth \$35 per ton in New York, are annually sent to market.

A furnace was erected in this town as early as 1792, by a Mr. Keath of Boston. In 1839 a forge was erected, which makes about 500 lbs. of bar-iron per day.

The town contains 6 school districts, 6 saw-mills, each sawing yearly 100,000 feet of boards; 1 store, and a post-office which was established in 1841.

STATISTICS OF 1840.

"Horses, 126; cattle, 481; sheep, 4,323; swine, 287; wheat, bush., 1,115; barley, 5; oats, 5,032; rye, 262; buckwheat, 345; Indian corn, 2,379; potatoes, 16,830; hay, tons, 1,970; sugar, lbs., 11,790; wool, 9,202; population, 644.

The most distinguished man who has resided here was Aaron Beach. He fought under Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham; served his country through the war of the Revolution, and was prevented only by the solicitations of friends from being with the

Green Mountain Boys in the Battle of Plattsburgh."—Thus far from Thompson's Gazetteer, which is the latest particular historical account that we have of this town that when chartered aspired to and obtained the honor of being named for Thomas Chittenden, first Governor of Vermont.

The census of the United States for 1840 gives the name of Asahel Durkee as a pensioner for military services, aged 45, and the Vermont Register for 1873 has the following statistics for this town:

STATISTICS FOR 1873.

Population, 802; H. F. Baird, town clerk and treasurer; R. K. Baird, Wm. Mullin, Azem Churchill, selectmen; Edwin Horton, constable; R. V. Allen, supt.; Hiram Baird, R. W. Barnard, G. F. Durkee, listers; W. Mullin, overseer; P. Mullin, agent; J. M. Farman, postmaster; H. F. Baird, Danford Brown, L. Edmunds, B. F. Manly, R. O. Dow, justices; Rev. O. C. Barnes, Wesleyan Methodist clergyman; Brown & Clark, merchants; manufacturers, Hewett & Yaw, John Warner, E. S. & J. Brown, D. Wetmore, clabboards; D. Wetmore, T. Cheedle, E. S. & J. Brown, Henry Spawn, Hewett, Parish & Co., D. Baird, jr., John Warner, lumber; mechanics and artisans, Philip Duteille, blacksmith; N. D. Parker, H. J. Perry, carpenters; John Perry, E. Willis, G. Thornton, coopers; S. S. Baird, gunsmith; George Enslow, hairdresser; J. E. Nutting, wheelwright.

Chittenden is S. W. from Montpelier, 33 miles. R. R. Stations, Rutland, 7 miles; Pittsford, 5 miles.

In brief, our most venerable Governor's namesake land has not, it appears, at this time, doctor, lawyer, nor town historian. They seem rather out in the cold, but hardy mountaineers have usually a history of which one need not be ashamed, and worthy, too, of commemoration. As a few at least more sterile towns, have given us very pleasing and complete histories, we still wait for Chittenden with hope, though among the mountains very retiredly, to make yet an historical rally and come nobly round with a snug little record, civil, religious, military and biographical, for the closing volume—where all towns yet behind shall have the one more chance before this series of Vermont town histories is closed. The field is, it will be perceived, still open here for any one who may be willing to aid for the sake of Chittenden having her history as well written up as her sister towns around her. We most especially desire a good biography

of Aaron Beach, of revolutionary fame, mentioned by Thompson.—*Ed.*

[Received since the above was in type—*Ed.*]

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CHITTENDEN.

FROM THE RECORDS.

The town of Chittenden was chartered by the Governor, Council and General Assembly the 16th day of March, 1780, the grantess were Thomas Spring, Aaron Jordon Bogue, Publius Virgilius Bogue, Seth Keeler, Nathaniel Chipman, John Strong, Silas Whitney, Daniel Lake, Benajah Roots, Ezra Root, Darius Chipman, Samuel Beach, Gershom Beach, 2d., Samuel Lilley, jr., Timothy Chittenden, jr., Elisha Adams, Solomon Taylor, Nathaniel Ladd, Eleazer Davis, Ebenezer Pitcher, Henry Lake, George Lake, Jonathan Lake, Silas Page, Dudley Averill, Zadock Everist, Daniel Foot, Daniel Collins, Thomas Chittenden, Jas. Everts, David Lee, jr., Reuben Cady, John Bancroft, Nathan Richardson, Robert Graham, Sarah Stiles Asa Edmund, James Carpenter, Thomas Rowley, Rufus Stevens, Benjamin Everist, Adonijah Montague, John Fassett, jr., Israel Ellsworth, Moses Robinson, David Hubbell, Benedict Alford, John Dagget, William Clark, Lebeus Johnson, Hezekiah Gould, Noah Merwin, Jabez Edgerton, Jonathan Fassett, James Murdock, John Page, Nathaniel Cutter, jr., John Cutter, Jesse Burk, Elisha Smith, Asahel Humphreys, David Smith, Amasa Ladd, Joseph Barnard, Dan Barnard, jr. One Right for the use of a Seminary or College, one Right for the use of County Grammar Schools in said State, one Right for the settlement of a minister or ministers of the Gospel, one Right for the support of social worship of God, one Right for the support of an English School or Schools in said town.

FIRST SETTLERS.—Nathaniel Ladd, John Bancroft, Gershom Beach, Jonathan Dike, Solomon Taylor, Nathaniel Nelson, Oliver Bogue, Zeb Green, John Cowe, Jacob Walton, Asa Farrar. The Town was originally 6 miles square. In 1816 one half of the town of Philadelphia was annexed to Chittenden.

There are two rivers in town, East of this and Furnace River; two small ponds August named—two beds of iron ore and one of iron-ganese. The town was organized March 1789; the officers, Ebenezer Drury, moderator; Nathaniel Ladd, clerk; Nathan Nelson, assessor; Nathaniel Ladd, Solomon Taylor, selectmen.

Nathan Nelson, treasurer; Jeffrey A. Bogue, constable; Oliver Bogue, John Bancroft, Moses Taylor, listers.

TOWN CLERKS.

Nathaniel Ladd was the first town clerk, from March 1789 to 1790, Nathan Nelson, the 2d from 1790 to '93; then John Cowe, from 1793 to 1813-20 years; David Wardsworth, from 1814 to 16; Warren Barnard, 1816 to '18; Wolcott H. Keeler, 1818 to 1822; Jonas Wheeler, 1822 to 1824; Wolcott H. Keeler, 1824 to 1828; Moses Randall, 1828 to 1843; the 14th of Nov. when he died; Moses and Alvin Randall 16 years; Alvin Randall served as Clerk till March, 1844; Capen Leonard, Jr., till March 1847, three years; Chauncy Taylor from 1847 to 1854; Alvin Randall 1854 to 1856; Reuben Harris, 1856 to 1871, fifteen years; H. F. Baird to the present time. (Feb. 1873.)

REPRESENTATIVES.

In 1797, John Cowe was chosen representative, and is the first on record. In 1801, and in 1804, Cowe was again chosen representative. I find no record of any one being chosen from 1804, till 1810, when Thomas Manley was chosen and there is no other record till 1817, when Thomas Manley was chosen. In 1818, Howard Mitchell was chosen; in 1819, Jonas Wheeler; 1820 and '21, Wolcott H. Keeler; 1822, Jonas Wheeler; 1823 and 24, Wolcott H. Keeler; in 1825, Warren Barnard; in 1826, W. H. Keeler; in 1827, there is no record of any one being chosen; 1828 and '29 '30, Jonas Wheeler was chosen; in 1831, John Woodbury; in 1832, no record of any being chosen; 1833, John Woodbury was chosen; in 1834, Jonas Wheeler; 1835 and '6, Thomas J. Leonard; 1837 to '41, Capen Leonard; 1842-'3-'4, Dan B. Bogue; 1845, Capen Leonard; in 1846, Thomas Manley; in 1847, Wm. H. Harrison; in 1848, Reuben Harris; in 1849, Wm. H. Harrison; in 1850, Samuel W. Harrison; in 1851 and 1852, Joseph Parker; in 1853, Milton F. Manley; 1854 and '55, Joseph Wetmore; 1856 and '7, George W. Barnard; 1858 and '9, H. F. Baird; 1860 and '61, Linus Edmonds; 1862 and '3, Milton F. Manley; 1864 and '65, Lewis I. Winslow; 1866 and '7, Hiram Baird; 1868 and '9, Charles Hewett; in 1870, Hiram F. Baird was elected for 2 years; in 1872, Royal W. Barnard elected for 2 years. I believe Nathaniel Ladd was the first representative but I cannot find any record of it.

Nathaniel Ladd was the first settler and Anson Ladd, son of Nathaniel, was the first child born in town. I cannot find any record of the names of persons who have served in any of the wars. I am informed that Jonathan Wood & Josiah Pearson served in the Revolutionary War, Thaddeus Baird & Israel Hewett served in the war of 1812. I am unable to give the names of all of those who served in the war of '61, Wallace Noyes and Cyrus Whitcomb died at or near Vicksburg. Arza P. Noyes was killed near Richmond in Kilpatrick's Raid. Martin Clark, C. P. Barnard, Lewis Martin, L. L. Baird, Valorous Bump, and Wilbur F. Freeman died in the army.

I send you copy of a portion of the proprietors' records previous to the organization of the town, the first and last part of the record is gone. You can obtain the names of some of the first settlers from them if nothing more.

[The first part of the Record being lost.]

9thly, Voted that five pounds be given to Mr. Gershom Beach for charter fees and other incidental charges.

10thly, Voted that this meeting be adjourned to the 2nd Wednesday in April next, to be holden at the dwelling house of Mr. Dan Barnard, in Chittenden, at Ten o'clock in the Morning.

Attest, SAM'L HARRISON, *pr's clerk.*

April 13th, 1785.

The Meeting is opened according to adjournment that was made from Lt. Barns, Innholder in Rutland, Feb'y 9th, 1785, to the House of Mr. Dan Barnard, in Chittenden, second Wednesday in April, at Ten o'clock, A. M., opened and adjourned to 12 o'clock when said meeting opened and proceeded and

Firstly, Voted that there be an addition of fifty-five acres to be laid to the second division which was voted to be pitched, of fifty acres for those that come to settle, the same as voted at the meeting at Lt. Barns, the method of pitching to be that the settlers and those that will come and settle by the 1st of Jan'y may have liberty to choose their 2d div. lot after they are laid out.

2dly, Voted a committee of 4 men to lay out 2d Div'n.

3dly, Voted that Thaddeus Fitch, Esq., Messrs. Elisha Adams, Jabez Olmsted and John Cowee be a committee to lay out said Division.

4thly, Voted that Joseph Harrison and Moses Bartlett go on to improve and particularly possess their respective lots that they have laid out and made improvements thereon and that they enjoy the same.

5thly, Voted that the above committee go

on to lay out the second Division so that they make returns to the clerk if Possible by the 1st of July next ensuing.

6thly, Voted that there be a committee to lay out the road in said Town.

7thly, Voted that the above committee that is to lay out the 2d div. be the committee to lay out Roads.

8thly, Voted that the committee begin to lay out a road at the East line of Chittenden and continue the same Westerly so far as they shall think proper, then to divide into two branches, one to come out at or near Mr. Nath'l Ladd's, the other to come out at Mr. Dan Barnard's.

9thly, Voted that the same committee lay out any other Roads that may accommodate the settlement of said Township.

10thly, Voted that there be five dollars raised on each Right to defray the charges that may arise in laying out Roads Second division lots cutting and making said roads together with the charter fees and other incidental charges, &c., &c.

11thly, Voted there be a collector to collect said tax.

12thly Voted that the collector be the under bidder.

13thly, Voted that Mr. Nathaniel Ladd collect said Tax at one penny per Pound, he being the under bidder.

14thly, Voted that Capt. Seth Keeler be the Surveyor for the cross roads.

15thly, Voted that Messrs. Nath'l Ladd and Jona. Dike the surveyors for the roads to be cleared from Pittsfield to where the roads part, then, Mr. Ladd to take the Southern part and Mr. Dike the Northern part of said Roads.

16thly, Voted that this meeting be adjourned and hereby adjourned to the 2d Wednesday of July next ensuing to be holden at the dwelling House of Mr. Solomon Taylor in Chittenden at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAM'L HARRISON, *Proprietors clerk.*

Chittenden, July 13th, 1785.

This meeting opened according to an adjournment made from Mr. Dan Barnard's, April 13th, to the dwelling house of Mr. Soll'u Taylor, proceeded and

Firstly, Voted that the accounts of the committee concerning the roads be accepted and allowed according to the instructions of a vote in April 13th.

2dly, Voted that the tax which was voted on the 13th of April last be paid by the 15th of Sept. next ensuing.

3dly, Voted that the committee for to lay out the Roads and 2d divisions, &c., be allowed one Dollar per day exclusive of Liquors.

4thly, Voted that the surveyors for the roads be allowed 5 shillings and the men that work 4s 6d per day.

5thly, Voted that the time for settling the 2d div. be lengthened until the 15th of Sept., 1786.

6thly, Voted that Sixteen dollars be al-

lowed Liquors already expended and to be expended in laying out 2d Div. Road, &c.

7thly, Voted that Messrs. Nath'l Ladd, Sam'l Harrison and Capt. Seth Keeler be a committee to receive and adjust accounts with the committee for laying out Roads 2d Divisions, &c.

8thly, Voted that the clerk shall procure a Book for to record the business of Propriety Deeds, &c., at the Proprietor's cost.

9thly, Voted that this meeting be adjourned until the last Wednesday of Sept., 1786, to be holden at the now dwelling house of Mr. Nathaniel Ladd in Chittenden at one of the clock, P. M.

SAM'L HARRISON, *pr's clerk.*

Whereas the meeting that was holden at Lt. Wm. Barnes, Innholder, in Rutland on Feby, 9th, 1785, on which the other meetings were held by adjournment proved abortive by reason of its not being advertized in the Windsor paper, which according to the laws of this State ought to have been done, therefore application was made by a number of the proprietors unto John Strong, Esq., who sent out the following advertisement which was published both in the Bennington and Windsor papers three weeks successively viz., Whereas application has been made to the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Chittenden in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Ladd, Innholder, in said Chittenden on the fifteenth day of Dec. at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.:

1st, to choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d, A clerk.

3d, A treasurer.

4th, to see if the proprietors will accept and ratify the surveys and drafts of the first and Second Division.

5th, to see if the proprietors will grant a tax to raise money to defray the costs of Laying the First and Second Division, and likewise for laying out and clearing roads in said Township and when met as aforesaid to transact any business that is proper to be done at said meeting, Add-on, Oct. 11th, 1785. John Strong, Justice of Peace.

Dec. 15th, 1785, at a meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Chittenden, Legally warned and holden at Mr. Nath. Ladd's, in Chittenden, proceeded and Firstly

Voted that capt. Seth Keeler be the moderator.

2dly, Voted Sam'l Harrison, Clerk.

3dly, Voted Mr. Nath'l Ladd, Treasurer.

4thly, Voted that there be a committee for to inspect into the former proceedings of Chittenden meetings.

5thly, Voted that Messrs. Nath'l Ladd, Sam'l Harrison and Nathan Richardson be the committee. The said Com. brought in

the following report, voted unanimously that we as a committee have inspected the former proceedings of this propriety, and think that the ninth vote passed at Lieut. Barnes worthy of reconsideration, the meeting then proceeded to reconsider said vote when after mature deliberation and confirmation of what had formerly passed,

8thly, Voted that the whole of the former proceedings be ratified in full.

7thly, Voted that as the former Tax of Five dollars proves inadequate for the purpose it was voted that there be a tax of fifteen shillings raised over and above the said Five dollars.

8thly, Voted that there be a committee to inspect into the affairs of the former Committee for laying out the 1st Division to make report unto the adjourned meeting.

9thly, Voted That Messrs. Sam'l Harrison, Gideon Cooley and Zeeb Green be the above Committee.

10thly, Voted that the fifteen Shilling tax be paid by the first of July next.

11thly, That the former committee be the committee to inspect into the lots, No. 21 and 49 first Div., and try to do justice to the proprietors.

12thly, Voted Esq. Rowley be allowed 4 shillings for swearing proprietors' officers.

13thly, Voted That the public roads that run through the Town be four rods, and the cross roads three Rods wide.

14thly, Voted That Mr. Ladd be allowed 5 dollars for his cost and trouble in bringing to life this present Meeting.

15thly, That this meeting be adjourned to the First Tuesday of May to be held at the dwelling house of Mr. Jona. Dike at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B. The Surveyor Committees and Chairmen took their Oaths before Thos. Rowley, Esq., that they have performed their respective duty faithfully in the presence of this Meeting.

Attest, SAM'L HARRISON, *prs. clerk*.

May 2, 1786. At a meeting of the proprietors of Chittenden met at the House of Mr. Jonathan Dike in said Chittenden according to adjournment made from Mr. Nathaniel Ladd. Dec. 15th, 1785, proceeded and Firstly, Voted that Mr. Nathaniel Ladd be allowed 5 dollars more in addition for his trouble in bringing to life this present Meeting, which meeting was first held at his house, Dec. 15th, 1785, and likewise for his trouble in advertising the sale of land &c., &c. (2dly) voted that the outlines of this township be run. 3dly, voted that there be a Committee for the above purpose. 4thly, voted that Messrs. Gideon Cooley, Elisha Adams and Jabez Olmsted, be said Committee. 5thly, voted that there be another man added to the committee for laying out roads. 6thly, voted that Mr. Gideon Cooley be added to that committee. 7thly, voted that £30 be allowed out of the fifteen shilling tax, for cutting, cleaning and bridging roads, and the rest laid out in ascertaining the bounds of the Town laying out

more highways for the accomodation of the settlement of said township, and the rest, if any there be, lie in the treasury for necessary uses. 8thly, voted that there be ten dollars laid out for laying, cutting and clearing the new road to accomodate the new settlers in the north-west part of the Town. 9thly, voted that the £27 reserved for the roads be disposed of in the following manner, viz., from Mr. Dan Barnard's to Mr. Solomon Taylor's, then from the Town line near Jonathan Dikes, to Mr. Solomon Taylor's, thence east to meet the roads that come from Rutland and Pittsford, by Mr. Ladd's, likewise the roads from Pittsford line by Mr. Ladd's, thence easterly to where the road meet then to continue in conjunction to Pittsford also the road from Mr. Solomon Taylor's to Mr. N. Ladd's.

10thly, voted that Mr. Nathaniel Ladd enjoy and peaceably possess a tract of land which lieth between Nos. 4 and 5 first Divisions as a third Division lot, it containing between 50 and 60 acres. 11thly, voted that Messrs. Jabez Edgerton and Amasa Ladd who drew the lots Nos. 21 and 49 1st Div. have each of them a chance to pitch a third Division lot to compensate them for their first Div. lots as the committee reported.

12thly, voted that those who lived in this Town at the first life of this present meeting shall have the privilege of pitching and holding their lots according to the tenor of the vote passed on Feb'y, 9th, 1785, without being obliged to settle the same. 13thly, voted this meeting be adjourned until the 19th of Sept. next to meet at this house of Mr. Jonathan Dike at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Attest, SAMUEL HARRISON, *Pr's Clerk*.

Chittenden, Sept. 19th, 1786, At a meeting of the proprietors of the Township of Chittenden, met at the House of Mr. Jonathan Dike according to an adjournment made on 21 of May, 1786, to this date at 10 o'clock, A. M. opened and firstly voted that Capt. Seth Keeler be the Moderator. 2dly, voted that the Road voted for the accomodation of the settlers at the north-west corner of the Town be established as it is now surveyed.

3dly, voted that Messrs. Elisha Adams, John Bancroft and Gershom Beach be a committee to adjust accounts with Mr. N. Ladd the collector of the first tax. 4thly, voted that there be a committee to make a draught of the second Division, and to determine who have settled according the former votes. 5thly, voted that Messrs. Nathaniel Ladd, Zeb Green and Samuel Harrison be the said committee. 6thly, voted that Mr. Williams who hath done work on No. 21, 2d Division be reconed as one of the settlers. 7thly, voted that the draught made by the above committee here in open meeting of the 2d Divisions be confirmed.

8thly, voted that the Great Meadows be out in an equal manner as to quantity, and the lots be drawn for.

9thly, voted, Messrs. Gideon Cooley, Zeb

Green and James Cowe be a committee to lay out the tracts of land called the Great Meadows. 10thly, voted that this meeting be adjourned and is hereby adjourned to the first Wednesday in April next at 10 o'clock A. M. to be holden at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Dike.

Attest, SAMUEL HARRISON, *Clerk*.

Chittenden 4th of April, 1787, at a Meeting of the proprietors of the Township of Chittenden met at the House of Mr. Jonathan Dike according to an adjournment made Sept. 19th, 1786, to the day of this date at 10 o'clock A. M. opened and firstly voted that as Mr. Green had his House burnt and Mr. John Cowe the surveyor that laid a considerable part of the roads in this township lost his papers containing part of said surveys by the aforesaid, by reason of his Boarding at the said Mr. Greens that there be a committee of three men lay out the roads to be laid out and likewise to see whether it is best to alter them from where they were formerly surveyed by said Mr. John Cowe. 2ndly, voted that Messrs. Gideon Cooley, Jabez Olmsted and Jonathan Dike be the above mentioned committee. 3dly, voted that the 4th Division lots be pitched. 4thly, voted that the 4th Division consist of one hundred acres. 5thly, voted that who ever Pitches a lot and can ascertain the same and brings it for record to the Clerks Office, the first so brought shall hold the land if not actually surveyed.

6thly, voted that the three 21 Division lots upon the south line of the Town viz., Nos. 56, 57 and 58 are supposed to be part of them out of Town if in case any considerable part of them proves out, the men that own, may throw them up and make a pitch in any other part of the Town not yet laid out, not to interfere with the Great Meadows or any other 4th Division lot that may be Pitched before.

7thly, voted that this meeting be adjourned and is hereby adjourned until the 2d Wednesday of November, 1787, to open at 10 o'clock A. M., to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Solomon Taylor, in Chittenden.

Attest, SAMUEL HARRISON, *P. Clerk*.

Chittenden, Nov. 14th, 1787, At a Proprietors meeting holden by adjournment from the house Mr. Jonathan Dike, April 4th, 1787, to the House of Mr. Solomon Taylor, proceeded and firstly voted that the surveys run by Mr. Whitney, surveyor, be accepted. 2dly, voted that Capt. Seth Keeler hold and peaceably possess the 55 acres laid out at the south end of No. 3, 21 Division. 3dly, voted that the 1st 100 acres that was laid be called a first Division, the 2d hundred as a 2d Division, the Great Meadows as a 3d Division, and the Divisions which is already Pitched and to be Pitched, a 4th Division and that those Pitched Divisions recorded as a third Division, shall be changed into a fourth. 4thly, voted that Nathaniel Chipman hold the lot as a first Division that

was drawn to Thomas Spring as a first Division, upon this discovery that said Chipman had no first Division lot drawn and Spring had two by reason of the committees not knowing which of the two was an additional Proprietor. 5thly, voted that Mr. Jesse Burk be allowed to pitch his 2d Division his lot which was drawn to him being laid upon 49, 1st Division and this meeting has allowed his Pitch that is surveyed to him as a second and third. 6thly, voted that Mr. Nathaniel Chipman's 2d Division be taken up, it interfering upon 48 first Div. and that Mr. James Berry the present owner be allowed to Pitch another lot and it be laid out upon the proprietors cost. 7thly, voted the money to be raised be laid out in the following manner, viz., £60 to be laid in conjunction upon the great road from Mr. Ladd's to Pittsford, and from Mr. Barnards to Pittsford line, and ten pounds Between the great roads, ten pounds south of the great roads and Ten pounds North of the great roads, and that there be surveyors appointed to lay out the same money. 8thly, voted that Messrs. Nath'l Ladd and Jonathan Dike be surveyors for the great roads. Mr. Nathaniel Ladd for the road south of the great road and Lieut. Reuben Cooley for the middle road and Mr. Dan. Barnard on the road north of the great road. 9thly, voted that 4s per day be allowed for work on road till it reach the height of land, 5 shillings per day for those that work over the height.

10thly, voted that there be a committee to adjust accounts with the committee to lay out the Great Meadows and to draw the same and that Capt. Seth Keeler, Messrs. Gershon Beach and Samuel Harrison be the said committee.

11thly, voted that Capt. Joseph Crary draw a complete Plan of this Town upon a parchment if it can be procured upon the Proprietors cost. 12thly, voted that this meeting be adjourned to the 2d Wednesday of December at this present place to open at ten o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL HARRISON, *Proprietors' Clerk*.

CLARENDON.

BY H. B. SPOFFORD, ESQ.

This township is an agricultural region without villages, the inhabitants being devoted almost exclusively to farming. The population in 1869, was 1,237, 241 less than it was in 1791. There are five post-offices within the town, viz.: Clarendon, Clarendon Springs, East Clarendon, Chippenhook Springs and North Clarendon. The town is divided near the center by Otter Creek, which runs through from south to north. West of the Creek a range of hills extends through the town called West Mountain, to the west of which is Furnace Brook, which also runs

through the town from south to north. Clarendon is a beautiful township. If to-day you stand upon West Mountain and look to the east, at your feet Otter Creek rolls his dark waves through the broad intervals,* Mill River, bursting through the deep gorge below Kingsley's mill, enters the creek on the south, while the crystal waters of Cold River come dashing down from the mountain heights of Mendon and Shrewsbury to mingle with those of the creek on the north. Beyond the intervals gently rise the loamy uplands, and yet further east rise Bald and Round mountains, and above these rise Pico and Mendon and Shrewsbury peaks, while Killington as monarch of the mountains, crowned with clouds, overlooks the scene. On the south, the White Rocks of Wallingford picture the landscape, and on the north the spires and domes of Rutland glitter in the sun, while on the Rutland road you see the iron-horse dashing through the sand-hills of East Clarendon as it pursues its northern course; and the line of smoke along old Otter's flowery banks shows where another train is flying over the Bennington Road. All the landscape before you is diversified by hill and valley, with forest and meadow and fields of waving grain; dotted completely over with farm-houses; with school-houses on the hills and in the valleys, and church spires pointing heavenward, proclaiming the abode of a civilized, intelligent and Christian people.

Now if you turn back again the leaves of time, one century and a quarter, you behold an unbroken forest that for uncounted ages had covered this valley. One hundred and twenty-five years had passed away since the Puritan placed his foot on Plymouth Rock, and the English colonies had extended along the Atlantic from Maine to Georgia. More than a century had passed away since the English had settled at Springfield on the Connecticut, the French at Montreal, the Dutch at Albany; and as yet no white man had made his cabin in this solitude. Even the red man made it not his home; here no Indian built his wigwam, no tribe lit their council fires. This was rather part of the common hunting and battle-ground of the fierce Pequods of the South, the warlike Iroquois of the West, and the bloodthirsty Algonquins and Coos-

suks of the North-east. What bloody battles have been fought upon this soil between those warlike and hostile tribes, no pen can ever tell. You gaze on this solitude and the years roll by, you hear the thunder of cannon come echoing over the forest from fort William Henry, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga, proclaiming that the battle flags that ages before had been drenched in blood on the red fields of Cressy, of Poitiers, and Agincourt had again met in deadly hostility in the solitude of the wilderness. You see the hunter soldier with his knapsack and gun on his shoulder, as he passes through this valley on the old Crown Point road by East Clarendon through the Strong farm to the field of battle, look with longing eyes on these fertile lands; yet no settlement was made—for this remained disputed and dangerous ground, until Wolf scaled the rock of Quebec and mingling his blood with that of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, decided the contest between England and France for the empire of this western world in 1759.

When the white man came
With steel and with flame,
And the forest of gloom
Turned to gardens of bloom.

The township of Clarendon was claimed under three different titles, 1st the Lydius title, from Col. John Henry Lydius an Indian trader of Albany, who claimed to have purchased a tract of land extending 60 miles southerly from the mouth of Otter Creek, by 24 miles in width, of the Mohawk Indians in 1732, which was confirmed to him by a grant of Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts in 1744. Lydius in the year 1760, divided the tract (on paper) into 35 townships of 36 square miles each, numbering and giving names to each township. No. 7, which is supposed to be nearly identical with the present town of Clarendon, he called Durham.*

2d. Under the New Hampshire title by grant of Gov. Wentworth of the township of Clarendon, dated Sept. 5, 1761.

3d. Under the New York title by the grant of Socialborough issued by Gov. Dunmore, of New York, dated Apr. 3, 1771, which included Rutland and Pittsford and about 4 square miles of the north part of Clarendon; and by the New York patent of Durham issued by Gov. Tryon, Jan. 7, 1772.

* The intervals in Clarendon are nearly a mile wide in some places, and very fertile.

• Hall's Early History of Vermont.

Most of the first settlers were from Rhode Island, and held their land under a lease from Lydius by which they were to pay him the rent of one pepper corn a year, each year, for the first 20 years, and 5s. a year for each year thereafter, for every 100 acres of improvable land.

The settlement was commenced by Elkanah Cook in the year 1768, Randall Rice, Benjamin Johns and others joined him the same year.*

Jacob Marsh, Daniel Marsh, Amos Marsh, Oliver Arnold, and Whitefield Foster, came into town in 1769, and settled near the creek in that part of Clarendon included in the New York grant of Socialborough. They worked together clearing the land the first year, the next year brought on their families.

In the summer of 1771, William Cockburn attempted to survey the grant of Socialborough; but was driven off by the threats of the settlers under the New Hampshire title, as will be seen by the following extracts from a letter, written on his return to Albany, to James Duane one of the New York grantees.

"Albany Sept. 10, 1771.

The people of Durham assured me, these men (the New Hampshire claimants) intended to murder us if we did not go from thence, and advised me by all means to desist running. * * * On my assuring them I would survey no more in those parts we were permitted to proceed along the Crown Point road, with the hearty prayers of the women that we never return. * * * Marshes survey is undone as I did not care to venture myself that way. * * *

WILL COCKBURN."

Jacob Marsh of Clarendon, alluded to above, purchased of James Duane, William Cockburn and 16 other New York grantees of Socialborough a tract of land the deed of which is dated Jan. 9. 1772. The tract contained 600 acres and was included in the grant of Socialborough and lies mostly within the present limits of the town of Clarendon, and extended from the farm now owned by H. H. Dyer, Esq., southerly to the south line of Socialborough, which run a few rods north of the present residence of Hon. John L. Marsh. And from Otter Creek on the west, to the Cockburn road on the east. The Cockburn road being what is now Main St. in Rutland running on a straight line into Clarendon. This tract was divided between the six settlers who had first

settled on it under the Lydius title, Jacob Marsh occupying what is now known as the Strong farm, Amos Marsh the Nelson farm, Daniel Marsh, the Platt farm, Oliver Arnold the Webb farm, Whitefield Foster the Ross farm. The old Crown Point road which passed through Clarendon had been frequently traversed by the citizen soldier on his way to and from the scenes of conflict near the lakes, and the beauty of location and fertility of the soil being known, the settlement rapidly increased and soon the primeval forests that had so long shaded the land became spotted with clearings, and the settlers cabins were thickly scattered over hill and valley throughout the town. The first settlers who had cleared and improved their lands under the Lydius title, soon found themselves in a dispute with others who afterwards came in and claimed the same lands under the New Hampshire title. And the Lydius title proving worthless, they were induced by the representations of New York land adventurers to seek protection from the New Hampshire claimants, by obtaining a grant under the government of New York, although it was well known that the king had in 1767. forbidden the issuing any such grant. They accordingly made an arrangement with Mr. Duane to procure the patent of Durham which was issued by Gov. Tryon, Jan. 7. 1772, and which purported to grant 32,000 acres in shares of 1000 acres each to 32 individuals by name, and which included all the land in Clarendon south of Socialborough. By agreement Mr. Duane and his New York City friends, were to have 14,225 acres (nearly one half the land.) Mr. Duane's share was 4740 acres. "By this means the interests of the 'Durhamites' as they were afterwards called by the New Hampshire claimants became fully indentified with that of the New York City speculators."†

And, both the New Hampshire and the New York claimants attempting to occupy the same land, much controversy and frequent collisions between the Yorkers and the Green Mountain Boys resulted in consequence.

Jacob Marsh, of Socialborough, having bought his land of the New York grantees, became foremost in advocating the New York and discrediting the New Hampshire title. He was appointed a justice of the

* Thompson.

† Hall's Early History, p. 169.

peace for the New York county of Charlotte, and is claimed to have been the ablest Yorker in Clarendon.

Benjamin Spencer who lived in the south part of Durham, and who is represented by Ira Allen in his history as "an artful, intriguing and designing man," appears to have been the most active and influential leader of the Yorkers in that vicinity. He was a New York justice of the peace and an assistant judge. He was one of the principal actors in obtaining the patent of Durham, his name heading the petition. He was an active agent of the New York speculators in their attempts to obtain the land and expel those settlers who had purchased under the New Hampshire title from their homes. His efforts, instead of being successful, roused the determined hostility of the Green Mountain Boys, and involved himself in difficulty. On the 11th of April, 1772, he wrote to Mr. Duane that

"The New Hampshire men strictly forbid any further survey being made only under the New Hampshire title, which riotous spirit has prevented many inhabitants settling this spring. You may ask why I do not proceed against them in a due course of law, but you need not wonder when I tell you it has got to that the people go armed and guards are set in the roads to examine people, what their business is and where they are going * * and it has got to that they say they will not be brought to justice by this province, and they bid defiance to any authority in the province. We are threatened at a distance of being turned off our lands and our crops destroyed. * * One Ethan Allen hath brought from Connecticut twelve or fifteen of the most blackguard fellows he can get, double armed, in order to protect him."

In May he wrote as follows:

"The tumults have got to such a height that I cannot travel about to do my lawful business! indeed, I cannot with safety travel two miles from home; I am threatened of having my house burnt over my head, and the rest of the inhabitants driven out of their possessions in Durham. * * The Hampshire people swear that no man shall stay on these disputed lands that favors the government in any shape whatever. The people of Socialborough prevent any settlement at present, swearing that they will shoot the first man that attempts to settle under a title derived from New York."

These threats, uttered for the purpose of intimidation, were never executed. But as Spencer, Marsh, Button and Jenney continued their efforts as New York officers to exercise authority and support the New York

title, and new occupations of land were made, the struggle grew more earnest and bitter, and increased in importance until the valley of Clarendon became the Gettysburg field on which the adherents of New York and the Green Mountain Boys struggled, not only for their homes and friends, but for the dominion of Vermont; for had the Yorkers succeeded here, they would have gained a position "that might enable them to overthrow all the other New Hampshire charters."* And Vermont would have henceforth been a province of New York, and all its glorious history as a separate State would never have been written.

Aware of the importance of the crisis, the Green Mountain Boys determined that none of the New York officers should exercise authority over the disputed territory; and that the Durhamites should be compelled by force, if milder measures should fail, to separate their interests from that of their New York City associates, and acknowledge the validity of New Hampshire title, by purchasing and holding under it.*

Accordingly, a hundred Green Mountain Boys, led by Ethan Allen, marched to Durham early in the autumn of 1773. Spencer fled on their approach and was not to be found. Allen invited the Durhamites to repent of their New York attachments, and acknowledge the validity of the New Hampshire title, and threatened violence if they did not comply within a specified time. Hoping they would comply with his request, Allen and his party retired without doing any violence to the Durhamites.

But the Justices continued to issue writs against the New Hampshire men, and the Durhamites, led on by Marsh and Spencer, loudly advocated the New York title,† and Allen and his party soon after made them a second visit of which Gov. Hall gives the following account in his "Early History of Vermont":

"In order to be sure of capturing Spencer, a party of some twenty or thirty men under the lead of Ethan Allen and Remember Baker went to his house about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, the 20th of November and took him into custody. He was carried about two miles, to the house of one Green, and there kept under guard of four men until Monday morning when he was taken to the house of Joseph Smith, of Durham, inn-keeper."

* Hall's Early History.

† Hall, Dupuy.

Being informed that he was to be put on trial for his offence against the New Hampshire men, he was asked where he would choose to be tried; to which he replied that he was not guilty of any crime, but that if he must be tried he would prefer that the place should be at his own door. This favor was readily conceded to him. By this time the number of the Green Mountain Boys had increased to about 130, all armed with guns and cutlasses, etc. The people of Clarendon, (*alias* Durham) with many from Socialborough, having notice of what was going on were also assembled to witness the proceeding. Before commencing the trial, Allen addressed the multitude at some length, informing them that "the proprietors of the New Hampshire Grants had appointed himself, Seth Warner, Remember Baker and Robert Cockran to inspect and set things in order, and see that there should be no intruders on the grants," declaring among other things that "Durham had become a hornets' nest," which must be broken up. After concluding his harangue, the rioters proceeded to erect what they styled "a judgment seat," upon which Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, Seth Warner and Robert Cochran took their places as judges. Spencer was then ordered to stand before them, to take off his hat and listen to the accusations against him. Allen then charged him with coddling with the land jobbers of New York to prevent the claimants of the New Hampshire rights from holding the lands they claimed, and with issuing a warrant as a justice of the peace contrary to their orders; and Remember charged him with accepting a commission as magistrate in the colony of New York, and having acted as magistrate in pursuance thereof, contrary to their orders, and of having represented their bad conduct in a letter by him wrote and sent to New York, and of having conveyed a piece of land by title derived under a grant obtained in the colony of New York, and with endeavoring to induce and inveigle the people to be subject to the laws and government of the colony of New York.

Of all the offences his judges found him guilty, and declaring his house to be a nuisance, passed sentence that it should be burned to the ground, and that he should promise he would not for the future act as a justice of the peace under New York. But upon Spencer's representation that his wife

and children would be great sufferers, his store of dry-goods and all his property would be destroyed if his house was burned, the sentence was reconsidered and upon the suggestion of Warner, it was decided the house should not be wholly destroyed, but only the roof should be taken off, and might be put on again provided Spencer should say that it was put on again under the New Hampshire title and should purchase a right under the charter of that province. Spencer having promised compliance with these terms, the Green Mountain Boys proceeded to take off the roof "with great shouting and much noise and tumult." Spencer on his further promise not to act again as a magistrate, was discharged from custody. A company of 20 or 30 of the "mob party" went to the house of coroner Jenny and finding him missing and his house deserted, set it on fire and burned it to the ground. Most or all of the other inhabitants of Clarendon who held under the New York patent, being visited and threatened, agreed to purchase the New Hampshire title.

Jacob Marsh, on his return home from New York City, when passing Arlington, was met by Warner and Baker and others returning home from Durham, who arrested him and tried him for his offences against the Green Mountain Boys. He was accused and convicted of having purchased land under the New York title, and of discouraging settlers under the New Hampshire title. Of having accepted a commission and acted as a justice of the peace under the authority of New York. Baker accused him of threatening to proceed against *him* as a magistrate, for blasphemy, for damning the government and laws of New York, after he had ordered Marsh not to act as a magistrate. And Baker insisted that he be sentenced to receive the "beach seal." But the sentence of the judges, as read to him by Warner, "was to the effect that he encourage the settlement of lands under the New Hampshire charters and discourage those under New York, and that he should not act as justice of the peace under a New York commission 'upon pain of having his house burned and reduced to ashes and his person punished at their pleasure.'"

His judges then gave him the following certificate and dismissed him:

"Arlington, Novr. 25th, A. D. 1773.
These may Certify that Jacob Marsh hath

ben Examined, and had on fare trial so that our mob shall not meddle farther with him as long as he behaves."

Satisfied by us his judges to wit

SAM'L TUBBS,
NATHANIEL SPENCER,
PHILIP PERRY."

Teste

Ct. SETH WARNER.

On his return to his home in Clarendon, he found the roof of his house had been taken off and other damage done his property in his absence, by a party of 40 or 50 armed men under the lead of John Smith, Peleg Sunderland and Silvanus Brown.

About the same time Charles Button, the New York constable, who resided in the south part of Clarendon, on the farm now owned by N. J. Smith, Esq., "was arrested in Pittsford and a prisoner he had in charge for debt was taken from his custody. Button was put on trial for acting in the office under the New York authority, threatened with the 'beech-seal,' and compelled to give the party six shillings for his damages, and to* "promise he would never execute any precept under the province of New York." He was then furnished with the following certificate and dismissed:

"These are to certify to all the Green Mountain Boys, that Charles Button has had his trial at Stephen Meads and this is his discharge from us.

PELEG SUNDERLAND,
BENJAMIN COOLEY."

Charles Button afterwards acted with the Green Mountain Boys. And his descendants some of whom now live on or near his old place in Clarendon, have honorably filled some of the highest offices in the town and county.

While it was deemed absolutely necessary for the general security of the New Hampshire claimants that the Durhamites should be compelled to purchase their lands under that title. Allen and his friends were determined that they should not be compelled to pay unreasonable prices for them, and soon after his return from his expedition against the Durhamites, he addressed them the following letter, which was afterwards transmitted to the Governor of New York, and laid before his council.

"To Mr. Benjamin Spencer, and Amos Marsh and the people of Clarendon in general:

GENTLEMEN:—On my return from what you call the mob, I was concerned for your wel-

fare, fearing that the force of our arms would urge you to purchase the New Hampshire title at an unreasonable rate, though at the same time, I know not but that after the force is withdrawn, you will want a third army. However, on proviso, you incline to purchase the title aforesaid it is my opinion that you in justice ought to have it at a reasonable rate, as new lands were valued at the time y. u purchased them. This with sundry other arguments in your behalf I laid before Capt. Jehiel Hawley and other respectable gentlemen of that place (Arlington.) and by their advice and concurrence I write this friendly epistle, into which they subscribe their names with me that we are disposed to assist you in purchasing reasonably as aforesaid; and on condition Col. Willard or any other person demand an exorbitant price for your lands, we scorn it, and will assist you in mobbing such avaricious persons, for we mean to use force against oppression, and that only, be it in New York, Willard or any other person, it is injurious to the rights of the district.

From yours to serve,

ETHAN ALLEN, GIDFON HAWLEY,
JEHIEL HAWLEY, REUBEN HAWLEY,
DANIEL CASTLE, ABEL HAWLEY.

Furthermore, we are of opinion this letter, communicates the general sense of our grants."

After a few days, he again wrote to the inhabitants of Clarendon as follows:

"An Epistle to the inhabitants of Clarendon.

From Mr. Francis Madison of your town, I understand Oliver Colvin of your town has acted the infamous part, by locating part of the farm of said Madison. This sort of trick I was partly apprised of when I wrote the late letter to Messrs. Spencer and Marsh. I abhor to put a staff into the hands of Colvin, or any other rascal to defraud your settlers. The New Hampshire title must, nay shall be had for such settlers as are in quest of it, at a reasonable rate nor shall any villain by a sudden purchase impose on the old settlers.

I advise said Colvin to be flogged for the abuse aforesaid unless he immediately retracta and reforms, and if there be any further difficulties among you I advise that you employ Capt. Warner as an arb. trator in your affairs. I am certain he will do all parties justice. Such candor you need in your present situation for I assure you it is not the design of our mobs to betray you into the hands of villainous purchases. None but blockheads would purchase your farms and must be treated as such. If this letter does not settle this dispute you had better hire Capt. Warner to come singly and assist you in the settlement of your affairs. My business is such that I cannot attend to your matters in person but desire you would inform me by writing or otherwise relative thereto, Capt. Barker joins with the foregoing and does me the honor to subscribe his name with me.

We are gentlemen your friends to serve,

ETHAN ALLEN,
REMEMBER BAKER."

In consequence of the violent proceedings of the Green Mountain Boys in Durham, the subject having been brought before the New York assembly by petition of Benjamin Hough, of Socialborough, a reward of £100 each was offered for the apprehension of Ethen Allen and Remember Baker, and £50 each for the apprehension of either Seth Warner, Robert Cochran, Peleg Sunderland, John Smith, James Breakenridge or Silvanus Brown. And the "despotic and infamous" New York law of March, 1774, was passed. A law which adjudged and deemed the Green Mountain Boys to be convicted and attainted of felony and to suffer death without trial and without benefit of clergy in case they did not deliver themselves up to the New York authorities within seventy days after the order to do so had been published in certain newspapers.

To this law which "terminated every prospect of peace," Allen and his associates returned a bold and defiant answer assuring any person disposed to arrest them "that although they have a license by the law aforesaid to kill us; and an 'indemnification' for such murder from the same authority; yet they have no indemnification for so doing from the Green Mountain Boys."

None of the Yorkers in Clarendon seem to have made any further resistance to the Green Mountain Boys, except Benjamin Hough, who returning from New York, where he had spent the winter advocating the passage of the odious law of March 9th, to his house in the North part of the town, brought with him a commission as a New York justice of the peace, dated three days after the passage of the obnoxious law. He attempted to act as a magistrate under the authority of New York and loudly denounced the rioters. He was active and troublesome, and although repeatedly warned and threatened if he did not desist, proceeded in his course until the Green Mountain Boys became so indignant that they determined to silence and make an example of him. On the night of the 26th Dec. 1774, he was arrested by a party of his neighbors, carried in a sleigh to the house of Col. John Spafford in Timmouthee and from there to Sunderland where he was kept under guard until the Monday, Jan. 30, 1775, when he was tried for his offences by the assembled Green Mountain Boys, Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Robert Cochran, Peleg Sunderland,

James Mead, Gideon Warren, Jesse Sawyer, acting as judges, found guilty, and sentenced "to be tied to a tree and receive two hundred lashes on the naked back, and then as soon as he should be able, should depart the New Hampshire grants and not return again till his majesty's pleasure should be known in the premises on pain of receiving five hundred lashes" * after the sentence was read to him by Ethan Allen, he was tied to an apple tree in front of Allen's house and the sentence put in execution with unsparing severity. On Hough's request, Allen in defiant contempt of the Government of New York, furnished him the following certificate, observing as he handed it to Hough, that taken in connection with the receipt on his back, it would no doubt be admitted as legal evidence in the courts of New York, although the king's warrant, Gov. Wentworth's sign manual and the great seal of New Hampshire were not.

"SUNDERLAND, January 30, 1775.

This may certify the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants that Benjamin Hough hath this day received a full punishment for his crimes committed against this country; and our inhabitants are ordered to give him, the said *Huff*, a free and unmolested passport toward the city of New York, or to the Westward of our Grants, he behaving himself as becometh.

Given under our hands the day and date aforesaid.

ETHAN ALLEN,
SETH WARNER."

The next day Hough repaired to New York, where he gave, under oath, before the chief justice, a full account of his trial and punishment; and petitioned the council for protection against the rioters. The council being unable to protect him, and he being destitute of the means of support, they gave him a license to beg in the streets of New York. And the New York assembly unanimously voted an additional reward of £50 each for

"apprehending and confining in jail Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Robert Cochran and Peleg Sunderland, and £50 for apprehending and securing James Mead, Gideon Warren and Jesse Sawyer, or either of them, so that they can be brought to justice for assisting the first four mentioned persons in committing sundry violent outrages on the person of one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Charlotte."

This was the dying effort of the colonial government of New York against the New Hampshire grants†. The American Revolution, soon after, overshadowed all other

* Dupuy, Thompson

† Thompson.

questions. The New Hampshire claimants in Clarendon were generally Whigs, while the Yorkers, with few exceptions, were Tories, most of them taking protection papers from Burgoyne, and some actively taking part with the enemy. Thomas Brayton was the delegate from Clarendon to the Dorset convention of July 24, 1776, and the only one of that body of 50 members who refused to subscribe an association, pledging their lives and fortunes in support of the American cause. He afterwards became an active tory. Clarendon was not represented in the Dorset convention of Sept. 25, and as the majority of the inhabitants were tories, "the friends of liberty" were directed to choose a committee of safety and conduct their affairs as in other towns."

Benjamin Spencer represented Clarendon in the convention of June, 1777, at Windsor, and united with the other members of that body in a solemn pledge to stand by the declaration for a new State, and to resist by arms the fleet and armies of Great Britain. And he so far won the confidence of the Green Mountain Boys that he was appointed a member of the Council of Safety by the Windsor Convention of July, 1777. But he joined the enemy on the approach of Burgoyne, and is said to have died at Ticonderoga a few weeks afterwards. Jacob Marsh left about the same time, and is supposed to have died at Saratoga. After the battle of Hubbardton the town was mostly deserted by its inhabitants. Oliver Arnold, the sailor farmer, who commenced to clear his land by climbing the trees and limbing before felling them, remained, and was taken prisoner by a party of British and compelled to drive his oxen with a load of corn to the British army, from whence he afterwards effected his escape by means of a forged pass.

The records of Clarendon, previous to 1773, are lost. Stephen Arnold was town clerk in 1778, and held the office 21 years. He was the grandfather of the great Statesman, Stephen Arnold Douglas, and was a man of integrity, a member of the church; but found it impossible, on exciting occasions, to overcome the habit of profanity acquired in early life. On one occasion, attempting to pull a woodchuck out of a cleft in a rock, he got his fingers into the animal's mouth, when he poured forth a volume of oaths so extraordinary that he was arraigned before the church

to answer therefor, but after a careful hearing of the case he was excused for swearing when a woodchuck bit his fingers.

After the Revolution the returning settlers found themselves involved in many quarrels and lawsuits regarding the titles to their lands, which continued until the Legislature passed the quieting act, which gave the settlers the farms they had purchased in good faith, and cleared and cultivated; which left no school or other public lots in town.

Daniel Marsh who it appears took protection papers from the British and sympathized with the enemy, returned to Clarendon, and Dec. 16, 1782, the town "voted to receive him as a good, wholesome inhabitant." He attempted to get possession of his old farm, a part of which he found occupied by Silas Whitney. A lawsuit followed in which Marsh was twice beaten. He then appealed to the Legislature which passed an act in June, 1785, giving him the possession of the farm "until he had an opportunity of recovering his betterments;" for which act the Legislature was severely censured by the first council of Censors of which Judge Increase Mosely, of Clarendon, was president. During the struggle between Marsh and Whitney for the possession of the disputed land, one party would sow and the other reap, one party would put a tenant into the house, and the other party would put him out by force and put in another tenant who in turn would be put out by force by the other party. On one occasion, Whitney, with several hands, mowed a large quantity of grass on the disputed meadow, and Marsh, obtaining help, drew it all off, when Whitney was eating his dinner. This is but one instance of the many quarrels in which conflicting land titles involved the settlers of the fertile lands of Clarendon—so fertile that the fables told of their productiveness rivaled those now told of the West. Silas Whitney, visiting his relatives in Rhode Island, claimed that on the Clarendon intervals he could raise ears of corn 10 feet long; and in the following summer, when visited by his friends who wished to see his long corn, he was prepared to make good his boast, and showed them several ears over 10 feet long, suspended from the ridge pole of his corn-barn, which he had made that length by joining and pinning short ears together. Whitney was distinguished for

politely assenting to the remarks of any one with whom he was conversing, especially if he had been taking a drop of "ardent." When Capt. Ruel Parker raised his tavern on the North Flat, Whitney returned home in company with a certain individual called "Uncle Billy," who, when under the influence of spirits, was inclined to preach, and as both he and Whitney had taken freely of "Ruel's" toddy, they soon became leg-weary and got down beside the fence when the following conversation ensued:

Billy says, "*You'll go to hell, sir.*"

Whitney replies, "*Yes, sir.*"

Billy. "*And I shall go to hell, too, sir.*"

Whitney. "*Yes, sir, just so, sir.*"

Billy. "*But I shall go ten fathoms deeper than you will, sir.*"

Whitney. "*Yes, sir, just so, sir, exactly so, sir.*"

Billy. "*The reason I shall go so much deeper than you will, sir, is because I know so much more than you do, sir.*"

Whitney. "*Yes, sir, just so, sir, precisely so, sir.*"

Among those who have lived in Clarendon was the far-famed Judge Theophilus Harrington, who refused to return the fugitive slave to his master without a "bill of sale from Almighty God."

James Small, who fought under Nelson at Trafalgar. Mrs. Sprague, one of the first settlers, died in 1838 at the age of 104 years. Her son, Durham Sprague, was the first child born in Clarendon.

Nathan Lounsbury, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in this town about 1850, at the age of 102 years.

MILITARY.

Clarendon is nearly the geographical center of Rutland County, and the surrounding mountains have often echoed the thunder of cannon and the roll of musketry as its broad intervals trembled to the tread of the assembled militia of the County as they went through the evolutions of mimic war. And her sons, whose youthful imaginations may have been fired by such scenes of martial pageantry have ever been ready in manhood's prime to respond to the calls of their country to enter the scenes of real strife. In the war of 1812, Alexander White, Rufus and Jonathan Parker and others volunteered.

In the Mexican war, Sobieska Parker, Henry Crossman, Moses Chaplin and Mar-

shall Houghton assisted in bearing the starry flag of the Northern Republic over the red fields of Contreras, Molina Del Rey, Churubusco and Chapultepec, and plant it in triumph over the halls of the Montezumas. Houghton sleeps in that sunny land; Crossman returned with an empty sleeve, and Chaplin, charging up the rocky ramparts of Chapultepec with broken musket over the body of the fallen Ransom, won for himself the proud title of the "bravest of the brave."

And when the Union flag was torn from Sumter's walls, and

Treason dyeing its hand
In the blood of the brave,
Spread over this land
The gloom of the grave,

then Clarendon's sons were among the first of the 34,000 Vermonters who left their homes among the green hills, and dared the dangers of the battle-field at their country's call. Moses W. Leach, Henry Webb, James Congdon and Alonzo E. Smith were the first to enlist, and marching with the van, stood upon the first battle-field of the war. Clarendon's quota was always well filled from the bravest of her sons until the rebel flag was furled.

Clarendon amid the mountains, heard the fiery bugle call

That rang through all the land at fated Sumter's treacherous fall,

And her farmer sons grew sudden warm with a patriot fire,

And pressed on glowing as young Mars to join the Union band

That rallied from each hillside, to lift the starry banner higher

And wave it once again more proudly o'er all the Southern land.

How swift these warriors from the mountains green,

Rushed forth and bore the banner of the free

With sea-less step and bold undaunted mein,

Down to the bloody southern sea,

Some covered thick with fame's brightest beams,

Victorious over all of treason's darkest ills,

Returned to their fair homes beside the crystal streams

That gush from the dear cliffs of their own native hills.

But others sleep, we mourn with pride where brave they fell

On stormy battle plain, or savage mountain side

Or where the wounded crept into some lonely dell

Where friendly fountains let them drink their crystal tide.

*Lewis,** chivalric, gallant and gay

Who rushed to battle as to a play,

Met death as he would a bride

By dark Warwick's crimson tide.

* Henry Lewis, of Clarendon, at the age of 22, was killed in battle at Savage Station, June 29, 1862.

Brave Holden,* battles all are o'er;
 He'll mount the war-steed nevermore,
 He sleeps in the vale of the Shenandoah
 Whose waves will sing his requiem evermore
 Young Sumner,† too, met his doom
 Beneath dread war's dark tide
 And, borne to his mountain home,
 Sleeps by his kindred's side.
 Shippey,‡ swift hunter of the wild,
 Stern nature's free and reckless child,
 No more for him the shaggy bear
 Will tremble in his mountain lair.
 Severance,|| by Potomac's winding shore
 Will shout freedom's battle-cry no more;
 For his country his young life he gave,
 In youth's fair morn, he sleeps with the brave.
 Munroe,§ who won a soldier's fame
 On Gettysburg's red field of flame,
 Found a valiant soldier's grave
 'Neath old James' historic wave
 'Near the father of waters as it rolls to the sea,
 In death's eternal repose, sleep Daniel and Gee.
 Where'er the Union flag, borne by loyal hands,
 Encircled by the brave Green Mountain bands,
 Wave'd o'er the battle's sulphurous cloud,
 And the rebel rag before its glory bowed;
 When the red artillery flashed along the plain
 And charging squadrons trampled o'er the slain,
 And the deadly rifle's ringing echoes rolled
 As the bayonet pierced the battle's murky fold,
 And above the battle's din, clear, loud and high,
 Rose the Green Mountain Boy's cheering battle-cry
 As dashing on they charged o'er the fallen,
 "Remember old Vermont and Ethan Allen."
 And the rebel host from victory, fled
 And left the field with carnage red,
 There sleep Clarendon's gallant dead—
 The battle sod their eternal bed.

* Jas. B. Holden, a member of the Vt. Cavalry, died of wounds received in action near Winchester, May 26, 1862, at the age of 24.

† Reuben A. Sumner, of Clarendon, died in Virginia, July 13, 1864, in the campaign of the Wilderness, and was brought to Vermont and buried by the side of his father and sister in Shrewsbury.

‡ Azro A. Shippey, a noted hunter, at the age of 40, enlisted in the 2d Sharp Shooters. He and two of his sons died in the service.

|| Life A. Severance, son of Abijah Severance of Clarendon; enlisted Oct. 2, 1861, in Co. F, 6th Reg. Vt. Vols., in which company he faithfully served until sickness compelled him to leave the army at Harrison's Landing, Va., soon after the seven days' fight in front of Richmond. He died at Hammond General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., of typhoid fever, Aug. 22, 1862, aged 20 years. He was one that enlisted, not for money, but through the impulse of patriotic duty; and a comrade who served by his side through the campaign says that "he never shrank from any duty, however painful."

§ Ira C. Munroe, at the age of 18, enlisted in Vt. Cavalry, Sept. 20, 1861, and distinguished himself as a brave soldier in the many conflicts in which that renowned regiment was engaged, until he was drowned in James River, May 16, 1864.

TOWN CLERKS.

Stephen Arnold was the first town clerk. The date of his election is not preserved. His first record is in 1773. He was continued in office till 1799. John Hills, Mar. 27, 1799; Randall Rice, Mar. 4, 1813; Seba French, Mar. 2, 1814; Silas W. Hodges, Mar. 2, 1819; Daniel S. Ewing, Mar. 1, 1831; Joseph A. Hayes, Mar. 6, 1838, died Aug. 14, 1844; Philetus Clark, Aug. 21, 1844; William G. Crossman, Mar. 2, 1847; Lewis M. Walker, Mar. 7, 1848; Hannibal Hodges, Mar. 2, 1852; Lewis M. Walker, Mar. 3, 1857; William T. Herrick, Mar. 1, 1864.

STATE SENATORS.

1844-45, Frederick Button; 1856-57, John L. Marsh.

DELEGATES FROM CLARENDON.

July, 1776, to Dorset Convention, Thomas Brayton; June, 1777, to Windsor Convention, Benjamin Spencer.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1778, Abner Lewis; 1779, Nebediah Angel and Ezekiel Clark; 1780, Joseph Smith, Elisha Smith; 1781, Joseph Smith, Lewis Walker; 1782, Elisha Smith, Increase Moseley; 1783, Joseph Smith, Thaddeus Curtis; 1784, '85, '86, '87, '88, Daniel Marsh; 1784, Abel Cooper; 1789, '90, Elisha Smith; 1791, '92, '93, '96, '97, Abel Spencer; 1794, Abel Cooper; 1795, '98 to 1804, Theophilus Harrington; 1804, '05, Daniel Dyer; 1806, '07, James Harrington; 1808, '09, Eleazer Flagg; 1810, '11, '12, Thomas Stewart; 1813, '14, Seba French; 1815, Daniel Turkham; 1816, Thomas Stewart; 1817, '18, Horatio Beal; 1819, to '23, Henry Hodges; 1823, Lensey Round; 1824, '25, Silas W. Hodges; 1826, Thomas Stewart; 1827, '28, Oziel H. Round; 1829, Frederick Button; 1830, Lensey Round; 1831, '32, Lewis Walker; 1833, Daniel S. Ewing; 1834, A. F. Campbell; 1835, Chapman Giddings; 1836, Jonathan W. Shaw; 1837, '41, Enoch Smith; 1838, 39, '40, Joseph A. Hayes; 1842, '43, Philip Briggs; 1844, '46, Franklin Billings; 1845, (no choice); 1847, '53, Walter Ross; 1848, Calvin Spencer; 1849, Green Arnold; 1850, 51, Joseph Congden; 1852, Thomas Stewart; 1854, '55, William D. Marsh; 1856, Horace Kingsley; 1857, '58, Lewis M. Walker; 1859, '60, Lensey Round, jr.; 1861, '62, Hannibal Hodges; 1863, Nathan J. Smith; 1864,

'65, Lensey Round, jr.; 1866, '67, Porter Benson; 1868, '69, William W. Walker.

Of the above, Increase Mosely in 1782, Abel Spencer in 1797 and Theophilus Harrington in 1803, were Speakers of the House.

Increase Mosely was a judge of the supreme court in 1784, and president of the first Council of Censors in 1786.

Theophilus Harrington was a judge of the supreme court from 1803 to 1813—10 years.

CLARENDON CHURCH HISTORY.

BY REV. WM. T. HERRICK.

Many of the early inhabitants of Clarendon were Baptists from R. I.; and at an early day, say 90 years ago,

A BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed in the east part of the town, and another in the west part. Elder Isaac Beals, Baptist, was the first settled minister in town. About 1800, a meeting house was built near the south Flat; and Elder William Harrington, a brother of Judge Theophilus, was settled over the church worshipping in it. This house disappeared several years since; and both the early Baptist churches have gone to decay, and ceased to exist. A Methodist church has superceded that in the west part of the town, and a Congregational one that in the east part.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized, Feb. 18, 1822, by Rev. Henry Hunter, who was its first pastor, and was dismissed in October, 1827. The original members were 9, of whom 2 are still resident members, and another is living in a neighboring town. Dea. Frederick Button is one of these. After the dismissal of Rev. H. Hunter, during whose ministry the church was much enlarged, Rev. N. Hurd supplied for a time, and Rev. Philetus Clark several years from 1830.

The next pastor was Rev. Horatio Flagz, settled Jan. 29, 1835, and dismissed Nov. 15, 1836. The church was supplied about 6 years from Jan. 1837, by Rev. S. Williams, whose wife died in Clarendon. Then, some 2 years or less, by Rev. S. P. Giddings, in 1844 and 1845.

Rev. Ezra Jones supplied in 1846, and for several years after. From the beginning of 1851, Rev. J. B. Clark supplied 6 years; Rev. Moses G. Grosvenor 4 years from the spring of 1857. Rev. William T. Herrick was installed pastor, May 6, 1863; his minis-

try having commenced in 1861, May 1. He is the present pastor (1870.)

The meeting house of the Congregational society is a substantial brick house, erected in 1824. In 1860, it was thoroughly rebuilt inside, and very neatly finished. It had no bell till 1869, when a good one, weighing over 800 pounds, was placed in its belfry.

For 40 years or more, the number of members in the church has varied from 50 to 75.

[*The Mss. of Mr. Spofford continued.*]

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

A Universalist society was organized in town about the year 1835, and a neat commodious brick meeting-house erected at the North Flats.

Rev. Charles Hews was the first settled minister and preached several years. Rev. Charles Woodhouse, and Rev. Samuel C. Loveland were settled ministers here at different times until about 1833; after which the pulpit was occupied occasionally by preachers from abroad for a few years, until the society becoming weak in numbers by death and removals, preaching entirely ceased and now only when disturbed by the wind and storm through the roof, rent by the great tempest of 1869, silence reigns unbroken within those walls which in other years so often echoed the words of the good and learned father Loveland and the able and eloquent Hews as they proclaimed the boundless love of the all-father God.

ELIPHALET SPOFFORD

was born in Temple, N. H., in 1773. He settled in the N. E. corner of Clarendon when it was nearly a wilderness, cleared a small tract of land, and built him a house with his own hands in which he raised a family of 11 children. He died in 1860, aged 87, respected by those who knew him as an honest man. He was a descendant of John Spofford, one of the first settlers of Rowley, Mass., in 1638, and of whom the following anecdote is told: During his residence at Rowley, a drought was followed by a great scarcity of food, and he repaired to Salem to purchase corn for himself and neighbors. The merchant to whom he applied, foreseeing a greater scarcity and higher prices, refused to open his store to supply his wants. Having pleaded the necessities of himself and others in vain, he cursed him to his face; but on being immediately taken before a magistrate,

charged with profane swearing, he replied that he had not cursed profanely, but as a religious duty, and quoted Prov. xi. 26 as his authority, "He that withholdeth corn from the hungry, the people shall curse him." He was immediately acquitted, and by the summary power of the courts in those days, the merchant was ordered to deliver him as much corn as he wished to pay for.

He was a direct descendant of that Saxon family which occupied Spofford castle one of the most ancient in England, at the time of the conquest. And the following, though coming down from the Norman Conquerors, commemorates the name, and gives a lively picture of the songs and revelry, which once ran through the ancient castles and halls of the Spofford family in England.

"Lord Percy made a solemn feast
In Spofford's princely hall—
And there came lords and there came knights,
His chiefs and barons all.

"With wassail, mirth and revelry,
The castle rung around;
Lord Percy called for song and harp,
And pipes of martial sound.

"The minstrels of that noble house
All clad in robes of blue
With silver crescents on their arms
Attend in order due.

"The great achievements of that race
They sung, their high command
How valiant Manfred o'er the seas
First led his Northman band.

"Brave Galfred next, of Normandy,
With venturous Rollo came
And from his Norman castle won,
Assumed the Percy name.

"They sung how in the conqueror's fleet
Lord William shipped his powers,
And gained a fair young Saxon bride
With all her lands and towers."

SILAS BOWEN, M. D.*

Dr. Silas Bowen was born in Woodstock, Ct., Sept. 6, 1774, of strictly Puritan ancestry. He studied his profession (medicine and surgery) in the State of New York, and, in the autumn of 1799, settled in Reading, Vt. At that time the town was very sparsely settled, and many of the roads were only bridle-paths in summer, and, in winter, after a heavy fall of snow, could only be traversed on foot, with the aid of "rackets" or Indian snowshoes. Of course his life was a very laborious one, as his circuit of practice extended over quite a tract of country; and he was the only person in the immediate vicinity

prepared to perform what were called "capital operations." Still he was more celebrated for saving the limbs of his patients, after severe injuries than for removing them. In September, 1803, he was married to Miss Chandler, a lady of rare equanimity of temper, excellent judgment and great charity in the best sense of the word.

As a physician, Dr. Bowen was kind, sympathetic and attentive to his patients, a habit of close observation that noted everything, and an acute discrimination that prevented him from mistaking one disease from another, or misjudging the case before him. He was sure to win the love of children, even when the Doctor's name had been used by foolish mothers as a bugbear to govern them.

As a man, he was energetic, persevering, and thoroughly reliable in all his intercourse with his fellow men. His reading was extensive, his general culture superior to most, and his judgment remarkably correct. Fully aware of the importance of at least some degree of intelligence in every voter who attended the polls, he used his utmost influence for the establishment of free schools within the reach of all, and with the best teachers that were available. Early in this century, with the help of others, he succeeded in establishing a Social Library in the town, and connected with it, for a time, was a debating club for young men. He also used his influence for the establishment of medical societies in the counties of the State with a library connected with each one.

He was a life-long advocate of the most rigid temperance, insisting that even wine, taken habitually, was evil in its effects on the animal economy, while in health. Sunday schools, bible, missionary, tract, colonization, peace and all other societies that had the best good of mankind in view, found in him a firm friend, advocate and contributor. In the church he was always ready to contribute to the extent of his ability, and always insisted upon the utmost liberality of opinion to all. In Oct., 1822, he left Reading and settled in Clarendon, being induced to do so by milder winters, and a less hilly region of country, which would make his practice less laborious in the decline of life. In August, 1857, he went on a visit to his son, who was settled in Nebraska City; was there taken sick, and died on the 16th of Sept., in a calm and assured hope of a joyful resurrection beyond the grave.

* Received from Mrs. Wm. L. Marsh, daughter of Dr. Bowen; furnished by herself and a sister residing at Baltimore.—*Ed.*

One son and four daughters survived Dr. Bowen. The oldest son, a physician practicing in Boston, Mass., died several years before his father. The remaining son, with whom his father died, is a practicing physician in Nebraska.

The Bowens were true to their country. The history of our late terrible struggle will bear ample testimony that his descendants, in this respect were worthy of their name and blood, for of the seven male descendants which he left, the son and five of the grandsons, all who had reached the age of 16 years, did good service on the field. The oldest grandson, a resident of Virginia, was compelled to leave there just at the outbreak of the war, simply because he was of New England birth. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumpter, he offered his services to his country, was accepted, and did honorable service until the autumn of 1864, when he was severely injured by the bursting of a shell, and his general health becoming much impaired in consequence, he was honorably discharged for physical disability.

Dr. Bowen was buried with masonic honors, at Clarendon, May 20th, 1858, and the eulogy pronounced at his funeral by W. T. Nichols, Esq., of Rutland, was published by order of the Masonic fraternity at Rutland: Geo. A. Tuttle & Co., Printers, 1858.

FROM THE EULOGY BY MR. NICHOLS.

"Dr. Bowen's father was Dea. Henry Bowen, and his mother's maiden name was Lydia Fowler. The family was Welsh in its origin. Its history extends backward till it becomes tradition. Dr. B.'s father was not rich, and it was not to be expected that with a family of twelve children to maintain, a man could hope to give them any better education than the common school. But Silas Bowen was born in too stirring times, and bred in too much want, though a boy, to sit quietly down in ignorance at home, or remain there, to incumber with his support, a father already overtaxed. At the age of sixteen, with the consent of his father, seconded by the encouragement of his mother—with much advice from the good old Connecticut parson—with ten dollars, the only money his father ever gave him—with a scanty wardrobe of homespun, but with a stout and honest heart within him, he left home, to prepare and educate himself for a higher sphere of usefulness than that in which he was born. He had in his nature that self-reliance which feels conscious that "where there is a will there is a way." He went from Conn. to Schodack, State of New York and found a clerk,

school-teacher and student; that is to say, he posted books for a merchant named Ten Eyck, in the evening, taught school in the day time, and rising before day-break, studied mathematics and the languages preparatory to a morning recitation with a class of young men who were preparing for college under the tuition of the resident clergyman. He was actually preparing for college by study and recitation in the morning, maintaining himself during the time by posting books in the evening and earning funds to carry him through the college course by teaching school in the day time.

While pursuing his studies he became acquainted with Dr. Ballantyne, and through his advice gave up the idea of going through the college course, though he continued till he was prepared to enter college. Perhaps actuated unconsciously by the friendship of Dr. Ballantyne in making his choice, he had resolved to study medicine; and after completing his preparation for college, he commenced the study of his profession in Dr. Ballantyne's office. Dr. Ballantyne was a man of sound learning and judgment, and having been his friend and patron in all his early struggles in life, it was natural that Dr. Bowen ever afterwards held that respect for his memory and character which men always feel for their superiors in age who have assisted them by their aid and advice in the earliest and hardest struggles of their career. While a student in Dr. Ballantyne's office, he made the acquaintance of a German scholar, who came to this country as a surgeon in the British army, and from him gathered many ideas upon surgery and practice, which he considered extremely useful in after life. He studied his profession with assiduity for more than three years, attended private dissections, made himself master of its standard authorities and familiar with its theory, and in 1799, commenced practice in Reading, Vt. At that time he had never attended any public medical school. Years afterwards the University of Vermont and Middlebury College honored themselves and him by conferring upon him the honorary degree of M. D.

At the time when Dr. Bowen settled, Vermont was the field to which "manifest destiny" led the young men of Connecticut. It was natural, then, that Dr. Bowen should follow the current of emigration setting backward from tide water, and settle in the new State. His early success was all that thorough reading, sound sense, and untiring fidelity to his profession could expect in a sparsely settled region of country. The practice of the medical profession is never an easy one. At that time and in that part of the State, it was a hardship.

The country was mainly covered with forests—families lived remote from each other—carriages were not in use—the physician in active practice literally spent his time on snow-shoes, in the saddle, or asleep.

But at this odds, at a time when profes-

sional fees were less than half their present rates, his practice extended so that in a few years his charges on book amounted to between \$2,000 and \$3,000 per annum, and every shilling was the record of anxious thought and laborious travel. He earned the emoluments and honors of his profession, and never shrank from its burdens. Many can appreciate, perhaps fewer would imitate, that devotion to the stern idea of duty, which could induce him, often, at the close of a long ride and stormy day, when sent for by a distant patient, to commence, without rest, a longer ride in a stormier night, knowing his patient could never recompense him a farthing.

Taken as a whole, his professional career was a success. His book charges show an aggregate of nearly \$100,000.

Some estimate of the mere physical labor requisite to accomplish such a result may be made, when we consider that in the average his charges did not amount to ten cents for each mile's travel, and of all the hard service represented by that large sum, it was in great proportion rendered for those who never would and never could pay him. Out of almost \$100,000 honestly earned, probably less than one-tenth remains to pass the seal of the Probate Court.

He continued the practice of his profession till within a few weeks of his death, at which time he was probably the earliest surviving physician settled in this State, and without doubt the oldest practitioner in its medical ranks.

He was one of the founders of "The Medical Society of the State of Vermont," and was at all times one of those who labored to make that society the theatre of useful discussion upon disputed topics in the profession, and the means of gathering and disseminating useful theories from the aggregate experiences of its members.

The society has taken occasion to pay an appropriate tribute to his memory and worth. It is but justice to say that for more than half a century, Dr. Bowen stood in the front rank of its strong men.

His characteristics may be summed—great physical energy and endurance, an industrious and abstemious life, a strong, well balanced and well informed mind, a self reliant judgment, an obstinate perseverance, conservative tendencies, a zealous observance of his duties, a scrupulous regard for the rights of others, and a rigid enforcement of his own.

He was a pioneer in establishing Sabbath Schools in this State, was through life their laborious advocate, and addressed the Sabbath School in Kearny City on the anniversary of his eighty-third birth day, which was the last time he ever attended public worship.

He became at an early day, a member of the order of Free Masons. He filled its responsible posts in its various departments—held its brightest jewels and received all but one of the high honors of its degrees."

THE HODGES FAMILY.

BY HON. SILAS H. HODGES.

The family of HODGES, formerly a numerous one in Clarendon and Rutland, sprang from Doctor Silas Hodges, who came into Clarendon about 1733. His younger brother, Leonard Hodges, settled in Williston, a few years afterwards, and left many descendants in that vicinity.

DOCTOR SILAS HODGES came from a family which has been settled in Norton, Mass., for upwards of two centuries and whose ancestors came from England to this country as early as 1630. Dr. Hodges had practised for some years in Woodstock, Ct., and afterwards in Dunbarton, N. H., when the war of the Revolution broke out. He served as surgeon in the Continental army, and was for some time in the military family of General Washington.

On settling in Clarendon, he purchased lands on the intervalle of Otter Creek, on both sides of the road leading to Middletown, and resided, until his death in 1804, in a house which then stood just west of the point where that road branches off from the one leading from Manchester to Rutland. Besides these lands, he purchased numerous tracts, in what are now Addison, Chittenden and Franklin Counties. The care of attending to these lands, and a mercantile business in which he had embarked, rendered it necessary for him to relinquish the practice of his profession.

The infirmities of his later years compelled him to give up active employment, and to leave the management of his affairs to his son, Henry. The Doctor was evidently an able man of business, and a shrewd financier, of great foresight and prudence. Tradition represents him as occupying a conspicuous position in society, and commanding deep respect in a wide and numerous circle of acquaintances, extending beyond the bounds of the State.

Before coming to Vermont, he had been thrice married—firstly to Mary Baker, secondly to Rachel Freeman, and thirdly to Mary Gould. The last survived him, and, soon after his death, built near the bridge across Otter Creek the house where Hannibal Hodges now lives. There she resided through most of her widowed life, well known through the region as a woman of marked energy and ability, and died in 1844.

By his first wife, Doctor Hodges had two daughters, Anna, who married first Mr.

Smith, secondly, John Richardson, of Fairfax: and Mary married to Randall Rice, for many years a leading magistrate in Clarendon. Rachel Holges, the only daughter of his second wife, married first, John A. Graham, LL. D., of Rutland, afterwards of New York. By him she was mother of Commodore John H. Graham, who entered the U. S. Navy, at the age of twelve, lost his leg on board Com. McDonough's Ship at Plattsburg, and has ever since remained in the service, and now resides at Newburgh, N. Y. She married, secondly, Roger Fuller, of Sudbury, and afterwards of Brandon.

By his third wife, the Doctor left four sons,—Henry, Silas Wylls, George T. and Hannibal, a notice of each of whom will follow, and two daughters, viz.: Susan, who married Calvin Robinson, a large land owner in Shewsbury, and left only daughters, and Sophia, married to Benjamin Roberts, of Manchester, and mother of several children. One of them, Col. Geo. T. Roberts, fell at the head of the Vermont 7th Regiment, at Baton Rouge, La., in 1862.

HENRY HODGES, the oldest son of the Doctor, born July 30th, 1779, died Nov. 27th, 1840. About 1810, he purchased the farm now owned by Joseph Congdon adjoining his father's former property on the south. In 1842, he erected the dwelling-house now on it, and made that place his home for life. On this farm, west of the road, there had formerly been an Indian village, from one of whose inhabitants a piece of land about half a mile north-west of the church, took and long preserved the name of the "John's lot." Some remains of the house were to be seen as late as 1820.*

In consequence of his father's infirmities, he became much engaged in business, quite early in life, and was widely known and noted for the energy and sagacity he displayed in the management of the affairs entrusted to his charge.

Throughout his life he maintained this reputation, and continued to enjoy the confidence and esteem of the community to a remarkable degree. Launched so early in to active life, he was precluded from obtaining such an education as he ardently desired, and, though he made some singular

efforts to secure it, he succeeded but partially. Nevertheless, he was all his life a studious reader of well-chosen works, and thus became possessed of more than usual culture and information for that section and period. Few men, in his day, equalled him in the extent and accuracy of his historical information. To this he added a wonderful capacity for remembering every one whom he had ever known, and for insight into their characters. His courtesy and suavity were such, withal, as to compel his staunch political opponent, Judge Harrington, to make the noted concession, "if there is a polite man in the County of Rutland, Harry Hodges is the man."

As might be expected he enjoyed an unusual degree of public favor. His firm adherence to the Federal policy prevented him for many years, however, from receiving any popular honors in a town which was under strong Democratic rule. When the asperity of party had died away, his popularity was very soon manifested. He represented the town for 4 years, beginning in 1819. In 1821, he received the appointment of assistant judge of the County Court, and continued to occupy that position for about 13 years.

He was ever active in promoting the welfare and improvement of the town, and aided largely in building the brick church on Clarendon South flats, and in organizing the first Congregational Church in that district, of which he became a zealous member.

The failure of a manufactory, whose paper they had largely endorsed, involved him and his brother, Silas W., in very heavy losses in 1837. Nothing but the most untiring energy, perseverance, and sagacity on his part, enabled them to weather the storm successfully. The fatigue and exposure attendant upon his exertions, brought on an incurable disorder, to which, after a long struggle, he was compelled to succumb.

In 1802, he married Mrs. Anna Cook, whose maiden name was Anna Fuller, and who lived till April, 1864. He left five children who are still, (1870) living, but as none of them were permanently residents in the town, a brief notice of each of them will be sufficient.

SILAS HENRY HODGES, born in 1804, graduated at Middlebury College in 1821, was admitted to the Bar in 1825. With the exception of a few years from 1833 to 1841, when he was employed in the ministry, he followed the legal profession until 1861, at

* Another tradition represents this name as having been derived from a Tory who resided on the lot before the Revolution.

Rutland. He then became the Senior Examiner-in-chief of the United States Patent Office, and still continues to hold that appointment. In 1852, and 1853, he was U. S. Commissioner of Patents. From 1845 to 1850, he held the place of Auditor of Accounts against the State of Vermont.

He married Julia A., daughter of Major Fay, of Rutland, and has four children.

GEORGE W. HODGES, born 1813, left Clarendon in 1823, passed two years in Buenos Ayres, and since 1831, has been engaged in business in New York, or abroad, some years in connection with his business, and some time in travel. He married in England, Eliner Burringham, and since 1852, has resided with his family on Staten Island.

EDWARD F. HODGES, third son of Judge Henry Hodges, born in 1816, graduated at Middlebury College in 1836, was admitted to the Bar in 1839, in Rutland, where he followed his profession till 1845, when he removed to Boston and has pursued it there ever since. Naturally of a very strong constitution, his assiduous devotion to his professional duties has so deranged his health that he has twice been compelled to relinquish them temporarily, and seek relief and restoration in foreign travel. He married the daughter of Major Hammett, of Bangor, Me., by whom he has several sons. Their present home is at Lincoln, near Boston.

MARY ANN HODGES, married in 1827, Wm. Dana, U. S. Vice Consul at Buenos Ayres, where he died in 1831. She then returned to this country, and in 1844, married the Hon. Solomon Foot, late U. S. Senator, who died in 1865. Since then she has resided in Rutland.

ELIZABETH A. HODGES married, in 1834, Royal H. Waller, who practiced law for some years in Rutland, then in Detroit, Mich., then in New York, and in San Francisco, Cal. He was twice elected Recorder of that city. After his death in 1866, his widow took up her residence in Rutland.

Doctor Hodges' second son, SILAS WYLLYS HODGES, born 1785, dwelt nearly all his lifetime in the house already spoken of as built by his mother in Clarendon. He and his elder brother, Henry, formed a mercantile connection early in life, which was only terminated by the death of the latter. They carried on many branches of business in Clarendon, Dorset, Manchester, Castleton and

Brandon; and their operations in furnaces, marble quarries, land purchases, wool, lumber, and general merchandise, were extensive for the times. Mr. S. W. Hodges' disposition was so retiring that few were aware of his more than ordinary abilities. Yet, he was sufficiently known at home to receive many testimonials of the confidence in his judgment and uprightness which his townsmen entertained. Besides discharging other trusts, he represented the town in 1824 and 1825, and was town clerk from 1817 to 1831. He made a profession of religion in 1831. His wife, whose maiden name was Polly Gillet, died in 1844. He survived her, but after several years was afflicted with a cancer, and spent two or three winters at the South in order to obtain relief. His death took place at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 19, 1858. He left 2 sons, Hannibal and Henry Leonard, and 3 daughters, Almira, Mary and Ann Eliza.

HANNIBAL HODGES, born Sept. 12, 1817, occupies the dwelling where his father and grandmother resided. He has served as town clerk several years, and as a member of the General Assembly in 1861 and 1862, and is the only man of the family and of the name now remaining in this section. He is married and has 2 sons.

HENRY LEONARD HODGES, second son of Silas Wyllys, born Mar. 30, 1825, graduated at Middlebury College in 1846, and soon after removed to the South and settled at La Grange, Troup Co. Ga., where he has married and has a family. Though a member of the Bar, he has been principally occupied in teaching, for which he is eminently qualified. During the Rebellion he was well known to be staunch in his adherence to the Union, and suffered seriously in consequence of it. Almira Hodges, his oldest sister, married the Rev. David Perry and lives in Hollis, N. H.

MARY, second daughter of Silas Wyllys Hodges, married David S. Penfield, a well known and prosperous banker in Rockport, Ill. The third daughter, Ann Eliza, is married to T. L. Miller, a successful insurance broker of Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE TISDALE HODGES, third son of Doctor Hodges, born 1788, spent some time in college, but early removed to Rutland, where he engaged in mercantile business and prosecuted it successfully until his death in

August, 1860. While his capacity for this pursuit, and his prudence conspired to ensure his unusual prosperity, his intelligence, his dignified demeanor and courtesy obtained for him deep respect and esteem through a wide circle of acquaintances.

The regard in which he was held by his fellow citizens may be understood from the numerous positions of trust he was called to fill. He represented his town in the General Assembly, and his county in the State Senate for several years in each. On the death of the Hon. James Meacham, Representative to Congress, in 1856, he was chosen to fill the vacancy. He was a director of the old Bank of Rutland from its organization in 1825, until his death, and its president from 1834. He was also a director and the vice president of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad from its commencement. An extended notice of him, however, should more properly be found under the head of Rutland.

HANNIBAL HODGES, Doctor Hodges' remaining son, resided and was engaged in business successively in Shrewsbury, Clarendon, and Castleton. He was born in 1792, and died in 1851. By his first wife, Cynthia Finney, sister of Col. Levi Finney, of Shrewsbury, he had only a daughter, Sophia L. Hodges, married to Adam M. Freeman, of Wisconsin. He married, secondly, Mrs. Eveline Coburn, whose maiden name was Atwell. He survived her and left by her four children, as follows: JOHN MARSHALL HODGES, who married in New York, where he resides and has a family. HENRY CLAY HODGES, graduated at West Point in 1851, and has served in the army ever since. He married the daughter of Governor Abernethy, of Oregon, and was on the general staff of the army in positions of great trust throughout the war. He is now Lieut. Colonel and Quartermaster of the Department of Philadelphia, and has one son. His younger brother, LIEUT. GEO. T. HODGES, born in 1811, entered the army soon after the war broke out, and was present at the battles of Yorktown, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, and Gettysburgh. He continues in the service and is stationed at Philadelphia. The sister of these three brothers, Eveline Hodges, is married to Wm. H. Dudley, of Buffalo.

BENJAMIN PARKER

was born in Clarendon, Aug. 26, 1784; mar-

ried Patty Wyman, Dec. 29, 1805, by whom he was the father of 12 children, five of whom were living at the time of his death, with 18 grand-children and 9 great-grand-children. He died Apr. 9, 1868. The sixtieth anniversary of his wedding day was celebrated by a gathering of friends and neighbors at his house, to make merry and give thanks. The following lines were written, for the occasion, by Mrs. M. R. H. Mason.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Welcome, dear friends, to this our golden wedding,
United first were we in 1805: just sixty years ago to-day,

So long, together, we have traveled through life's winder way,

The old familiar friends that then beheld us wed,
We see them not—they are numbered with the dead.

And ye behold us here, an age pair,
With palsied hand and furrowed brow;
But the good Lord hath spared us yet
To live and move among you now.

Blessed with a dozen children, five of whom
Still live to cheer our age, the other seven
Gone to the better land, their home in Heaven;
And unto God we breathe the fervent prayer,
That we may one day meet our children there,
For well we know that not again will three score years
roll round

And we remain among the living;
But while we stay, are we not right to meet our friends,
And with them hold thanksgiving?

Though golden dreams of youth's imaginary bliss have fled,

And stern reality taken their place instead,
Still do we feel the longest life is far too short
To live the many lessons sixty years have taught.
We've had our share of good, and much of seeming ill,
And through it all we trust the Lord has loved us still,
And blessed according to our need, though mayhap in disguise,

Yet do we place our hope in Him, the Omniscient and Allwise.

Unite us then, again in all the bonds of love and friendship known,

Rejoice with us, and praise the Lord for all his mercies shown,

Be gay and jubilant, for life is sweet, e'en when we're old;

Let youth join hand with age in harvesting our gold,
Thus shall we feel our hearts grow young and strong again.

We'ded anew with love to God and all our fellowmen,
And when at last the Heavenly Father calls and bids us come,

May He find us like Autumn grain, waiting to be gathered home.

M. R. H. M.

DR. SOCRATES SMITH

died at Rush, N. Y., on the 27th of Aug. 1870, at the age of 79. He was a native of Clarendon, and graduated at Castleton Medi-

College. Forty-eight years ago he emigrated on horseback to Rush, N. Y., where he had a successful practice, accumulating a large fortune. He was a brother of Enoch and Nathan J. Smith, of Clarendon, and of the late Seneca Smith of Danby.

PRAYER

READ AT THE OPENING OF A BAND OF HOPE TEMPERANCE MEETING HELD AT NORTH CLARENDON, NOV. 14, 1871, by
MRS M. E. H. MASON, PRESIDENT.

O, Thou who hearest prayer, hear us we pray to-night,
And bless us with Thy tender love and care,
While laboring in the great good cause of Right;
Protect us all, and keep us from the snare
Laid by the tempter's hand to cause us woe,
O, give us brave, true hearts to dare
To fight Intemperance down where'er we go.
Help us, O, God, to lift our fallen brother up
With kindly love and true and steady hand,
Lead him to leave the foe and break the cup,
To sign with us the Pledge and join our Band,
O, bless and heal all hearts bowed down in pain
Caused by the fiend whose chief and only work is ill,
Who steals away the mind and dulls the brain,
Deadens love and enfeebles human will,
We praise Thee, O, our God! for all Thy mercies
shown,
And still keep asking more of Thy great strength,
Knowing if we ask aright we shall receive our own
Just portion of Thy gifts, and dwell with Thee at
length.
Guided by Thee, we hate and fear all sin and wrong;
But love the right and seek it night and day,
And we would praise Thee in our word, and deed, and
song;
O, for these children's sake, and Him who died and suf-
fered, hear us pray.

THE MANIAC'S PRAYER.

BY MRS. ROENA MASON.

The sunset glow is fading
From off my window pane,
And so my heart's glad brightness
Is ever on the wane.
Yet, through the heavy portals
Of this my prison home,
Came once sweet childhood's voices
That now no longer come.
Where are the hearts that loved me?
Where are the friends once dear?
Perhaps they have forgotten
That I am lonely here.
O would 'twere always sunlight!
While here I prisoned lie:
Or that the God in Heaven
Would make me fit to die!
For vain has been my life-work,
My hopes and strivings vain,
These fetters are my portion
And I am called insane,
Ah, no! 'tis only sadness;
Why don't the children come
And bring the golden sunshine
To light my prison-home.

O, God! strike off these fetters,
And let me breathe once more
The balmy breath of freedom
Beyond the prison-door!
O, listen to my pleading,
I am not truly bad,
This heart is torn and bleeding,
But, O, I am not mad!

Come sweet and gentle Jesus,
Whom often I have spurned,
And hear the maddest being
That ever from Thee turned.
No more I'll ask for freedom
As here I fettered lie,
But strength to bear the bondage
Till I am fit to die.

The meanest of God's creatures
Is safe within Thy care
And Thou wilt not forget me,
But hear the maniac's prayer,
He comes! I feel His presence!
A sweet and holy calm
Steals o'er my troubled spirit—
He'll keep me from all harm.

CLARENDON SPRINGS.

These widely known and justly celebrated springs, the annual resort of great numbers of pleasure seekers and invalids from all parts of the country, are situated in the west part of the town, near Furnace Brook, a beautiful and picturesque region about two miles south of the great marble quarries of West Rutland. Thompson says:

"These waters differ in their composition from any heretofore known, but resemble most nearly the German Spa water. For their curative properties they are believed to be indebted wholly to the gases they contain." There are now, at these springs, two hotels, the Clarendon House, kept by Byron Murray, and the Green Mountain House, by James Flowers, and other boarding houses, sufficient for the accommodation of several hundred visitors.

For the early history of these springs, I am indebted to O. H. Round, Esq., who says, "In 1781, my father moved to Clarendon Springs; the country was then all a wilderness, with not a stick cut. My first recollection of the springs' being called mineral, or being used for medicinal purposes, was about 1793 or '4. At that time there was a space of 10 rods or more in extent, upon which no green thing grew, except a cold moss. It looked like the remains of an old lime kiln covered with cinders for the water to run through, under which, cropping

through in many places, was a strata of soft white clay, very fine and delicate. The water was therein heavily clogged with deposits; much more so than at present, so that a board lying in it 90 or 100 days would be completely coated over with a cin-der-looking substance from 1-16 to 1-8 inch in thickness.

As early as 1800, many people began to visit the springs as a cure for poisons and salt rheum. In 1781, George Round, my father, built a log-house near the springs and took a few boarders. In 1798, he also built a frame-house and opened a hotel. The first wonderful cure I remember of at the Springs was in 1800; a man named Shaw used the white clay at the springs upon a cancer and cured it.

About 1797, there were eight families residing in the immediate vicinity of the springs, who had 113 children, 99 of whom were living and attended the same school. These families are and always have been well known in town, and I give, in the following table, the names of the heads of the families, being the husband and maiden name of the wife, and the number of children born to them, and the number alive who attended school at one and the same time.

	Born.	Scholars.
Harrington and		
Abby Bates,	12	10
Thomas Harrington and		
Marsey Buck,	12	11
William Harrington and		
Abby Briggs,	17	13
George Round and		
Martha Hopkins,	12	12
John Simonds and		
Sarah Wescott,	12	12
Charles Simonds and		
Elizabeth Esborn,	16	16
Robert Weaver and		
Elizabeth Reynolds,	13	11
Thomas Eddy and		
Superance Pratt,	19	14
	113	99

In these families no one of the 8 ever had more than one wife, and there was but one pair of twins in the lot; and the extreme difference between the first-born of all these families was 16 years.

O. H. ROUND, ESQ.,

was born in Clarendon, (in the first house built at the springs), Dec. 5, 1788, and lived

in that immediate neighborhood till 1834, when he moved to Ira. He lived in Ira 9 years and then came back to Clarendon and lived in town till 1857; since which time, he has lived in Rutland principally. He was 14 years constable of Clarendon from 1817 to 1831. He was in the militia service in town 16 years (in which he became captain) and never missed a training or muster in that time, commencing in 1806 and ending in 1822. He was a volunteer to the battle of Plattsburg, and got to Burlington after the close of the battle. In 1827 and 1828, he represented the town in the House of Representatives of Vermont, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention at Montpelier at about the same time. He has held every office in town except town clerk, and when he was in town, no one else was thought of for moderator of our town meetings. He was a man of great energy and endurance, and now at the age of nearly 84 is active as most men many years his junior. He has a remarkable memory and can relate the political history and tell the names of all the representatives of the town for the last 70 years. But what he justly considers the most remarkable thing about himself is that he never took a chew of tobacco, never smoked a pipe or cigar, never drank any spirits of any kind, nor paid a lawyer a fee in his life.

NAME OF CLARENDON.

Tradition says that the town of Clarendon derived its name from a man by the name of Clarendon who was the first person buried within the limits of the town.

SCHOOLS.

I have been unable to ascertain the date of the first division of the town into school districts; but the first settlers early took such measures as was in their power to place a common school education within the reach of all their children. As there was but little money in circulation, the teachers were paid in some kind of barter, generally in grain. About 1820, the "North-west," what is now the 5th district, voted to "pay Sophronia Littlefield sixty-seven cents per week, in grain, for teaching their school." The wood was generally furnished by assessing a certain number of feet to a scholar, to be delivered by lot. A new division of the town into school districts was made in 1827. At

one time there were 17 districts and two fractional districts in town. There were 4 districts in West Clarendon in 1826, where there are but two now, in 1871. The earliest records of "District No. 1, West Clarendon" say that at a school meeting held June 27, 1808,

"Voted to build a school-house, that it stand in the corner where the road that comes from Lewis Walkers interferes with the road that leads to the mill." "Voted that the property be paid in grain by the first of June next."

LEWIS M. WALKER, *Moderator.*
BENJ. CUSHMAN, *Clerk.*

HORATIO BEALLS, }
PHILIP GREEN, } *Building Committee.*
JOHN WILLS, }

There are now but 9 districts in town and two fractions, 242 heads of families, and 354 children of school age. \$1263.87 was paid for teaching 298 weeks during the past year. \$532.00 of public money was divided among the districts.

The following is a list of the persons who have held the office of Town Superintendent in Clarendon, and date of service:

Hon. John S. Marsh, 1846; Rev. Charles Woodhouse, 1847 to '48; Rev. Philetus Clark, 1849; W. S. Weeks, Esq., 1850; Rev. J. B. Clark, 1851-'52; E. B. Holden, 1853-'54; Rev. J. B. Clark, 1854; Hon. J. L. Marsh, 1856-'57; Daniel S. Ewing, Esq., 1858; James J. Griffin, 1859-'60; John Harvey, 1861; Capt. S. H. Kelley, March, 1862 to Oct. 1862; Rev. W. T. Herrick, Oct. 1862-'70; H. B. Spofford, Esq., 1871-'72.

LONGEVITY.

The following are a few of the persons who have died in town over 80 years of age: Heman Spafford, aged 88; Eliphalet Spafford, 86; Sally Spafford, 84; Benjamin Parker, 83; Ellen Curtis, 86; Thankful Brown, David Kelley, 91; Nathan Lounsbury, 102; Mrs. Sprague, 106; Mrs. Gould, Jonathan Parker, over 80.

The following are now living in town: Patty Parker, aged 86; Jesse Caldwell, 84; Hon. Frederic Button, 84, and Mrs. Cavanaugh, oldest person now living in town.

ADDITIONAL PAPER FOR CLARENDON.

BY HON. JOHN L. MARSH.

The township of Clarendon lies in the central part of Rutland County; lat. 43° 31' and long. 4° 6'; bounded N. by Rutland, E. by Shrewsbury, S. by Wallingford and Tin-

mouth, and W. by Ira. It was granted (says Thompson) in 1761, both by New Hampshire and New York, and comprehended a part of the two grants of Socialborough and Durham. This is probably a mistake as to New York, as the writer of this has the copy of a map containing a survey by William Cockburn, a deputy New York surveyor, which he entitles "A map of the south part of Socialborough, as run into lots A. D. 1771." Ten years, therefore, after it was granted by the Governor of New Hampshire, it was recognized by the New York authorities as Socialborough.

The town, however, according to its original charter, was 6 miles square. Before, however, there were any settlements made in the south part of the town, land jobbers, living south, making a business of enriching themselves by surveying unoccupied lands, assuming they were "vacant lands" (that is, lands lying between the chartered limits of towns or between surveyed lots, when the lines of adjacent towns or lots did not join), surveyed considerable land in the south part of the town, adjacent to Wallingford and Tinmouth, had their surveys recorded in those towns, sold the land to settlers as being a part of those towns, and, being nearer a settlement begun in the north part of the town of Wallingford (indeed the Wallingford settlement was on or near the line between the two towns); the inhabitants, purchasers of these lands, supposing their lands were a part of those towns, acted with their inhabitants, and in consequence of the controversy between New Hampshire and New York and the breaking out and continuance of the war of the Revolution, the people of Clarendon had enough on their hands without investigating the question of town limits; inasmuch as individual rights had not been trespassed upon. Therefore, no action was taken upon the subject till many years afterwards, by the town of Clarendon.

It was then ascertained, by a survey, that a strip of land, originally within the chartered limits of Clarendon, across the south side of the town, from half a mile to a mile or more in width, had from the first settlement, been claimed by those towns, and the business associations of the inhabitants living on this strip of land, had become so identified with the interests of those towns, that the town of Clarendon has never assumed jurisdiction over that part of her original territory.

The inhabitants living on the west side of the hill, adjacent to the town of Ira, believing it for their interests, because they could with less travel get to the business centre of Ira than to that of Clarendon, petitioned the legislature, and, in 1854, were set off to and made a part of that town: so, through the cupidity of some, and for the convenience of others, the town of Clarendon has been considerably shorn, on her southern and western borders, of her original territory.

In 1768, Randall Rice, Elkanah Cook, Benjamin Johns, Samuel Place, Elisha Williams and probably some others, came into the town, and selected locations; but it does not appear that there was anything done towards a permanent settlement until the next year, when the most of these returned with their families, and commenced a settlement—Rice and Johns near the central part of the town, on the east side of the Creek, and with them, the same year, came Stephen Arnold (who was the paternal great grandfather of the celebrated Stephen Arnold Douglas), and located a little south of Rice and Johns. Place, Cook and Williams commenced in the north part of the town, known then as Socialborough; and the same year (1769) came Jacob and Amos Marsh (brothers), and Dan'l and Wm. Marsh (brothers) and nephews of Jacob and Amos Marsh; and Whitefield Foster and Oliver Arnold, from Rhode Island and Connecticut, and selected each a lot of land on the east side of Otter Creek, being the six north lots in what is now the town of Clarendon—then the six south lots in the town of Socialborough.

The title to their land, they derived from John Henry Lydius, who claimed a large tract of land lying on the east side of Lake Champlain, and extending east to the foot of the Green Mountains, by a grant from the Indians, among whom he had acted as missionary.* They left their families in Rhode

Island and Connecticut (their former homes) and labored the first season in building log houses on their respective lots, and clearing a piece of land to subsist their families in the future.

They brought with them a cow, and such bread-stuffs as their means would allow; depending upon fish and game for their principal support. They worked together—detailing one of their number each week to procure the game and fish, milk the cow, and do the cooking.

At the close of the season, their united labors had erected five comfortable log-houses, and cleared a sufficient piece of land, in the vicinity of each, for crops the coming season, to warrant them in bringing their families with them, on their return the next Spring. They, therefore, all returned to their former homes, except William Marsh, who, having no family, concluded to go north and spend the Winter, perhaps in Montreal, and join them again in the Spring.

The five returned with their families, the next spring, with such household effects as they could conveniently bring with them, which in these days, would be considered a very meagre outfit, but which, with their own inventions and appliances, they made sufficient to subserve their necessities.

William Marsh did not return, and his friends, notwithstanding many anxious inquiries, never heard of him afterwards.

Previous to 1771, James Rounds, and a Mr. Hills, had taken lots on the west side of the Creek, and commenced improvements.

Ten families, therefore, were all that had settled in the north part of Clarendon, (then Socialborough) as late as 1771. A number of families had joined those, who had settled

his title. But New Hampshire also granted the same lands, and the grantees under this title took measures to drive off the settlers under Lydius, and thus forced them to buy in their lands also under the grant of New Hampshire. Some, however, declined this, and they were tried by the old Council of Safety and condemned to servitude during the pleasure of the Council. Ethan Allen afterwards arrested one of these offenders (named Oliver Colvin) and re-tried him, and sentenced him to banishment in the enemies' lines; Gov. Clinton set him at liberty again, and he then petitioned Gov. Chittenden to return to his family and stay so long as he behaved as a friend of the United States. But Chittenden told him he was an Old Yorker and should not live in this State. Lydius had a mansion on the Hudson near Fort Edward. (Doc. Hist. of N. Y., vol. iii. p. 893, and vol. iv. p. 956.)—David Read.

* Rev. John Lydius was the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Albany and Schenectady, and early in 1702 he came over from Holland. He died in 1710. John Henry Lydius, his son, was a prominent Indian trader in the Colony of New York; went to England in 1776, and died at Kensington near London, in 1781, aged 98 years. He obtained a grant from the Indians of a tract of land lying south of Rutland (now forming a part of Clarendon) which he called Durham, and commenced a settlement on it. Learning that his Indian title was not reliable, he obtained letters patent from the State of New York of the tract in confirmation of

farther south, and commenced a settlement on what has since been known as the South Flats. A settlement was also commenced in the south-east part of the town, (known since as East Street) as early, probably, as 1772 or 1773, by Ichabod Walker, a Mr. Nichols, and a Mr. Osborn. These three families first located in the eastern part of Socialborough (now Rutland), where they were in 1771.

It should be stated in this connection, that the families before alluded to, who settled on the east side of Otter Creek, in Clarendon, came mostly from Rhode Island, and adjacent parts of Connecticut. They were connected together, either by family ties, or ties of friendship, and came, not for the purpose of speculation, but for the express and sole object of making permanent homes, in what was then an unbroken forest.

Their first desire was to obtain a good title to their farms, and soon ascertaining there was doubt in regard to the grant under Lydius, they examined and investigated, so far as they were able, the different and conflicting claims to these lands, by New Hampshire, under Benning Wentworth, and by the state of New York. Having come to the conclusion, that the best title they could possibly obtain, was from New York, they purchased additional deeds under this title accordingly.

During the eight years of war ensuing, between this country and Great Britain, all the settlers in Western Vermont, were more or less disturbed in their possessions and titles. Claimants, under New Hampshire, frequently ejected those holding under New York, while the New Hampshire men were ejected in return.

During all this turmoil, and unsettled state of things, trespassers and "squatters," seemed to thrive exceedingly; for without a shadow of title, they boldly took possession of the best tracts of land they could find, that happened to be temporarily vacated. This state of things invariably resulted, not only in quarrels and expensive litigations, but in criminations and recriminations, intensifying in feeling and bitterness, during, and long after the close of the war.

Those who once obtained possession of land, whether under one title or another, or under no title, invariably stigmatized those, who attempted to enforce their rights against them, by recovering their lands, as "tories,"

and, by thus doing, endeavored to create a public sentiment in their own favor, and against any actual claimant who ventured to disturb them.

History shows that this was peculiarly the state of things in Clarendon, and that many atrocities, were, in consequence, committed. And, indeed, it was not until long after the Revolution, and the organization of the State Government, that an act was finally passed by the Legislature, commonly termed the "Quieting Act," that settled and adjusted most of the conflicting claims and titles to real estate.

This bill was originated and advocated by Daniel Marsh who was a member of the Legislature from the town of Clarendon for quite a number of years.

SOLDIERS' RECORD.

The town of Clarendon furnished the following soldiers for the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion, as shown by the reports of the Adjutant General of Vermont, for the years 1864 and 1865:

First Regiment, three months men, mustered into service May 2, 1861: mustered out of service Aug. 15, 1861.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Co.</i>
Crothers, William	18	G
Combs, Harrison	19	G
Congdon, James L.	33	G
Lincoln, George	24	G
Ross, John W.	20	G
Smith, William H.	20	G
Steward, Gilbert	22	G
Rounds, William McC.	34	K
Donnelly, John	23	K
Kelley, Samuel H.	25	K
Leach, Moses W.	35	K
Ross, James W.	22	K
Smith, Alonzo E.	24	K
Webb, Henry	26	K

Procured Substitutes.

Willis Benson, Barney Riley, Henry C. Round, Lucien P. Smith, Edwin C. Taylor William L. Wylie.

This town furnished 14 three-months men under the call of April, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers, and 75 three-years men under different calls; 23 for one year, and 15 for nine months.

I think no one went from this town as a drafted man. Several inhabitants of this town, whose names are not in the following list, are credited to other towns or States, among which are W. M. Flanders, Orin Ingals and Warren Gifford.

VOLUNTEERS FOR 3 YEARS.

Credited previous to call for 300,000 volunteers of Oct. 17, 1863.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Avery, Peter	21	10	C	July 15, 1862.	
Ballard, George	19	2	B	May 8, '61.	Killed at Savage Station, June 29, '62.
Cobb, Henry H.	18	4	C	Aug. 28, '61.	Discharged July 14, '63.
Combs, Harrison	20	7	B	Dec. 9, '61.	Pro. Corp.; cap'd Feb. 9, '64, and supposed to have died in rebel prison.
Congdon, Henry C.	24	2	S.S.	E Aug. 11, '62.	Pro. Corp.; w'nded in G. H., Aug. 31, '61.
Crothers, John	18	7	H	Feb. 17, '62.	Re-en. Mar. 23, '64; pro. Corp. May 2, '64.
Daniels, Charles H.	30	7	B	Jan. 18, '62.	Died Nov. 30, '62.
Daniels, William J.	18	7	B	Nov. 27, '61.	Re-en. Feb. 23, '64.
Davis, Don C.	23		Cav.	H Oct. 5,	Discharged Jan. 2, '64.
Davis, Flavius	31	"	H	Oct. 17,	Sergeant.
Davis, Solon D.	25	"	H	"	Missing in action Oct. 11, '63.
Davis, Thomas	29	7	I	Dec. 27, '61.	Died Oct. 9, '62.
Dorsett, Charles F.	30	5	G	Aug. 29, '61.	Corp.; dis. Oct. 23, '62.
Dorsett, Edwin H.	25	9	B	June 16, '62.	
Doty, James J.	21	11	M	July 13, '63.	Pro. Serg't, June 17, '65.
Dyer, William	18	5	G	Aug. 22, '61.	Re-en. Sept. 16, '63.
Edgerton, Edward M.	19	9	B	June 13, '62.	Musician; pro. Serg't Oct. 19, '64; pro. principal musician Dec. 26, '64.
Fassett, Don A.	25	5	G	Aug. 22, '61.	
Flanders, Steven B.	19	1	S.S.	F Sept. 11, '61.	Re-enlisted Jan. 2, '64.
Flanders, William	25	2	B	May 8, '61.	Discharged July 26, '62.
Gee, Abisha G.	26	7	B	Feb. 5, '62.	Died Dec. 23, '62.
Gee, Edward B.	22		Cav.	H Sept. 23, '61.	Discharged May 2, '62.
Giddings, Henry H.	23	1	S.S.	F Sept. 11, '61.	Discharged Oct. 4, '61.
Gregory, Philip	21	10	C	July 15, '62.	
Hagar, Enoch C.	18	11	L	June 4, '63.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Harrington, William W.	22	2	B	May 8, '61.	" June 29, '64.
Holden, James B.	23		Cav.	H Sept. 2, '61.	Died May 26, '62, of w'ds rec. in action.
Horton, Lorin	42	7	D	Dec. 7, '61.	Discharged Oct. 15, '62.
Hubbard, Michael	18	10	C	Aug. 4, '62.	
Kelley, Edward L.	22	9	B	June 18, '62.	Pro. 1st Lieut. Co. E, Dec. 22, '63.
Kelley, Samuel H.	25	9	B	May 1, '63.	Captain; mustered out June 13, '65.
Langley, George A.	27	7	I	Feb. 10, '62.	Died Oct. 13, '62.
Lazelle, John	38	9	B	July 8, '62.	Frenchman; deserted Oct. 1, '62.
Lewis, Henry	21	5	G	Aug. 22, '61.	Killed at Savage Station, June 29, '62.
Maranville, Lewis S.	18	10	C	Aug. 4, '62.	Trans. to Invalid Corps July 1, '63.
Morgan, Lensey R.	20		Cav.	H Sept. 23, '61.	Pro. Serg't; trans. to Invalid Corps.
Monroe, Ira C.	18	"	H	Sept. 23, '61.	Drowned in James River May 16, '64.
Parker, Charles A.	18	7	B	Nov. 27, '61.	Discharged Oct. 8, '62.
Perkins, Albert	18	7	A	Jan. 21, '62.	Discharged Aug. 11, '63.
Pitts, William H.	18	7	B	Nov. 27, '61.	Re-enlisted Feb. 20, '64.
Plumley, Jesse	40	7	I	Feb. 3, '62.	Re-enlisted Feb. 17, '64.
Potter, Darius E.	27	1	S.S.	F Sept. 11, '61.	Discharged Nov. 8, '62.
Potter, Noel	20	"	F	"	Discharged Dec. 26, '62.
Powers, Daniel M.	44		Cav.	F Nov. 4, '61.	Discharged May 20, '62.
Powers, William D.	18	7	I	Feb. 6, '62.	Musician; re-enlisted Feb. 15, '64.
Quincy, David	25	7	D	Dec. 14, '61.	Discharged Dec. 7, '62.
Rhodes, John Q. A.	24	5	G	Aug. 26, '61.	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Ross, James M.	21		Cav.	H Sept. 17, '61.	Re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63.
Savory, John H.	24	2	B	May 8, '61.	Died April 18, '62.
Sherman, Merritt H.	11		C		
Smith, Montillion	31	2	S.S.	E Aug. 11, '62.	Discharged March 26, '63.
Stewart, Gilbert			Cav.	G	1st Lieut.; died June 29, '64, of wounds rec. in action June 28, '64.
Sumner, Nelson A.	23	5	B	Aug. 31, '61.	Pro. Corp., afterwards Capt. in Col. Reg.
Sumner, Reuben A.	21	11	M	Aug. 17, '63.	Died July 13, '64.
Titus, Abel E.	18	2	B	Aug. 14, '62.	Promoted Corp.
Tower, Horace	23	2	B	May 8,	Mustered out June 29, '64.
Wardwell, George W.	24	7	D	Dec. 18, '61.	" Aug. 30, '64.
Wardwell, William H. H.	21	7	D	"	Re-enlisted Feb. 16, '64.
Weller, David	23	9	B	June 12, '62.	Died in Andersonville, Ga., July 11, '64.
Wescott, Henry	7		G		
Wilder, Charles H.	7		I		
Winn, James R.	11		C		
Wilkins, William	18	7	B	Jan. 20, '62.	Captured Feb. 9, '64.

Credited under call of Oct. 17, 1863, and subsequent calls for 3 years.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Darling, Joseph W.	24	5	G	Jan. 1, '64.	Wounded May 1, '61.
G. E. Edward B.	24	9	B	Aug. 2,	
Hesner, William O.	18	11	C	Jan. 2, '64.	
Hoyt, George H.	21	9	D	Jan. 4, '64.	
Ives, Franklin	22	9	B	Dec. 24,	Prisoner Feb. 2, '64.
Parker, Lucian B. Jr	18	10	F	Dec. 1, '63.	
Proctor, Adrian C.	44	10	F	Dec. 17, '63.	
Proctor, William	18	10	F	Dec. 4, '63.	
Sherman, Edwin M.	18	11	C	"	Pro. Corp.; pro. Serg't Sept. 1, '64.
Sherman, Minor B.	19	11	C	"	Pro. Corp.; died April 16, '65.
Shippey, Azro A.	40	2 S.S.	E	Dec. 17, '63.	Died in service.
Smith, William H.	23	17	I	Dec. 5, '63.	Pro. 1st Lieut., June 20, '65.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Aldrich, George F.	21	9	B	Aug. 23, '64.	
Brecette, Peter L.	19	1st A.	C.	Dec. 9, '61.	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Cavanaugh, Martin D.	18	10	F	Feb. 6, '65.	Wounded June 29, '65.
Dawson, Lovell A.	21	9	K	Aug. 27, '64.	Died Feb. 7, '65.
Kelley, Patrick	38	10	K	Aug. 24, '64.	
Laundry, Frank	22	1st A.	C.	Dec. 10, '61.	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Marsh, Daniel P.	19	F.Cav.	I	Jan. 4, '65.	" June 27, '65.
Marlow, Lewis	27	2	Bat.	Aug. 23, '64.	" July 31, '65.
Moore, Andrew J.	18	7	I	Feb. 7,	" July 18, '65.
Round, William	21	7	D	Feb. 13, '65.	
Shippey, Franklin A.		7	C		
Starks, John J.	20	7	B	Sept. 1, '64.	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wardwell, Myron H.	20	7	D	Aug. 23, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Whitlock, Franklin A.	18	7	C	Feb. 13, '65.	" July 22, '65.

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

Crothers, John	18	7	K	Mar. 23, '64.	
Curran, Robert	33	5	G	Aug. 27, '61.	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; pro. Corp.
Daniels, William J.	18	7	B	Feb. 23, '64.	
Dyer, William	18	5	G	Aug. 22, '61.	Re-enlisted Dec. 16, '63.
Plumley, Jesse	40	7	I	Feb. 17, '64.	
Porter, Anthony	43	7	B	Dec. 6, '61.	Re-enlisted Feb. 25, '64.
Powers, William D.	18	7	I	Feb. 6, '62.	Musician, Feb. 15, '64.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Ackley, Lewis E.	18	14	B	Aug. 27, '63.	
Bartholomew, Andrew J.	26	14	B	"	
Crapo, Josiah W.	40	14	B	Aug. 27, '62.	
Gee, Edward B.	22	14	B	"	
Grover, Marshall W.	41	14	B	Sept. 5, '62.	Discharged Feb. 2, '63.
Jackson, Warren C.	22	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	
Kinsman, William W.	19	14	B	Sept. 5, '62.	Discharged Jan. 31, '63.
Leach, Moses W.	36	12	K	Aug. 8, '62.	Pro. Lieut. Feb. 14, '63.
Moore, Thomas A. E.	19	12	K	Aug. 19, '62.	
Nelson, Edgar S.	18	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	
Pitts, George N. Jr.	19	14	B	Aug. 27, '62.	
Ross, Aldis D.	19	12	K	Aug. 8, '62.	
Smith, Elias	35	14	B	Aug. 27, '62.	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Smith, William H.	21	14	B	Aug. 27,	Sergeant.
Wardwell, Myron H.	18	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	

Furnished under draft—Paid commutation.

Richard Butler, George W. Crossman,
Winslow S. Eddy, Charles Ewing, Merritt
Fisk, Edgar M. Glynn, Nathan B. Smith,
Wallace Smith.

TO FRANCE.

BY H. B. SPOFFORD.

Around thy hills, O stricken France,
Dark hangs the sulphurous battle-cloud,

In valley gleams the foeman's lance,
Round Paris rolls his thunders loud!

O! where is he whose chainless soul
All Europe's host undaunted met,
When Danube heard his drum's wild roll
And Wagram diuined his bayonet.

Marengo's cloak is round him cast,
And Jena's blade is by his side;
But where is now his trumpet's blast,
And where the soldiers of his pride?

They sleep, alas ! by Nilus wave,
They slumber on the Danube's bed ;
The earth is but a common grave
For gallant France's immortal dead.

Arise, ye warriors of the past !
From out your long and dreamless sleep,
And round your country's banner cast
Your shadowy squadrons deep.

Let him of Naples lead th' advance
With charging steed like thunder crash,
While Moscow's chief on Prussian lance,
His stormy legions dash !

High waving o'er the ranks of war
To soldier's eyes the guiding star,
Arise and shine o'er all the field afar,
O, white plume of Henry of Navarre !

And once again mount the war-steed,
Fair Orlean's patriotic maid,
Seest thou not thy country bleed ?
O, draw again thy conquering blade.

And thou, victor on Chalon's field,
When dread Atilla's mighty band
Their fierce and haughty squadrons wheeled,
And swiftly fled the Frankish land ;

And let Austerlitz's sun arise
In glory, and break the war-cloud
That long has enveloped the skies
And blackened France like a shroud.

'Tis vain, the leaders of the past
Will never lead your hosts again,
Save as spirit, with electric flash,
May thrill the souls of living men.

January, 1871.

DANBY.

BY J. C. WILLIAMS, EDITOR OF THE "OTTER CREEK NEWS."

Danby is situated in the extreme southern part of Rutland County, lat. 43 deg. 21 min. long. 4 deg. 1 min.; bounded by Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mt. Tabor, Dorset and Pawlet. It contains 24,960 acres, being a little more than 6 miles square. The mountains upon the south, running east and west, form a natural southern boundary, but with this exception, it seems there was no reference had to natural bounds in surveying the town.

The surface of the town is greatly diversified by hills and valleys. Danby Mountain, sometimes called "Spruce," runs north and south through the entire length of the town, and intersects at nearly right angles with what is familiarly called "Dorset Mountain," on the south. Another range of hills extend through the eastern half, thus dividing the town into three sections, designated as the east, west and middle. The Green Moun-

tains lie upon the east, west of which is Otter Creek valley. A portion of this valley is enclosed within the limits of Danby. The eastern range of hills terminates upon the south, forming a pass. Otter Creek flows through a small portion of the town, in the north-east.

The town is well watered by numerous streams, the two principal of which are Mill River and Flower Brook. Mill River is formed by the junction of a large number of small streams, one of which rises in the extreme south-western part of the town. Mill River flows by an easterly course through the town, winding and twisting among the hills, until it empties into Otter Creek, in the town of Mt. Tabor. Flower Brook rises in the north-western part of the town, flows southerly for about one mile, then flows westerly and empties into Pawlet River, in the town of Pawlet. Danby Pond is situated near the center of the town, and its outlet flows into Mill river.

Mill privileges are afforded on all these streams, which the early settlers found to be of great advantage. No town in the State is better watered. In every valley among the many hills of this town, may be found brooks and rivulets, and springs of unsurpassed purity, one or two of which are said to possess medical qualities.

The surface of the town in its primitive state was clothed with a luxuriant growth of all the variety of forest trees found in this latitude.

SETTLEMENT.

In 1760, Jonathan Willard and 67 others, petitioned to Benning Wentworth, Gov. of New Hampshire, for a charter for two townships, each of 6 miles square. Sept. 24, 1760, the petitioners held a meeting at the house of Nathan Shepard, in Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The notice for this meeting was signed by Samuel Rose and Matthew Ford, two of the petitioners. At that meeting Jonathan Ormsby was appointed clerk and Samuel Rose, agent to go to Albany and get what information he could, relative to obtaining a grant for the townships above referred to, in the western part of the Province of New Hampshire. Capt. William Lamson of Albany, had been employed by the petitioners to procure this grant, the result of whose proceedings Rose was to learn, and report at their next meeting. Rose was to

have 12 s. per day for his services, and find himself. The following copy of a receipt will show how much money was raised for that purpose :

"Nine Partners, N. Y.,)
Sept. 24th, 1760. }

Then received of Jonathan Ormsby, the sum of Three pounds Two shillings, toward defraying the charge of going to Albany, in order to get what information I can how far Capt. William Lamson has proceeded in getting a grant for two townships in New Hampshire. I say, rec'd by me,

SAMUEL ROSE."

The meeting was adjourned to Oct. 8, but at this adjourned meeting, nothing of importance was done, and Samuel Rose did not make any report.

The next meeting of the petitioners was held at Nine Partners, Oct. 15, 1760, Lawrence Willsee, moderator. Jonathan Willard, agent to go to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and procure a charter. He was to have \$3 on each right, with what had been paid to Capt. Lamson. From an account of money received at this meeting, we learn that £58, 6 p. was raised, with which Willard was to proceed to New Hampshire, and if possible obtain a charter for two townships, and make report to the petitioners as soon as practicable.

The charter for a township to be called Danby was obtained the following year, and bears date Aug. 27, 1761. The township of Pawlet was granted to this same Jonathan Willard and 67 others, Aug. 26, 1761, and the township of Harwick (now Mt. Tabor,) about the same time.

The charter for the township of Danby, is the general form of the New Hampshire Charter.

The names of the original grantees of the township are as follows :

Jonathan Willard, Samuel Rose, Matthew Ford, Lawrence Willsee, Benjamin Palmer, James Baker, Jonathan Ormsby, Joseph Soper, William Willard, Joseph Marks, Daniel Miller, Daniel Dunham, John Nelson, Aaron Buck, Asa Alger, Joseph Brown, John Sutherland, Jr., Joseph Brown, Jr., Thomas Brown, Jeremiah Palmer, Benjamin Hammond, William Blunt, Israel Weller, Benjamin Finch, Noah Pettibone, Samuel Shepard, John Weller, David Weller, Nehemiah Reynolds, Jonathan Palmer, William T. Barton, Jr., John Partlow, Joseph Alger, Hugh Hall Wentworth, Samuel Alger, Jonathan Weller, Lucas Palmer, Ephraim Reynolds, John Downing, Capt. John Chamberlin, Moses Kellogg, Reuben Knapp, David Willoughby,

Isaac Finch, William Barton, Gideon Ormsby, John Willard, Samuel Hunt, Jr., Eliakim Weller, Noah Gillett, Col. Ebenezer Kendall, Samuel Hunt, Nathan Weller, William Kennedy, Nathan Fellows, Lamson Sheah, John Edmunds, Daniel Ford, Richard Joslin, William Shaw.

By the Charter 250 acres were called a share, and the proprietors were to have equal shares in making divisions. All these rights were fairly located, but the 500 acres for the Governor, fell upon the mountain in the south-western part of the town, which land still bears the name of "Governor's Right."

The provisions of the charter were all nullified by the war which followed a few years after the settlement of the town, but the grantees retained their rights, although but few of them settled here. They donated some of the land to actual settlers.

As the charter directed, the proprietors of the township of Danby, held their first meeting at the Great Nine Partners, Cromelbow Precinct, Dutchess Co., Sept. 22d, 1761, Jonathan Willard, moderator, agreeable to the charter; Jonathan Ormsby appointed proprietor's clerk. As this was the first meeting under the charter, we will give below a copy of the doings:

"Voted that Jonathan Ormsby be Clerk.

" " Samuel Shepard be Constable.

" " Mr. Aaron Buck be Treasurer.

" " The first division of land be 100 acres to each right.

" " Mr. Jonathan Willard be 1st Committee.

" " Mr. Jonathan Ormsby be 2d Committee

" " Mr. Samuel Rose be 3d Com.

" " Mr. Nehemiah Reynolds be 4th Committee

" " Mr. Moses Kelly be 5th Com.

" " Mr. Daniel Dunham be 6th Com.

" " Mr. Stephen Videto be 7th Committee.

" That the above committee set out from home the third Monday in October next, in order to proceed on said business, and make division of land, &c.

Voted that the first hundred acre division lots be laid out and seized by the surveyor and committee.

Voted that one dollar be paid by each proprietor to enable said committee to proceed on their business and make division."

The above meeting was adjourned until Oct 8th, following, but for some reason, was adjourned to Jan. 12, 1762, at the house of Roswell Hopkins, Esq., Nine Partners. It was then voted that the proprietors pay to Jonathan Willard, \$2 each, for obtaining the grant.

The first annual meeting was held by the proprietors, at the house of Jonathan Reynolds, inn-holder at Nine Partners, 2d Tuesday of Mar., 1762. Samuel Shepard, moderator; Jonathan Ormsby elected clerk for the year ensuing. The report of the committee showed that a part of the first division lots had been laid out, but the shares not distributed. The number of committee was reduced from seven to three at this meeting, who were to finish laying out the lots. Jonathan Ormsby, Samuel Rose and Lewis Barton were chosen assessors, to examine the accounts of the property. The proprietors had as yet made no attempt at settling the land, for no one knew where his share was to be located, and would not until after the surveys were completed. The first committee appointed had surveyed out the townships of Danby and Harwick, and seized them by virtue of the grant.

Sometime in April following, the proprietors again met, and voted to pay the committee appointed to lay out the land, 11 s. per day. This committee was engaged during the summer of 1762, in making the surveys, and Oct. 5th, following, another meeting was held at the Inn of Lewis Delavague, to hear a report of their proceedings. This report showed that the work was not wholly completed, and would have to be delayed until another spring.

Meetings continued to be held at the house of Jonathan Reynolds, and others at Nine Partners, until the spring of 1763, when we find Apr. 12, the proprietors met and appointed a new committee, consisting of Darius Lobdell, Aaron Buck, Jonathan Palmer and Zephaniah Buck, who were instructed to proceed at once and finish laying out the land.

The surveys in the first division were completed during the summer of 1763, and each one numbered, being according to the charter 63 shares, which the proprietors had voted to be 100 acres each, in the first division. The 63 town-lots, of the contents of one acre each for a "town-plot" had also been laid out and numbered. We have been unable to learn the exact locality of these "town lots," as the book containing a record of them was burned. But as near as can be ascertained they were located east of Danby Four Corners, on the farms now owned by J. E. Nichols and Howard Dillingham. According to the charter, the lots were to be laid out

as near the centre of the township as possible.

The proprietors met at the house of Capt. Michael Hopkins, in Armenia Precinct, Duchess Co., Sept. 5, 1763, for the purpose of locating or distributing their lots, by placing the numbers in a hat or box, in the usual manner, and then drawing. Abraham Finch and Daniel Shepard were appointed to draw for each proprietor's lot. The draught as drawn by Finch and Shepard is exactly the same as entered in the Proprietor's book of records of land for the township of Danby. Thomas Rowley was surveyor in the first division, who had been employed by the committee for that purpose. Each proprietor was to pay his share of the cost of surveying, or forfeit his right.

In the fall of 1763, or spring of '64, a road was laid out from Bennington to Danby by Darius Lobdell and Samuel Rose, and the following summer was worked some. Those who worked upon this road were to receive their pay in land. It was cut for a bridle-path merely, and is the same route now used for a highway, leading from Danby to West Dorset across the mountain. This was the only road leading to the township for some time, and accounts for that part of the town being settled first. This road was also used by the early settlers in going to and from Bennington, which was then the nearest market, and to Manchester, the nearest place to mill.

The annual meeting, 2d Tuesday of Mar., 1764, was held in Armenia Precinct; the following officers elected: Samuel Rose, moderator; Jonathan Ormsby, clerk; Joseph Haskins, treasurer; Nehemiah Reynolds and Samuel Rose, assessors; Joseph Soper, constable. No business of importance was transacted at this meeting with the exception of settling up the affairs of the property. The proprietors agreed to donate land from the undivided portion of the township, to the person or persons who would make the first settlement. As yet no clearing had been made, and no attempts were made at settling until the following year.

The oldest deed on record in this town, bears date Feb. 21, 1763, given by John Howard to Benjamin Corey, viz.

"To all people to whom these Presents shall come Greeting: Know ye that I John Howard of Armenia Precinct, in Duchess County, and province of N. Y., for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty Pounds

Current money of New York, to me in hand before the ensembling and Delivery of these Presents, well and truly paid to my full satisfaction By Benjamin Corey of Armenia Precinct aforesaid, have therefore Bargained, sold, set over, given, granted, alienated, enfeoffed, conveyed and confirmed, and by these Presents, Do Bargain, sell, set over, give, grant, alien, enfeoff, convey and confirm and forever Quit Claim unto the said Benjamin Corey, his heirs and assigns, all my Right, Title, Interest, claim and profit that I have in two Townships, Lately granted to a Number of Petitioners by the Governor and Council of the Province of N. H., the one named Danby and the other Harwich, in said Province of N. H., and Lying on Otter Creek (that is to say) one equal sixty-eighth Part of each of the said Townships, which are each six miles square, the Part in each township hereby Intended to be granted, is one whole share or Right amongst the first Proprietors of said Township.

To have and to hold the said Two Rights or Shares in said Townships, with all the Privileges, commodities and Appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise Appertaining unto him the said Benjamin Corey, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators and Assigns forever, as a good Indefeasible Estate in Fee simple, and that the same is free from all incumbrances whatsoever, and that I the said John Howard have in myself good Right and full power and Lawful Authority to sell and Dispose of the same in manner and form as above written. Furthermore I the said John Howard Do hereby covenant and grant to and with him the said Benj. Corey his Heirs, Executors, Adms. and assigns, shall and will forever warrant and Defend by these Presents from the Lawful claims and Demands of any Person or Persons whatsoever.

In witness Whereof, I the said John Howard have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-first Day of Feb., Anno Domini, One thousand seven Hundred, sixty-three, and in the third year of his Majesty's Reign.

JOHN HOWARD [seal.]

Signed, Sealed and delivered In presence of us

ROSWELL HOPKINS,
JOSHUA DICKENSON.

Dutchess County, s.s. } Be it remembered that on the 21 Feb., 1763, Then came John Howard Personally who was the signer and sealer and granter of the within Deed of sale, Before me Roswell Hopkins one of his Majesty's Justice of the Peace for said County, Assyned and acknowledged the same to be his free and voluntary act and deed and I having perused the same and find no material Rasures or Interlinations, allows the same to be put on Record in one or both of Town Books of Records for the town of Danby and Harwich.

ROSWELL HOPKINS,
Justice of the Peace."

The next oldest deed bears record May 29 1764. The original right (100 acres) of Joseph Algur, deeded by his son to Jeremiah French.

In the summer of 1765, the first settlement of Danby took place. The pioneer settlers were Joseph Soper, Joseph Earl, Crispin Bull, Luther Colvin and Micah Vail. It is quite certain no clearing had been made previous to that time.

Joseph Soper, who had previously visited the town with a view to settlement, came first, with his family, from Nine Partners, N. Y., and pitched on the farm now owned by James Stone. He found his way here by marked trees, bringing his effects upon the back of his horse. He soon made a clearing and built a log cabin, just south of where the woolen factory was built. It is now over a century since that log cabin was built. It stood there as we are told, until about the year 1800, and although every trace has disappeared, yet the spot where the first house stood, is still looked upon with much interest.

Joseph Earl came next from Nine Partners, and commenced a clearing west of Soper, near the present residence of John Hilliard. As near as can be learned, Earl did not locate permanently until the following year, when he erected a log cabin, and was joined by his family.

Crispin Bull settled on the farm formerly owned by Alphonso Hilliard. He afterwards made the first clearing in the east part of the town, and built a cabin just south of where the school-house stands. Luther Colvin and Micah Vail both came about the same time from Rhode Island. Colvin pitched on the farm now owned and occupied by L. R. Fisk, and Vail first settled on the farm owned by A. B. Herrick, south of the Corners. The cabins of these first settlers were somewhat rude in appearance, logs hewn only on the inside, and pointed with mud, roofed with bark, having but one door and window, and enclosing only a single room; boards for the floor hewn from logs.

These five families constituted the entire population in the spring of 1766. Those men had brought their families and effects with them, together with horses and oxen. They did not settle very near each other, but upon the undivided portion of the township, of which a certain number of acres were donated to them as first settlers. It is due to

those and other pioneers of this town, to say that they were equal to the task before them; being energetic men, of athletic frames and rugged constitutions, they faced the dangers and hardships of a settlement in the wilderness, and gained for themselves a home. If it were possible, we would give a complete history of the pioneers separately, but we are unable to learn at the present time much concerning them. We shall, however, relate all that has been learned of them.

Soper, Joseph—see biography.

Joseph Earl, Crispin Bull, Luther Colvin and Micah Vail were all active and useful men.

There is no record of any meeting being held by the proprietors in 1765, and, if any was held the record is lost. The next meeting of the proprietors of which we have any account, was held at the house of Enos Northrup, in Charlotte Precinct, Feb. 27, 1768. The territory in this State west of Green Mountains, was then included in this precinct, and a county by the name of Charlotte was constituted in 1772, by the government of N. Y., which then claimed jurisdiction over the New Hampshire Grants. The northern boundary of Arlington and Sunderland was the southern boundary of the county of Charlotte. The house of Enos Northrup was situated in the southern part of that county, or in the northern part of what is now Bennington County.

Capt. Michael Haskins was moderator of that meeting, and it was voted that 60 acres in a square form, of the undivided land at the "mill place" be given to the person or persons, who would erect a grist and saw-mill there. This "mill-place" refers to the same spot where the first mill was afterwards built, on the west side of the stream, opposite the mill now owned by Nelson Kelly. No one availed themselves of this offer until a number of years afterwards.

The annual meeting of 1768, was held in Armenia Precinct, Mar. 27—Samuel Rose, moderator. The doings of this meeting are not of much importance. It was voted not to make another division of land at present, and sufficient land was to be left for a road between the township of Danby and Harwick. It was also voted to give Samuel Rose all the land between No. 65 and the Harwick line, for his past services, which included nearly one whole share of 100 acres.

Among the settlers who came in the spring of 1767, were Timothy Bull, Stephen Calkins, Seth Cook, Nathan Weller and Peter Irish, each of whom erected a log-cabin, and commenced felling the forest. They brought their families with them, together with cattle and swine. Timothy Bull settled near his son Crispin, in the south part of the town. Calkins settled where William Herrick now lives, and afterwards built a grist and saw-mill where Nelson Kelly now lives. Cook settled south of the Corners, on what has since been known as the "Cook farm." Weller located himself a little north of the residence of William Otis, since known as the "Weller farm." Peter Irish pitched on the farm now owned by Nelson Colvin. These settlers by most diligent toil, in which all the members of the families bore their part, soon had sufficient clearing to raise grain and potatoes enough to keep them from fear of actual want. As not much hay was raised for several years, it was rather difficult to provide for the cows during the winter. But with a scanty supply of hay, and the help of browse which was plenty, they were comfortably wintered.

The proprietors held two meetings in 1768, one Mar. 8th, at the house of Samuel Smith, and the other Apr. 1st, at the house of Joseph Mabbitts, in Armenia Precinct. Samuel Rose, moderator. After this, meetings were held in the township, which was being settled quite rapidly. Settlements now began to be made in the north and west part of the town, and in the fall of 1768, several had located themselves along Otter Creek. There were quite a number came to settle during 1768, among whom were Thomas Rowley, John Stafford, Jesse Irish, Daniel Vanolendo, Nathaniel Fisk and Joseph Sprague. There were at that time some 20 families in town—population about 60.

In the divisions of land, there seems to have been a regular system of surveys. Some of the settlers had located upon the undivided land, while others settled upon the rights purchased of the proprietors. The circumstances attending the proprietorship of the town, had given rise to a class called "land jobbers," and speculators, who now began to purchase the land of the original grantees, and in many cases paid but a nominal sum. Actual settlers were often obliged to pay these speculators a heavy price, which

was for a time some hindrance to the settlement of the town. The price was known to range as high as \$15 or \$20 per acre. This state of affairs, taken in connection with the troubles with New York, rendered the progress of settlement slow for a number of years.

At this period, the troubles between New Hampshire and New York, were beginning to be embarrassing to the settlers.

ORGANIZATION.

The first annual town meeting was held Mar. 14, 1769, at the house of Mr. Timothy Bull, who then lived near the present residence of Ezra Harrington.—Timothy Bull, moderator; Thomas Rowley, town clerk; Stephen Calkins, Seth Cook and Crispin Bull, selectmen; Daniel Vanolendo, constable; Nathan Weller, treasurer; Peter Irish, collector; John Stafford, surveyor; Joseph Earl, Stephen Calkins and Seth Cook, committee to lay out highways.

A town meeting was held Sept. 29, 1769, to see where it was best to lay out highways. Voted to lay out 5 roads. The first as marked from the notch in the mountain to Joseph Earl's which was the first road built in town; thence to be laid to Micah Vail's; a road also to run from Micah Vail's house north, and one to run east. Another was laid out from the house of Jesse Irish to the house of Nathaniel Fisk. Irish then lived in the northern part of the town and Fisk in the eastern.

In 1769, the proprietors made a 2d 60-acre division of land, laid out by Thomas Rowley, Stephen Calkin and Crispin Bull, appointed a committee a committee for that purpose.—Two lots were laid out and disposed of, to pay the expense of making this division. Another lot of 60 acres was disposed of for building and mending roads. Stephen Calkins was appointed a committee to take charge of the proceeds, after disposing of the land, and use them to the best advantage for that purpose.

The annual town meeting, 1770, was held at the house of Timothy Bull, moderator; Crispin Bull and Seth Cook elected highway surveyors. The proprietors made a 3d division of land this year, by their committee, Jesse Irish, Micah Vail and Thomas Rowley, of 50 acres to each right. This division was made by pitches, and the lots laid out adjoining in regular form. The proprietors then

draw lots for the day when each should make his pitch, which took place Oct. 3d.

The town meetings continued to be held at the house of Timothy Bull until 1773, when they were held at the house of Mr. Williamson Bull. We have no means of knowing what the population of the town was at that time, as there was no regular census made until 1791. But it is very evident that notwithstanding all the hinderances, the town was being settled with great rapidity. The troubles with New York were now at their height, and the people here as well as elsewhere on the "grants," vied with each other in resisting the unjust measures which were being imposed. The settlers were banded together, and under the leadership of Ethan Allen promptly met every attempt on the part of the colony of New York to extend her rule over them, and to gain a foothold on their soil.

The annual meeting 1773, was held at the house of Williamson Bull—Micah Vail, moderator. Town meetings were afterwards held at the house of Micah Vail. That part of the town, at that time being most thickly settled. Roads were increasing, so that in 1773, it required three surveyors, Stephen Calkins, Ephraim Seley and Phillip Griffith. The surveyors in 1772, were Joseph Sprague, Abel Haskins and Micah Bull.

Calkins was surveyor on the north roads from Timmouth, Seley on roads in the south part of the town, and Griffith on the roads upon the east side. Hogs were not allowed to run without being yoked. Joseph Soule was elected town clerk in 1773, in place of Thomas Rowley, who had been town clerk, since the town was organized. Ephraim Seley and Micah Vail were appointed a committee to receive the town's books and deliver them to the new clerk.

The annual meeting 1774, was held at the house of Micah Vail, moderator. There were three assessors chosen this year, for the first time; William Gage, Ephraim Seley and William Bromley.

Ephraim Mallory was moderator of the annual meeting 1775, and four highway surveyors were elected, viz. Abraham Chase, William Gage, Stephen Rogers and Clark Arnold; assessors, William Bromley, William Gage and Stephen Calkins.

The people of the different towns were holding meetings and conventions, in refer-

ence to the general safety of the inhabitants on the grants. A meeting was held at the house of Micah Vail, Jan. 30th, to appoint delegates, to attend a general meeting of delegates from the different towns, to be held at the house of Mr. Martin Powell in Manchester, Jan. 31st. Joseph Soule was moderator of this meeting, and Micah Vail, Ephraim Seley and Joseph Soule appointed delegates.

The difficulty with New York involved their dearest rights, and raised their indignation to the highest pitch, and was just on the point of breaking out into open hostility when the news of the battle of Lexington reached the settlers. It found them in readiness at a minute's warning, to defend their homes. The settlers of the town were united, as they had hitherto been, against their common enemy.

The proprietors held a meeting in April, 1776, at the house of William Bromley, Ephraim Seley, moderator, and voted a 4th division of 50 acres to each right, by "pitch-es," the same as in the 3d: committee to lay out the land, William Bromley, Wing Rogers, Ephraim Seley, John Wood and William Gage, and to commence the 1st of May following; William Bromley appointed proprietor's clerk.

At the annual meeting, 1776, Mr. William Bromley was elected town clerk, and a committee of five to grant warrants to surveyors, and see if the roads were properly worked. The warrants empowered surveyors to distrain the goods and chattels of all delinquents and dispose of them by public auction, and appropriate the proceeds for the use of highways. The three assessors for that year were Joseph Sprague, Seth Cook and Abraham Chase.

May 4, 1776, a meeting at the house of Micah Vail, to appoint a committee of safety. David Irish, moderator; Micah Vail, William Gage and David Irish, appointed a committee of safety for the town, during the then present Continental Congress; a committee of five also appointed, to take charge of the public rights as granted by the charter, viz. Joseph Soule, Joseph Sprague, Philip Griffith, Micah Vail and Abraham Chase. A road was laid out that year from Ephraim Seley's to Moses Vail's and the Outer Creek road, making some 10 or 12 roads in town at that time; all laid 4 rods wide.

In the convention which met at the house of Cephas Kent, in Dorset, Sept. 25, 1778, Danby was represented by Micah Vail and William Gage.

The following is a copy of a paper, now in my hands, which was presented to Capt. Micah Vail, in 1774, by Ethan Allen.

"REMARKS, &c., ON SOME LATE LAWS PASSED IN NEW YORK.

His excellency Governor Tryon, in conformity to the addresses of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, having on the 9th day of Mar., 1774, with the Advice of his Council, issued his Proclamation, offering therein large Sums of Money for the purpose of apprehending and imprisoning the following Persons, viz. Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Robert Cochran, Peleg Sunderland, Silvanus Brown, James Breakenridge, and John Smith.

And whereas his Excellency the Governor, by the same Proclamation, hath strictly enjoined and commanded all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other civil Officers of the Counties of Albany and Charlotte, to be active and vigilant in apprehending and imprisoning the Persons above named, and we the aforesaid Persons, whose Names are hereunto affixed, being conscious that our Cause is good and equitable, in the Sight of God, and all unprejudiced and honest Men, are determined at all Events, to maintain and defend the same, till his Majesty's Pleasure shall be known, concerning the Validity of the New Hampshire Grants. And we now proclaim to the Public, not only for ourselves, but for the New Hampshire Grantees and Occupants in general; that the Spring and moving Cause of our Opposition to the Government of New York, was self-preservation, viz. Firstly, the Preservation and maintaining of our property: And secondly, Since that Government is so incensed against us, therefore it stands us in hand to defend our lives; for it appears by a late set of Laws passed by the Legislature thereof, that the lives, and property of the New Hampshire Settlers are manifestly struck at; but that the Publick may rightly understand the Essence of the Controversy; we now proclaim to those Lawgivers, and to the World, that if the New York Patentees will remove their Patents that have been subsequently lapped and laid on the New Hampshire Charters, and quiet us in our Possessions, agreeable to his Majesty's Directions, and suspend those criminal Prosecutions against us, for being Rioters (as we are unjustly denominated) then will our Settlers be orderly and submissive Subjects to Government: but be it known to that despotic Fraternity of Law-Makers, and Law-Breakers, that we will not be fooled or frightened out of our property: they have broke over his Majesty's express Prohibitions, in patenting those Lands, and when they act in Con-

fermity to the regal Authority of Great Britain, it will be soon enough for us to obey them. It is well known by all wise and sensible Persons in the neighbouring Governments, (that have animadverted on the Controversy) that their pretended Zeal for good order and Government, is falacious, and that they aim at the Lands and Labours of the Grantees and Settlers aforesaid; and that they subvert the good and wholesome Laws of the Realm, to corroborate with, and bring about their vile and mercenary purposes.

And in as much as the Malignity of their Disposition towards us, hath flamed to an immeasurable and murderous Degree, they have in their new-fangled Laws, calculated for the Meridian or the New-Hampshire Grants, passed the 9th of March, 1774, so calculated them, as to correspond with the Depravedness of their Minds and Morals, in them Laws they have exhibited their genuine Pictures. The Emblems of their insatiable avaricious, overbearing, inhuman, barbarous, and blood-guiltiness of Disposition and Intentions is therein portrayed in that transparent Image of themselves, which cannot fail to be a Blot, and an infamous Reproach to them and their Posterity.—We cannot suppose that every of his Majesty's Council, or that all the Members of the General Assembly were concerned and active in passing so bloody and unconstitutional Set of Laws: undoubtedly many of them disapproved thereof; and it is altogether possible, that many that were active in making the Laws, were imposed upon by false Representations, and acted under mistaken Views of doing Honor to Government; but be this as it will, it appears that there was a Majority. And it has been too much the Case with that Government, for a Number of designing Schemers and Land-Jockeys, to rule the same. Let us take a View of their former narrow and circumscribed Boundaries, and how that by Legerdemain, Bribery, and Deceptions of one Sort or other, they have extended their Domain far and wide; they have ranged with, and encroached on all their neighboring Governments; they have used all Manner of Deceit and Fraud to accomplish their Designs: their Tenants groan under their Usury and Oppression; and they have gained, as well as merited, the Disapprobation and Abhorrence of their neighbors; and the innocent Blood which they have already shed, call for Heaven's Vengeance on their guilty Heads; and if they should come forth in Arms against us, thousands of their injured and dissatisfied Neighbors in the several Governments, will join with us, to cut off, and extirpate such an execrable Race from the Face of the Earth.

This piece is not supposed to contain a full Answer to the new constructed Set of Laws aforesaid, for such a large Two-Year old, hath never been seen in America, it being of an enormous and monstrous Birth; nor is it supposed to give the Legislators their full

Characters; But so much and a little more may suffice for the Present. To quote the Laws, and make Remarks thereon, would be Matter sufficient for a Volume: However, we will make a few short Remarks thereon.

I. Negatively, it is not a Law for the Province of New-York in general, but

II. Positively, it is a Law but for Part of the Counties of Albany and Charlotte, viz. such Parts thereof as are covered with New-Hampshire Charters, and it is well known those Grants compose but a minor Part of the Inhabitants of the said Province; and we have no representative in that Assembly. The first Knowledge we had of said Laws was the Completion of them, which informed us, that if we assembled, three or more of us together to oppose that which they call legal Authority, we shall be adjudged Felons; and suffer the Pains of Death; and that same Fraternity of Plotters knew, as well as we, and the Generality of the People in the adjacent Colonies, that they have for a number of years last past, endeavored to exercise such a Course of that which they call Law, that they had not been opposed by the people of these Grants, (called a MOB) in the executing the same, they would before this Time have been in Possession of that Territory, for which the Laws aforesaid are calculated: Therefore the Case stands thus; if we oppose civil Officers in taking Possession of our Farms, we are by these Laws denominated Felons, or if we defend and aid our Neighbours, who have been indicted Rioters only for defending our Property, we are adjudged Felons for that also. In fine, every Opposition to their monarchical Government is deemed Felony, and at the End of every such Sentence there is the Word Death: And the same Laws further empower the respective Judges, provided any Persons to the Number of three or more, that shall oppose any Magistrate or civil Officer, and are not taken, that after a legal Warning of Seventy Days, if they do not come and yield themselves up to certain officers appointed for the Purpose of securing them; then it shall be lawful for the Judges aforesaid, to award Execution of Death; the same as though he or they had been convicted or attained before a proper Court of Judicature, &c. The candid reader will doubtless observe, that the diabolical Design of this Law is, to obtain possession of the New Hampshire Grants, or to make the people that defend them outlaws, and so kill them wherever they can catch them.

Those bloody Lawgivers know we are necessitated to oppose their execution of Laws where it points directly at Property, or give up our property; but there is one Thing which is a Matter of consequence to us, viz. that printed Sentences of Death will not kill us, when we are at a Distance; and if the Executioners approach us, they will be as likely to fall victims to death as we: And that person or Country of Persons are Cowards indeed, if they cannot as manfully

fight for their Liberty, Property & Life, as Villains can to deprive them thereof. The New-York Schemers accuse us of many Things, part of which are true, and part are not; with respect to rescuing Prisoners for Debt, it is false: As to assuming Judicial Powers, we have not, except a well regulated Combination of the People, to defend their just rights, may be called so. As to forming ourselves into Military Order, and assuming Military Commands, the New-York Posseys and Military Preparations, Oppressions, &c., obliged us to do it: Probably Messrs. Duane, Kemp and Banjor, of New York, will not discommend us for so expedient a preparation; more especially, since the decrees of the 9th of March, are yet to be put in Execution: and we flatter ourselves, upon occasion, we can muster as good a Regiment of Marksmen and Scalpers, as America can afford; and we now give the Gentlemen above named, together with Mr. Brush and Col. Tenbroeck, and in fine, all the Land-Jobbers of New-York, an invitation to come and view the dexterity of our regiment; and we cannot think of a better Time for that purpose than when the executioners come to kill some or all of us, by Virtue of the Authority their judges have lately received, to award and sentence us to Death in our absence. There is still one more notable Complaint against us, viz. that we have insulted and menaced several Magistrates, and other civil Officers so that they dare not execute their respective Functions: this is true so far as it relates to the Magistrates: but the Public should be informed what the Functions of those Magistrates are: they are commissioned for the sole Purpose of doing us all the harm and mischief they possibly can, thro' their administration and Influence; and that they might be subservient to the wicked designs of the New York Schemers, these are their Functions; and the Public need no farther Proof than the consideration that they are the Tools of those extravagant Law-Makers; and it must be owned they acted with great judgement, in choosing the most infernal Instruments for their purpose.

Draco, the Athenian Law-giver, caused a Number of Laws (in many Respects analogous to those we have been speaking of) to be written in blood; But our modern Dracos determine to have theirs verified in blood: They well know we shall more than three, nay more than three times three Thousand assemble together, if Need be, to maintain our common Cause, till his Majesty determines who shall be and remain the Owners of the Land in Contest.

"Will not thou possess that which Chemoth thy God giveth thee to possess?" So will we possess that which the Lord our God (and King) giveth us to possess.

And lastly we address ourselves to the People of the Counties of Albany and Charlotte, which inhabit to the Westward of, and are situated contiguous to the New-Hamp-

shire Grants. Gentlemen, Friends, and Neighbors, Providence having allotted and fixed the bounds of our Habitations in the same Vicinity, which together with the free intercourse of Trade and Commerce, hath formed an almost universal Acquaintance, and Tye of Friendship between us, and hath laid such a Foundation of Knowledge, that your people in general cannot but be sensible that the Title of our Lands is in reality the Bone of Contention; and that as a people we behave ourselves orderly, and are industrious and honestly disposed; and pay just Deference to Order and Government; and that we mean no more by that which is called the Mob, but to defend our just Rights, and Properties: we appeal to the Gentlemen Merchants, to inform whether our People in general do not exert themselves to pay their just Debts; and whether they have ever been hindered by the country's Mob, in the collection of their Dues; But as the Magistrates, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables of the respective Counties that hold their posts of Honour, and Profit under our bitter Enemies, we have a Jealousy, that some of them may be induced (to recommend themselves to those on whom they are dependent, and for the Wages of unrighteousness offered by Proclamations) to presume to apprehend some of us, or our Friends; We therefore advertise such Officers, and all persons whatsoever, that we are resolved to inflict immediate Death on whomsoever may attempt the same; and provided, any of us or our Party be taken, and we have not Notice sufficient to relieve them, or whether we relieve them or not, we are resolved to surround such Person or Persons whether at his or their own House or Houses, or any where that we can find him or them, and shoot such Person or Persons dead: and furthermore that we will kill and destroy any Person or Persons whomsoever, that shall presume to be accessory, aiding or assisting in taking any of us aforesaid; for by these presents we give any such disposed Person or Persons to understand that, although they have a Licence by the Law aforesaid, to kill us; & an "Indemnification . . . for such Murder from the same authority; yet they have no Indemnification for so doing, from the GREEN-MOUNTAIN BOYS; for our Lives, Liberties and Properties, are as verily precious to us, as to any of the King's Subjects; and we are as loyal to his Majesty or his Government, as any subjects in the Province: But if the Governmental Authority of New-York, will judge in their own case, and act in opposition to that of Great Britain, and insist upon killing us, to take possession of our Vineyards; come on, we are ready to take a Game of Scalping with them; for our marshall spirits glow with bitter Indignation, and consume Fury to blast their infernal Projections.

It may be, the reader, not having seen the Laws referred to in this Piece, and not being thoroughly acquainted with the long and

spiritual Conflict that hath subsisted between the Claimants under New-Hampshire and New-York, nor of the progressive, arbitrary and monopolizing Disposition of the Court-Party of the latter of these Provinces; may be apt to imagine that the Spirit of this Writing is too severe, inasmuch as it destines whoever presumes to take us Felons or Rioters, to immediate Death. But let the Wise consider the State of the Cause; 1. Provided we on our Part be taken, we have by them Laws the Sentence of Death already pronounced against us, on proviso more than three of us assemble together to maintain and defend our property till his Majesty determine the Controversy. And 2. May it be considered that the legislative Authority of the Province of New-York had no Right or constitutional Power to make such Laws, and consequently that they are null and void, from the Nature and Energy of the English Constitution; therefore as they have no place among the Laws of the Realm of Great Britain, but are the arbitrary League and combination of our bitter and merciless enemies, who to obtain our Property, have inhumanly, barbarously and maliciously, under the specious and hypocritical Pretence of legal Authority, and Veneration for order and Government, have laid a Snare for our lives. Can the Public censure us for exerting ourselves nervously to preserve our Lives in so critical a Situation; for by the Laws of the Province into which we are unfortunately fallen, we cannot be protected in either Property or Life, except we give up the first to preserve the latter; so we are resolved to maintain both, or to hazard or loose both.

From hence follows a necessary Inference, that inasmuch as our Property, nay, our Lives, cannot be protected, (but manifestly struck at) by the highest Authority of the Province, in which we at present belong, therefore in the interim, while his Majesty is determining the Controversy, and till he shall interpose his royal Authority, and subject the Authority aforesaid to their Duty, or reannex the District of disputed Lands to the Province of New-Hampshire, or some Way in his great Wisdom and Fatherly Clemency, put the distressed Settlers under New-Hampshire, on an equal Footing with our Brother Subjects in his Realm, we are under a Necessity of resisting unto Blood, every Person who may attempt to take us as Fellons or Rioters as aforesaid; for in this case it is not resisting Law, but only opposing Force by Force; therefore inasmuch as by the Oppressions aforesaid, the New-Hampshire Settlers are reduced to the disagreeable State of Anarchy, in which State we hope for Wisdom, patience and Fortitude, till the happy Hour his Majesty shall graciously be pleased to restore us to the privileges of Englishmen.

signed pr

Dated at Ben-
nington,
April 15th, 1774.

ETHAN ALLEN,
SETH WARNER,
REMEMBER BAKER,
ROBERT COCHRAN,

PELEG SUNDERLAND.
JOHN SMITH,
SILVANUS BROWN.

N. B. Whereas Mr. James Breakenridge hath the Honor to be enroled a Rioter with us we can assure the Public, that this worthy Gentleman hath never been concerned with us in any Mob whatsoever; but that he hath always relied on a good Providence and the legal Authority of Great Britain, for the Confirmation of the New-Hampshire Charters: Exclusive of any other Measures whatsoever."

The following verse attached to the above was composed by Thomas Rowley.

When Cesar reigned King at Rome;
Saint Paul was sent to hear his Doom;
But the Roman Law in a criminal Case,
Must have the Accuser Face to Face,
Or Cesar gives a flat Denial.
But here's a Law made now of late,
Which destines man to awful Fate,
And hangs and dawns without a Trial;
Which made me view all Nature through,
To find a Law where men were try'd
By legal Act, which doth exact
Men's Lives before they are try'd.
Then down I took the Sacred Book,
And turn'd the Pages o'er,
But could not find one of this Kind,
By God or Man before.

T. R.

Upon the back of the above paper, is a letter, addressed to Capt. Vail, and written by Ethan Allen himself, which reads as follows:

"To Capt. Micah Veal at Danby.

Sr. I Make You a Present of this Paper, and if on a Perusal You Should approve thereof, it would add Greatly to my Satisfaction as I Should hope You would be animated to form the Inhabitants of your Town into Military Order, and Assume Your former Command and Assist us in Humbling the Haughty Land-Jobbers at N. York. If such an Event should Take place in your Town it would be Greatfully acknowledged by the Green Mountain Boys & Particularly by Your Friend and

humble Servant, ETHAN ALLEN."

The foregoing paper was preserved by Caleb Parris, and now belongs to his son, John S. Parris, Esq.

The town meeting of 1777 was held at the house of Micah Vail; Thomas Rowley, moderator; Luther Colvin, Stephen Calkins and Abraham Chase, appointed assessors. The town was divided into 6 highway districts; Asa Haskins, Joseph Day, Wing Rogers, Crispin Bull, Jonathan Irish and Luther Colvin, appointed the surveyors; Wing Rogers, hayward or "hog constable," the first who ever occupied that office in this town. The office of fence-viewer was also created that year, and William Gage and John Wood elected to that office; a pound, also establish-

ed for the first time, situated on the road between Aaron Bull's and Micah Vail's—Edward Vail chosen pound-keeper. The committee of safety for this year were William Gage, Thomas Rowley and Micah Vail.

A town meeting was also called the 23d of June, to appoint two delegates to attend the general convention to be held at Windsor, on the 21 day of July following, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the New State. Col. Thomas Chittenden and Capt. William Gage were chosen to represent the town of Danby in that convention.

It was an eventful year for the people of this town, as well as others throughout the grants. The battle of Hubbardton was fought July 7th, and the situation of affairs at that time was somewhat alarming. No one knew how soon he would be called upon to go into battle, or how soon his own fields would be the scene of strife.

The theatre of warfare was soon transferred to the southern part of the State. A portion of Burgoyne's army, sent to scour the country, after the battle of Hubbardton, passed through this town on their way to join the main army, and it is said the inhabitants were greatly alarmed at the sight of the British soldiers. A company of militia was formed here about that time, and joined Col. Warner's regiment, at Manchester. They were engaged in the battle of Bennington, which was fought Aug. 16th, sometime after which they returned to their homes, to save, if possible, their unharvested crops, or enough to last them through the winter. We are told that a number of acres of crops in this town were not harvested that year.

At a town meeting, June 23, 1777, an additional committee of safety was appointed, Col. Thos. Chittenden, Joseph Sprague and William Bromley, and two additional selectmen, Ephraim Seley and Thomas Rowley, and Edward Vail, assessor, to assist the other three elected at the last annual meeting. Stephen Rogers having refused to act as treasurer, Stephen Calkins was appointed to fill his place.

During the months of July and August of that year, scouting parties of the British were sent all over the country. They supposed that a large portion of the inhabitants on the New Hampshire grants were opposed to the rebellion, and that it was necessary only, to march an army through their coun-

try, and furnish them with arms, to bring them over to the royal standard; very few, however, were found willing to abandon the cause of their country for that of the King. It is said that there were Tories in town at that time, but the settlers were generally true to the American cause. A few who were considered Tories, were shot near their own door.

There is a large rock on the farm owned by Isaac Nichols, behind which, as tradition says, Tories used to hide, which has given it the name of "Tory rock."

There is one instance of confiscated estate in this town, which will appear from the following order, copied from the Journal of the "Council of Safety," at Bennington.

"IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Jan. 16th, 1778.

To ———, and the rest of the heirs of ———, late of Danby, deceased, you are hereby notified to appear before this Council, on Thursday the 22d instant, to show cause if any you have, why the real estate of ———, aforesaid, shall not be confiscated to this state.

By order of Council,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *Pres.*

JOSEPH FAY, *Sec'y.*

It had now become necessary for the town to raise some money to pay current expenses, and for the support of the militia. The selectmen had disbursed considerable sums of money, and engaged more for the purpose of encouraging the militia and for other uses. The listers had been therefore, at the last town meeting in June, instructed to take a list of all the ratable estate possessed by the inhabitants of the town, as soon as possible, and return the same to the selectmen and committee of safety for the town, who were to make out a tax of six per cent. on said list, and deliver the same to the constable for collection. This was to be paid into the treasury, and drawn out by orders signed by the selectmen or committee of safety.

The law at that time required the list to be taken in the following manner, viz. All male persons in town from 16 years old to 60, were set in the list, each person at £6; every ox or steer, of 4 years old and upwards, at £4 each; each steer or heifer of 3 years old, and each cow £3; each steer or heifer of 2 years, £2; each steer or heifer of 1 year old, £1; each horse or mare, of 3 years old or upwards, £3; all horse kind of 2 years old, £2; all horse kind of 1 year old, £1 each; all swine of 1 year old or up-

ward, £1 each. Every person having money on hand, or due them, over and above all debts charged thereon, the same was put in the annual list, at the rate of £6 for every £100, and in case the listers suspected any person had not given in the full sum of money on hand, or due as aforesaid, the listers were empowered to call such person or persons before them, there to give in such list on oath. All lands after being improved for one year, either for pasture, plowing or mowing, or stocked with grass, and within inclosure, were set in the list at 10s. per acre. Mills were also assessed at the discretion of the listers, according to the particular improvements or advantages thereof, also, work-houses and work-shops. Attornies at law were assessed at the discretion of the listers, the least practitioner, £50, and the others in proportion, according to their practice. Ministers of the gospel were exempted from taxes, as well as persons disabled by sickness, lameness or other infirmities. The grand list of the town for the year 1777, amounted to nearly £250, or \$832.50, six per cent. of which would raise a tax of \$49.95, which was thought sufficient to pay the expenses of the town for that year. This was the first grand list taken in this town of which we have any knowledge.

Another meeting was called Dec. 23d, at the house of Edward Vail, but was adjourned until the first Tues., Feb. 1778. At this adjourned meeting, Stephen Calkins was appointed an additional member of the committee of safety, and Thomas Rowley, chairman of that committee. At that time nearly all the affairs of the town were managed by this committee. The British army having been defeated and driven from the vicinity of Vermont in the Fall of 1777, the settlers of the town who had served with the militia in repelling the invasion of Burgoyne, now began to return, and the inhabitants were allowed once more to devote their attention to their civil and domestic affairs.

To show the character of the settlers which then peopled the grants, we will give below an extract from a letter which Burgoyne wrote to Lord Germain, Aug. 20, 1777, in which he says "the Hampshire grants in particular, a country unpeopled and almost unknown in the last war, now abounds in the most active and most rebellious race on the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm on my left."

The annual town meeting of 1778 was held at the house of Edward Vail, and Abraham Chase was moderator; Luther Colvin, Abraham Chase and Edward Vail, assessors; Wing Rogers, hayward; William Gage, John Wood and Edward Vail, fence-viewers; committee of safety for that year, Capt. William Gage, Lieut. Stephen Calkins, Thomas Rowley, William Bromley and John Sweat; Edward Vail, pound-keeper.

On the 12th of Mar. 1778, a petition was presented to the Legislature of Vermont, then in session at Windsor, from 13 towns on the east side of Connecticut River, praying to be admitted to a union with Vermont. The Legislature being somewhat embarrassed by this application, voted to refer the question to the people. Meetings were held in all the towns in the State for this purpose, and a majority of them were in favor of the union. The inhabitants of Danby held a meeting for the purpose of voting upon this question, at the house of Edward Vail, the 9th day of April, and voted not in favor of the proposed union, and the committee of safety were instructed to make a report to this effect, to the Legislature, which was to meet in June following at Bennington. Thomas Rowley was the first representative sent from this town, to the General Assembly, which met at Windsor in 1778.

There was put upon the records of the town, in 1778, "a roll of the freemen of Danby," viz.

William Gage, jr., Caleb Colvin, William Bromley, Jonathan Sprague, Daniel Bromley, Ezekiel Ballard, Ebenezer Day, John Sweat, Joseph Day, Luther Colvin, Levi Sherman, George Gage, Charles Bromley, Thomas Rowley, jr., Stephen Calkins, Thos. Allen, Richard Latten, Edward Vail, Titus Colvin, John Gage, Abel Haskins, Thomas Rowley, Capt. William Gage, Job Congor, Enoch Congor, Isaac Gage, Reubin Towers, Jessie Tuttle, Micah Wilson, Henry Herriek, Jeremiah Merrithew, Samuel Barlow, Constant Vail, Obediah Edmunds, Obediah Allen, Roger Williams, John Hamblaton, Nathan Rowley, Holmes Perkins, William Merrithew, William Garrett, Gideon Barlingin, Joseph Wilbur, Elisha Fish, Mathew Wing, Abraham Stewart, Reubin Rowley, Joseph Sprague, Joseph Sprague, jr., Bethuel Bromley, Ebenezer Wilson, Stephen Williams, Jeremiah Griffith, Elihu Benson, Amos

Brown, Gideon Tabor, John Haviland, Lemuel Griffith, Thomas Dennes, Water Tabor, Henry Lewis, Dennis Lobdell, John Howard, Selathel Albee, Benjamin Brownell, John Harrington, Benjamin Tanner, Hezekiah Eastman, Mathew Wing, Charles Leggett, Jesse Irish, jr., Phillip Sherman, Joshua Herrick, John Lobdell, John Brock, Anthony Day, Aaron Griffith, Jonathan Irish, David Howard, Caleb Green, Pelitia Soper, Dennis Lobdell, jr., Jacob Eddy, Joseph Fowler, Ebenezer Merry, Caleb Phillips, Dr. Ebenezer Tolman, Lawrence Johnston, Joshua Bromley, William Bromley, 2d, Job Palmer, David Coonly, John Holmes, David Irish, John Stafford, James Porter, John Marten, Gideon Baker, William Wing, Stephen Buxton, William Lee.

The above list does not contain the names of all the males over 21 years of age, in town at that time. We find that Abraham Chase, Wing Rogers, Ephraim Seley, Aaron Bull and Asa Haskins, and some others were residents of the town, and over 21 years of age, whose names do not appear on that roll. Perhaps other names were omitted, but it doubtless contains the names of nearly all the freemen here at that time. Some of the persons whose names are on the roll, were children of the settlers, having come here with their parents. Among these were William Gage, jr., Joseph Sprague, jr., William Bromley, 2d, Charles and Daniel Bromley, Reubin and Nathan Rowley, Jesse Irish and Thomas Rowley, jr., and some others.

The March meeting of 1779, was held at the house of Edward Vail; Thomas Rowley, moderator. New offices were created that year, among which was the office of lister, leather-sealer, town grand-juror and tythingman. Edward Vail, Isaac Gage and Luther Colvin were appointed listers; William Edmunds, leather-sealer; Stephen Williams, grand-juror; Abel Haskins, tythingman; and Roger Williams, hayward. But 5 highway surveyors were appointed that year, viz. Daniel Bromley, Edward Vail, Ebenezer Wilson, Caleb Colvin, and Israel Seley. Another town tax was voted to pay the indebtedness of the town for the year ensuing, and it was voted to hold future town-meetings at the house of Stephen Calkins, and warnings for which were to be set up at the house of Edward Vail, William Gage and William Russell.

All persons residing in town at that time, and not having any real estate, thereby exposing the town to cost and charge, were warned out of the town. The following is a copy of such warrant from the records:

DANBY, APRIL YE 25TH, 1779.

To the Constable of the town of Danby.

Greeting:

Whereas frequent complaints hath been made to us by some of the inhabitants of this town, that there hath lately come into this town several persons and families, who still abide in town, who have no real estate, and by their continuance here, the town may be exposed to cost and charge.

You are hereby required forthwith to warn ——— and family to depart from this town, and make return to us or either of us forthwith.

Given under our hands the day and year above written.

THOMAS ROWLEY,
STEPHEN CALKINS, } *Selectmen.*
LUTHER COLVIN,

Danby, the 9th day of May A D., 1779,
This warrant faithfully served according to law, by me,

EBENEZER WILSON, *Constable.*

Two families were warned out of town in 1779, two in 1783, ten in 1784, three in 1785, and two in 1786.

The annual meeting of 1780, was held at the house of Stephen Calkins—Thomas Rowley, moderator. There were five selectmen elected that year, and a second constable for the first time, Reubin Rowley elected to that office. Twelve petit jurymen were chosen in 1780, for the first time, viz.: Isaac Gage, William Bromley, Jacob Eddy, Jonathan Sprague, Edward Vail, Joseph Sprague, Ebenezer Wilson, Daniel Bromley, Jonathan Seley, Walter Gage, Ebenezer Sprague, Enoch Calkins and William Gage. A committee of five were appointed at that meeting, to inspect the indebtedness of the town, and make report at the next meeting. Edward Vail was elected brantler of horses,—a new office created that year, and was agreeable to a law of the State, passed in 1779, which was that each town in the State should have a brand, to brand their horses, which should be set on every horse, and horse kind, on the near or left shoulder. The Brand for Danby was the letter "L," and the brander chosen by the town was under oath, and made an entry of all horse kind by him so branded, with the age and color, natural and artificial marks, in a book kept for that purpose. Each farmer also had an ear mark, which

was put upon his cattle and swine. This ear mark was recorded by the town clerk.

In 1781, the office of sealer of weights and measures was created, and Lieut. John Mott the first one elected to this office; William Bromley, tythingman; Israel Seley, hayward; and Obediah Allen, brander of horses.

In consequence of the state of the currency, or medium of trade, it was difficult to procure provisions to supply the army, without calling on each town for a quota of such supplies. The quota for this town, in the year 1780, was 4284 lbs. wheat flour; 1428 lbs. of beef; 714 lbs. of salted pork; 123 bushels of Indian corn, and 61 1-2 bushels rye. It is said that the inhabitants began to experience some hard times. Snow fell to a great depth during the winter of 1780-81, and the weather was of unprecedented severity. The settlers being very poorly supplied with comfortable houses, and with forage for their cattle, suffered greatly from the effects of this.

The grand list of the town in 1779 was £2612 5s, or \$8,609.96, in 1780 it was £2356 8s, or \$9,512.70. A town tax of four per cent. was raised on this list, for the year 1780, which amounted to \$380.50.

In 1781, the following warrant was issued to the constable of Danby, for the collection of a direct tax, on lands in this town: the first warrant issued for the collection of a State tax in this town.

"To the constable of the town of Danby.
Greeting:

Whereas the General Assembly at their session in Windsor, April, 1781, did grant a tax of ten shillings on each one hundred acres of land in the town of Danby, except public and college lands—

This is therefore to command you to collect of the several persons owning lands in the town of Danby, ten shillings on each one hundred acres, and in the same proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, any person or persons may respectfully own as aforesaid, and pay the same to the treasurer, on or before the first day of April next, and if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to pay his or her or their just proportion of said tax you are commanded to distrain his, her or their goods or estate, and the same dispose of as the law directs, and also satisfy your own fees. And when there is no owner residing in town, or appears and pays the tax, on any portion of said land, you are directed to dispose of so much of said land in the mode prescribed by law, as to enable you to pay said tax, and also to satisfy your own fees.

Given at the Treasurer's office, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1781.

ISA ALLEN, *Treasurer.*"

There being a good many non-resident proprietors of land here who did not appear and pay their tax by the time specified, a large quantity was sold at public auction the following year, at the house of Stephen Calkins, to satisfy this tax. A portion of the land was afterwards redeemed.

At the annual meeting, 1783, at the house of Stephen Calkins, Ebenezer Wilson, moderator, it was

"Voted that if any man in the town of Danby, shall bring the small pox into the town, by way of inoculation, or by carelessness or neglect after having the same, shall liable be to pay a fine of ten pounds, lawful money, to the treasurer of the town."

That disease was prevailing in some of the towns in the Country to an alarming extent.

Thomas Harrington was moderator of the town meeting of 1784, in which year the office of justice of the peace was created in this town, Edward Vail chosen to that position, the first who ever occupied that office in Danby, and the only one elected in 1784.

A special town meeting was held Jan. 23, 1784, Roger Williams, moderator. Daniel Sherman and Edward Vail were appointed a committee for the town, to attend a general meeting of town committees, to be held at Rutland for the purpose of settling the northern boundary line of the County. It was voted to hold future town meetings at the house of Abraham Chase, and that a sign post and stocks should be set up near the house of Abraham Chase. It was also voted to build a town pound upon the east side of the town. The erection of a sign post and stocks, referred to above was agreeable to a law of the State, passed in 1779, which act was

"That every town in this State shall make and maintain at their own charge, a good pair of stocks, with a lock and key sufficient to hold and secure such offenders as shall be sentenced to sit therein: which stock shall be set in the most public place in each respective town; and in the same place there shall be a sign post erected and set up, at the charge of the town, and maintained in sufficient repairs; on which sign post all notifications, warrants, &c., for meetings shall be set up."

According to the laws of that time, criminal offences were punishable by whipping on the naked back, from 10 to 100 lashes, according to the nature of the offense.

Another meeting of the inhabitants was called June 17, 1784, to act upon a complaint entered to the town clerk, by several of the tax payers, who were unable to pay their

State tax, by reason of a scarcity of grain, which was then used for currency. Jonathan Seley, the collector, was instructed at the above meeting, not to force a collection of those taxes until the last of November, following. The selectmen were empowered to lease the school lots, and Luther Colvin and Amos Colvin, were appointed a committee to lay out the 3d and 4th divisions of the school-lots in this town, which had not been laid out. Rogers Williams, Edward Vail, Ebenezer Merry, John Haviland, Jonathan Seley, John Burt, and Capt. John Vail were appointed petit jurors for 1784. At a town meeting held Dec. 20, Doct. Ebenezer Tolman, Caleb Green, and Rowland Strafford were chosen a committee to inspect and adjust the accounts of the town.

The town meeting of 1785, was held at the house of Abraham Chase, having been held at the house of Stephen Calkins since 1780. The number of selectmen was reduced to 4 at this meeting, and the number of highway surveyors increased to 12. An additional grand jurymen was also elected, and tythingmen, Jeremiah Merrithew and Thomas Dodge. The grand-list was £3,378.

The following receipt will show the amount of provision tax against the town of Danby in 1781, for which an extent was issued by the Commissary General in 1784.

"RUTLAND, OCT. YE 20TH, A. D. 1784.

Received of Daniel Sherman and Edward Vail, in behalf of the settlement Danby, the sum of £123, 18., 9p., in full of an extent from the Commissary Gen'l of purchase, for the state of Vermont, against such settlement for their provision tax, for the year 1781, and also, £2, 11s., 9., in full for the fees or cost of collecting and settling said extent.

ASA HALE, *Sheriff.*"

The proprietors held a meeting on the 3d Monday, Nov., 1785, and voted to lay out a 5th division of land, 55 acres to each right. Jonathan Wood, surveyor, and Abraham Chase, Luther Colvin, Ebenezer Tolman, Thomas Harrington and Jonathan Wood, committee to see the land laid out, and settle all disputes concerning boundaries. A number of disputes had arisen which were all finally settled by the above committee.

Another meeting of the proprietors and inhabitants was held on the 1st Monday, Mar., 1786, to hear the report of their committee, &c. John Burt was then appointed a committee to look up the charter of the town,

and have it recorded. In 1787, a 6th and last division of land was made, 35 acres to each right. A draft was made and each proprietor had a day in which to lay out his lot, or make his pitch. There had been some gores left in making the surveys, which were all finally disposed of by the committee.

The first grist-mill was built about this time by Stephen Calkins. I have been unable to ascertain the exact date, when this mill was built, but as it was a short time after the Revolutionary war, it was doubtless not far from this period. It stood upon the west side of the stream, opposite the present saw-mill of Nelson Kelley, and was a great help to the settlers, as Manchester and Salem were, previous to that time, the nearest places to mill. The ledge where Calkins got his mill stones, is on the farm now owned by Henry Kelley. The irons were brought from Bennington.

The Revolution was now closed, and the population of the town began to increase quite rapidly. There was a large influx of settlers during the last year or two of the war. A good many soldiers came to this town, some of them remaining till their death. They were generally an enterprising and industrious class, and many of them succeeded in establishing a home.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

who settled in this town, together with their rank, so far as we have ascertained:

Capt. William Gage, Capt. Stephen Calkins, Jonathan Seley, Joshua Bromley, William Roberts, Jonathan Burt, Capt. John Vail, Israel Phillips, Dennis Canfield, Abel Horton, Obediah Edmunds, Miner Hilliard, Lieut. John Mott, Elisha Lincoln, John Burt, Gideon Moody, William Bromley, Jonathan Crandall, Ebenezer Wilson, Henry Herrick, John Brock, Rufus Bucklin.

Some of these soldiers drew pensions under the act of Congress, 1818, and all who lived until 1832, drew pensions, and a few of their widows.

The town meeting of 1786, was held at the school-house then situated near the present residence of Walter M. Parris. Roads had increased so rapidly it required 14 surveyors.

Town meetings were also held at the school house during the year 1786. At the annual meeting a committee consisting of John Burt, Peter Lewis and Benjamin Fowler, was appointed to settle with the treasurer. The

eight jurors for that year, were Thomas Harrington, Ezekel Smith, Stephen Williams, Bradford Barnes, William Garrett, Rowland Stafford, Nathan Salisbury, Caleb Green and John Vail. A meeting was held Apr. 11, for the purpose of settling some lines and boundaries, in the 1st and 2d division of land; It was voted that the strip of land left and laid out by the proprietors for a road 8 rods wide, west of the "town plot," be left for future consideration. This road had been laid out from the Tinmouth line, north and south through the town, but was never used for a highway. It was called a County road, running north through Tinmouth, which was then intended to be the County seat. The grand list of 1786 was £3664 10s.

A town meeting was held at the house of Abraham Chase, Sept. 14, 1787, Doct. Ebenezer Tolman, moderator. A tax was voted at this meeting of two pence on the pound of the grand-list of 1786, to be paid in grain. In the fall of 1787, another list was taken, which amounted to £4250 5s, showing an increase of £585 15s in one year.

The annual meeting of 1788, was also held at the house of Abraham Chase, Jacob Edly, moderator. 5 selectmen and 5 listers were chosen for that year. There was but one pauper in town in 1788, Sarah Barlow—the first person ever supported by the town. Zebulon Smith was hired to take care of her that year, for which he was to receive his pay in grain. A town tax was voted at the above meeting, of one penny on the pound of the grand list, to be paid in wheat at 4s 6d, and corn at 3s per bushel. The tax, in 1789, amounted to only £18; the grand list £4612 6s; in 1790 it was £4920 5s.

In 1791, when the first census was taken, the population of Danby was 1260. A large saw-mill had been erected by Stephen Calkins and framed houses began to be built. Rapid progress had been made in clearing up lands, schools had been organized in several districts; a large number of roads had been laid out and the population was thriving and industrious.

In 1794, 20 highway surveyors were appointed for that year, and a school committee whose duty it was to make alterations in districts.

Sheep were not allowed to run at large that year, and another pound was built, near the house of Ephraim Seley, and the office of

auditor was created and three elected, viz. Daniel Parris, Lemuel Griffith and Edward Vail. The grand list of the town amounted to £5570.

The census of 1800 shows the population of the town to have been 1487, a gain of 281 in 9 years, by which we can see that rapid progress had been made in the settlement of the town. At that time nearly every part of the town was settled, the farms cleared up and under cultivation; 3 saw-mills had been built and considerable progress made in the erection of framed houses. Roads had been built in nearly every direction; 2 churches had become established; and 2 stores and 3 hotels were in operation. There were but two dwelling-houses at Danby Borough, at that time, and one hotel kept by Bradford Barnes but it was very thickly settled along Otter Creek, north of the village. The central part of the town, in the vicinity of Danby 4 Corners, and south from there, was at that time the most thickly settled. A settlement had been commenced on what is now known as "Dutch Hill," by Henry Signor and others. A large number of the inhabitants had settled in the little village, and a few had located themselves in the "Ox-bow." That portion of the town known as "Bromley hollow," and "South America," had also become quite thickly settled, and the town was in a flourishing condition,

LIST OF THE FREEMEN, MADE IN 1800.

Benjamin Kelly, Joseph Irish, Hatsel Kelley, Abel Irish, Gideon Irish, Enoch Congor, David Irish, Benjamin Sherman, Jacob Wynn, David Irish, jr., Ebenezer Smith, John Harrington, Richard Calkins, Stephen Calkins, Alexander Barrett, William Lewis, William Cook, Deliverance Rogers, Gershom Congor, Isaac Wilber, James Nichols, Rufus Rogers, Joseph Ross, Abraham Brown, Nathan Smith, James Bates, Joseph Bates, Nicholas Cook, Sylvanus Cook, John Barlow, Jacob Shippee, Henry Wilbur, Daniel Southwick, George Cook, Nathaniel Harrington, Henry Chase, Ishmael Matteson, Elisha Southwick, Charles Wells, Charles Nichols, John Rogers, Anthony Nichols, Ezekiel Ballard, Joseph Button, Thomas Potter, Jacob Bartlett, Nathaniel Wait, Joseph Rogers, James Saule, Obadiah Edmunds, Jonathan Wood, Dan'l Cook, Matthew Wing, Matthew Wing, jr., Timothy Bull, jr., Crispin Bull, Joseph Bull, Zoeth Allen,

John Allen, Bradford Barnes, Lemuel Griffith, Elisha Fish, Stephen Rogers, David Griffith, John H. Andrus, Jonathan Irish, jr., Peter Lewis, Abel Haskins, John Sealey, David Nichols, Rufus Colvin, Darius Lobdell, Henry Frost, Micajah Weed, Cha. Phillips, John Harrington, jr., Pardon Kelly, Jonathan Seley, Stephen Sava, Abner Blackmore, Sampson Harrington, Adam Johnston, Peter Harrington, Miner Hilliard, Thomas Griffith, Jonathan Griffith, Nathan Lapham, Moses Keith, Samuel Dow, Seth Wood, Joel Micks, James Bowling, Abraham Staples, Daniel Sherman, Daniel Cook, Isaac Ballard, Nathan Ballard, Joseph Harris, Henry D. Hitt, Snow Randall, Constant Viol, Levi Thornton, Richard Chatsey, George Griffith, Levi Sherman, Thomas Harrington, jr., Noah Wood, Isahad Thayer, Prince Allen, Asa Brown, Daniel Brown, Daniel Parris, John Fay, Elisha Brown, Parris Brown, Reuben Fisk, John Allen, jr., John Buxton, Joshua Colvin, Amos Colvin, Caleb Parris, William Edmunds, Charles Kingsbury, Peter Wooden, Isaac Rogers, Benjamin Thompson, Nathan Spaulding, Caleb Phillips, Amos Brown, Daniel Kelley, John Northrup, Israel Phillips, Titus Colvin, Timothy Buxton, John Lewis, Nathaniel Smith, Thomas Harrington, Paul Hulett, Ezekiel Smith, John Sayles, Reuben Colvin, Elkanah Parris, Ebenezer Nichols, Amasa Smith, David Gilmore, Bethuel Bromley, Reuben White, Jacob Eddy, Hosea Eddy, John Palmer, Henry Herrick, jr., Nathan Weller, Gardner Harrington, John Weller, Richard Latten, Jonathan Irish, Jonathan Staples, Edmund Potter, Jonathan Remington, Elisha Harrington, Jabeth Matteson, Andrew White, Levi Taft, Henry Signor, Benoni Fisk, Benjamin Fisk, Oliver Thayer, David Matteson, Job King, Joseph King, Daniel Hill, Abel Horton, Joseph Armstrong, David Comstock, Stephen Williams, Hosea Williams, Daniel Bromley, Henry Clark, Stephen Colvin, Caleb Colvin, Dennis Canfield, Luther Colvin, John Clark, Nathan Clark, Moses Vail, Ephraim Seley, Harris Otis, Roswell Dart, Edmund Grinnan, William Lee, Seth Cook, Aaron Hill, John Hill, Elisha Tryon, William Bromley, jr., William Bromley, John Signor, Jacob Lewis, Gilbert Palmer, Edward Vail, Elihu Sherman, Nathan Saulesbury, Henry Herrick, James Conkright, Daniel Remington, Joseph Remington, John Johnson, Lot Harrington, Oliver Harrington.

The foregoing is supposed to be an accurate list of the freemen in town at that time. We find by comparison, that there are 59 names found upon the roll of 1778, which are not found upon the roll of 1800, some of whom had removed from town, and others had died.

Below will be found a list of names taken from rolls made at intervening periods, and which are not found upon either of the other rolls, showing who had been residents of the town previous to 1800, but had passed off.

Caleb Clark, Moses Clark, Joseph Carr, Simeon Holton, Enoch Eddy, Phillip Griffith, Daniel Hulett, William Harrington, John White, Henry Wilbur, Christopher Sherman, John Russell, Gideon Barnum, Abraham Chase, John Broughton, Solomon Baker, Timothy Barnum, Samuel Irish, John Safford, Joseph Searle, Zebulon Sprague, Israel Seley, Caleb Morey, David Carrish, William Louin, Matteson Taft, Plin Adams, Philander Barrett.

There are but few of those men now living, less than half a dozen perhaps, over whose heads the winters of four score years and ten have passed.

The annual town meeting of 1801, was held at the Methodist meeting-house which stood west of the Corners, Ezekiel Ballard, moderator. Edward Vail, Henry Herrick, jr., and Stephen Williams, were appointed to settle with the selectmen, and to see if the trustees had properly laid out a certain sum of money, appropriated for the purpose of repairing the meeting-house. It was voted not to allow horses, sheep nor swine to run at large. There were some alterations made that year in the 4th and 5th school-districts. The annual town meeting of 1802, was also held at the meeting-house, Jonathan Seley, moderator.

There were 20 highway surveyors appointed that year, and another pound was built on the farm of Adam Johnson.

A town meeting was held Jan. 30, 1804, Jared Lobdell, moderator, at which it was voted to assess a tax of five mills on the grand list of 1803, to pay the indebtedness of the town, by which we would infer the town was not badly in debt at this time. The annual town meeting of 1804, was held at the house of Jonathan Seley, Abel Horton, moderator. It was voted to have 5 selectmen who would serve the town free of charge. Abel Horton, John H. Andrus, Obadiah

Edmunds, Barton Bromley and Hosea Williams were elected, and a committee to make alterations in school districts was appointed consisting of Reheth Allen, Hosea Williams, and Nathan Saulsbury, also another committee, Jonathan Seley, and Edward Vail, to assist the county committee in laying out a county road through the town.

In 1805, in consequence of the drought which occurred, crops were generally a failure which caused considerable suffering among the inhabitants the following winter and spring. A special town meeting was held in the spring of 1806, at the house of Henry Herrick, jr., for the purpose of instructing the selectmen to collect the rents then due on the glebe land, Edward Vail moderator. From the general list of the town in 1806, we find there were 202 polls, 5269 1-2 acres of improved land, and 84 houses, the assessment upon which, and other property, amounted to \$28,876.52. It was the law at that time to add a two fold assessment to the amount of grand list. Militia men and cavalry horses were exempt from taxation. The annual town meeting of 1807, was held at the meeting-house, Daniel Parris moderator.

In 1809, the annual town meeting was held at the inn of Henry Herrick, jr., John H. Andrus, moderator. A town tax of five mills on the dollar was voted for that year, and a board of school trustees was elected consisting of Amos Brown, Abel Horton, John Lobdel, Nathan Saulsbury, Edward Vail, Jonathan Seley, Aaron Rogers, Hosea Williams, Joseph Irish for the 9 districts, one man in each, whose duty it was to make such alterations in the districts as they deemed proper. A new and tenth district was laid out that year. The annual meeting of 1810 was also held at the inn of Henry Herrick, jr., Abel Horton, moderator. Town office was not very profitable in those times, as but small charges were allowed for services. Listers and selectmen were seldom allowed over \$5 for their services during the year.

In 1810, the population of the town was 1730, a gain of 213 in 10 years, and there had been rapid increase of business during that time. The Corners had become considerably of a business place. There were two stores, one kept by James M. Daniels, and the other by James Weeks. Jazniah Barret was also in trade south of the Corners. There were

two hotels, one kept by Elisha Brown, and the other by Henry Herrick, jr. There was also a blacksmith shop, besides other small establishments. Several large manufacturing establishments had sprung up in different parts of the town; among these was the woolen factory of Jonathan Barrett, the trip-hammer of David Bartlett and Isaac Southwick, for the manufacture of edge tools, and a tannery at the Borough, of Peleg Nichols, Hosea Williams and Bradford Barnes. There were also several saw-mills in operation, supplying the inhabitants with lumber; and two grist-mills. Ten years had also witnessed some change in the settlement at the Borough. Several new houses had been built, and a hotel was kept by Augustus Mulford. Two stores were in operation there, by Hosea Williams and Jesse Lapham, and doing good business. Quite a settlement had sprung up at Scottsville, and a tannery was carried on by Daniel Healey. There were put into the list of that year, 206 polls, 8113 acres of improved land, 171 houses, 4 stores, 124 oxen, 1954 cows, and 390 horses.

The March meeting of 1811 was held at the inn of Henry Herrick, jr., Jared Lobdel, moderator. It was voted to assess a tax of five mills on the grand list of 1810, to defray the expenses of the town. A committee, Abel Horton, Alexander Barrett and Jared Lobdel, was appointed to settle with the treasurer, and one consisting of Edward Vail, Jonathan Seley and Jared Lobdel, to settle with the selectmen. A town meeting was held Jan. 6, 1812, at the meeting-house, Nathan Weller, clerk *pro tem.*, at which it was voted to establish the several school districts as they then were; and a committee, Hosea Williams, Moses White, Job King, Nathan Saulesbury, Nathan Weller, Miner Hilliard, Joseph Buton, Hosea Barnes, Hattel Kelley and Sylvanus Cook, were appointed to ascertain the lines of the districts, and make report at the next annual meeting in March; which report was made and accepted. John H. Andrus was moderator, in 1813, and a tax of eight mills on the dollar was voted. Abraham Locke was moderator of the annual meeting of 1814, and David Griffith, Alexander Barrett, and Paul Hulett, chosen to settle with the overseers of the poor, and with the treasurer. In 1815, the town was divided into 25 highway districts, and a tax of five mills on the dollar voted, to pay the

expenses of keeping the poor, and other charges. Caleb Parris, moderator.

The largest population the town ever had, was about the year 1815, and probably that was the most prosperous period in the existence of Danby. There were but four towns in the county having a greater population at that time, and none with the same number of inhabitants outrivaling it in business interests.

A period of 50 years had then elapsed since the settlement of the town, and perhaps it would be well, at this stage of our history, to notice the changes which had been made in the affairs of the town, during this half a century, and also the changes which were still going on. There had been two destructive wars with the mother country—the Revolution, and that of 1812, just closed. We had also passed through that relentless struggle with New York, which raged until 1790.

The local government within that time had been variously modified. Previous to 1779, the affairs of the town were managed by the committees of safety, after which they were subject to the State government, and many changes have been made. The war from which we had just emerged, had produced a bad effect upon the country. Industry was paralyzed, property depreciated, and banks were broken; and as many had contracted debts during the war, and were now unable to meet them, many went to jail, and those who could not "swear out," gave bail and secured the liberty of the yard.

Many of the rude cabins of the first settlers were without doors, and without floors, with no cellars. We cannot truly picture to ourselves those rude dwellings with bark roofs, through which the storm would beat, and around which wild animals would howl by night; how scanty, too, were the provisions and furniture, and household articles. Fifty years had witnessed a change in all these circumstances. The people were no longer obliged to go 15 or 20 miles to mill, on horseback, and sometimes on foot. The age of pewter plates and wooden benches for seats had passed. They could now be abundantly supplied with bread and meat, and children were not obliged, as in former times, to go barefoot the year round. Flax and wool were now raised, and the spinning-wheel and looms set in motion, the music of

which was common in every household. These are some of the changes which had taken place previous to 1816.

Some trouble had now arisen, concerning the right of the town to hold town meetings in the Methodist meeting-house, and on a petition signed by Miner Hillard, Caleb Parris, Abel Horton, Dennis Canfield and others, a town meeting was held at the inn of Nicholas Jenks, May 8, 1816, William Hitt, moderator; and the selectmen appointed a committee to ascertain what right, if any, the town had in the meeting-house, and make a report at the next annual meeting. James McDaniels and Aaron Rogers, were appointed to examine the case of Paul Hulett, who had petitioned to be set to another school district, and the selectmen were instructed to set up 4 guide boards at suitable places in the town. A special town meeting was also held at the house of Nicholas Jenks, Oct. 9th, Abraham Locke, moderator, and Moses Ward elected first constable and collector, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac Vail. This was also the cold summer. Grain and grass were a complete failure, and but very little corn being raised in town there was great destitution the following winter and spring. We are told that people were reduced to the last extremity, and many cattle perished. In 1820, we find the population 1607, and at the March meeting, 1820, the town voted to relinquish all right and title which it had in the Methodist meeting-house to Barton Bromley. Town and freeman's meetings were held at the inn of Arwin Hutchins, from 1824 to '25. In 1826, the meeting was held at the inn of Nicholas Jenks, and David Griffith, Hosea Barnes and David Kelley were appointed a committee to make alterations in school districts, and James McDaniels an agent to manage a law suit then pending between Danby and Dorset. In 1827, David Youngs, Joseph Allen and Edward Vail, jr., were appointed overseers of the poor, and a tax of four cents on the dollar was raised to defray the expenses of the town. William Hitt was moderator of the annual meeting of 1828, held at the inn of Ephraim Gilmore at the Corners. Andrus Eggleston, Aaron Rogers, jr., Harris Otis, John Vail, Hosea Barnes, Israel Richardson and Alvah Bull, a school committee. It was voted to give all delinquent town officers who were in arrears with the town three months to settle

their accounts with the treasurer, and if not settled within that time, the treasurer, was directed to take legal measures to collect the same. March 31, 1829, a town meeting was held at the inn of Samuel Harnden, David Youngs, moderator; Israel B. Richardson, Abraham Locke, Alvah Bull, Isaac Southwick and Andrus Eggleston, committee, for the examination of schools and teachers.

The population of the town in 1830 was 1362, showing a decrease of 245. The town meeting was held at the inn of Samuel Harnden, Alexander Barrett, moderator; the surveyors were increased to 26; Caleb Parris, Harris Otis and Alexander Barret, appointed to settle with the selectmen and treasurer. In 1813, the town appointed Alvah Bull, Ira M. Frazer, Joel M. Rogers and Isaac Southwick, to superintend common schools; Alexander Barrett, James McDaniel and Harris Otis, to correspond with other towns, in reference to building a poor-house, if thought best, and make report at the meeting.

The annual meeting of 1832 was held at the inn of Bethuel Bromley, Caleb Parris, moderator. It was voted to pay the collector of taxes five per cent for collecting, and have no abatements allowed, on either State or town tax bills. A tax of one per cent., was voted for the support of the poor, and other town expenses; and a tax of 2 per cent. in addition to what was required by law for the repairs of highways and bridges, and William Bassett, Andrus Eggleston, Joel M. Rogers, and Rial Fisk, were appointed a superintending committee for common schools for 1833,

In 1834, the town voted to build a Town House to be located between the dwelling house of Seley Vail and the dwelling house of John Vail and raise \$350, for building said house. John Vail, Daniel Bartlett, Azariah Hilliard, Elisha Lapham and Edward Vail, were a committee to contract and superintend the building. Another meeting was held, May 10th, to change the location of the town house and granting individuals the privilege of extending the house, so as to accommodate the inhabitants in holding meetings for public worship but not to infringe upon the right of the town. It was voted not to change the location, and not to allow individuals the privilege of using the town house, for the purpose named.

The town house was built and completed

in 1835, and the annual town meeting, of 1836, held there, David Youngs, moderator. The selectmen were authorized to sell the 6 volumes of the Vermont Reports, and the 17 volumes of Revised Laws, belonging to the town, at public auction.

In 1837, Congress made a provision to deposit with the several States, the accumulated surplus money in the Treasury. The share of this town was \$3,013.14. The towns, by a provision of our State Legislature, were to loan the money on good security and apply the income to the support of common schools. This fund was to be distributed every 10 years, among the towns in proportion to their then population. As the population of this town has decreased since then, a certain portion of the original sum has been withdrawn. In 1856, the fund was taken to pay the indebtedness of the town. The State still holds a lien on this money, whenever it shall be required for a redistribution among the towns, or for repayment into the United States treasury.

At the annual meeting of 1838, Joel M. Rogers was appointed overseer of the poor, and Aaron Rogers a committee to confer with other towns in reference to building a poor house. Many farmers, and others in this town, suffered severely during the financial crisis of 1839. The "credit system" proved disastrous to business men, and many were largely in debt. This caused a great decline in business here, for several years.

The population in 1840 was 1379, about the same as 1830. John C. White was moderator of the annual meeting of 1841, at which Ira Edmunds was appointed agent to prosecute and defend law suits for the town, the first who occupied that office. A town meeting was held Oct. 27th, 1841, David Youngs, moderator, and William Otis was elected town clerk and treasurer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Vail, jr., who had occupied the office since 1837.

At a freeman's meeting held the 24 day of November, 1842, Galen J. Locke was appointed a delegate to attend a convention to be held at Montpelier, on the first Wednesday in January, following, for the purpose of taking into consideration, certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, proposed by the Council of Censors. The town instructed their delegate not to vote for the proposed amendment.

G. J. Locke was moderator of the annual town meeting of 1843, and the first constable was voted the jurisdiction of the County. There was greater destitution prevailing in town, between 1840 and 1850, than at any former period. It was costing the town at that time, not less than \$500 per year to support the poor, which was the principal expense incurred by the town. In 1845, the number of highway districts was increased to 27.

At the annual meeting of 1846, Marcus Bartlett was appointed superintendent of common schools—the first who occupied that office in this town. A proposition was made to build a new road, leading from the Haskin's Mill, to Danby Borough, but the town voted not to take any action thereon.

Feb. 8, 1853, a town meeting was held—Edia Baker, moderator—for the purpose of voting upon the Liquor Law, passed at the last session of the legislature, as required by said act. Votes cast, 193; in favor of the law, 112, not in favor, 81.

The following resolution was read and adopted at the annual meeting of 1856, viz.

Resolved, The selectmen are hereby instructed to borrow the surplus money of the trustees, at 6 per cent. interest, and pay it into the town treasury, taking the treasurer's receipt therefor, and the treasurer is also instructed to pay the same out on town orders, the same as he would any other funds in his hands agreeable to law.

The trustee was instructed to collect in the deposit money, on or before the 20th day of August following. The town instructed the selectmen, at this meeting, to confer with other towns in reference to purchasing a town farm. A special town meeting was held April 19th, Miner Hilliard, moderator, to see if the town would give the selectmen authority to borrow the United States deposit money, to defray the common expenses of the town, and it was voted not to give the selectmen that authority. At another town meeting held the 6th day of May, following, the selectmen were instructed to borrow the United States deposit money of the trustees, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual town meeting in March, and pledge the credit of the town for the same, with annual interest. At this meeting a committee consisting of Nelson Randall, H. F. Otis and John Bromley, was appointed to make alterations in school districts.

At a town meeting held Sept. 2, 1856,

Spencer Green, moderator, Warren Vaughan was elected trustee of surplus money, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Amasa Bancroft.

At the town meeting of 1858, the selectmen were instructed to enquire into the expense of repairing the basement of the church at the Corners, for the purpose of holding town meetings, also repairing the town house. A special town meeting was held for that purpose, Apr. 3, 1858, Miner Hilliard, moderator. A resolution was presented by the proprietors of the church, stating on what terms the town should have said basement story, as follows:

Whereas, The basement story of the church at Danby Four Corners, is out of repair, and

Whereas, The upper part of said church would be much better preserved by keeping the basement in good repair. Therefore,

Resolved, That in consideration that the selectmen of the town of Danby, will put up good window blinds to all the windows of said basement, and also construct the necessary fixtures for warming said basement, and find a good and suitable stove, and put suitable seats around the walls of said basement and keep the room in good repair, the people of said town shall have the use of said basement for the purpose of holding town meetings therein, during the pleasure of said town.

And further Resolved, That G. J. Locke, Lyman R. Fisk and Miner Hilliard, be a committee to confer with the selectmen.

It was voted to accept of the proposition of the society. At an adjourned meeting held the same day in the basement of the church at the Corners, the selectmen were instructed to dispose of the old town house to the best advantage.

The town meeting of 1859 was held at the town hall, and a tax of 25 per cent was voted. The report of the selectmen was printed this year for the first time. In accordance with the instructions given them at the above meeting, the selectmen purchased a town farm of John Bromley, for \$4,000. A large portion of the people of the town were opposed to this project, and agreeably to a petition signed by Obadiah Edmunds and others, a town meeting was held on the 7th of May to see if the town would appoint an agent to sell the town farm. The ballot gave votes to appoint an agent, 47; not to appoint an agent, 109. The course pursued by the town previous to that time was to dispose of the poor to those who would agree to keep them for the least money. By this means they were scattered one or two in a

past, and often kept by unfit persons. This outrage to humanity became intolerable, and the people becoming awakened to the inhumanity of such a course, it resulted in the purchase of a farm, which is conceded by almost every one to have proved a success.

The population of 1860 was 1419, being 119 less than that of 1850. This falling off in our population, was caused by a decline in manufactures, and other business. The railroad had a tendency to build up the town quite rapidly for several years, but its failure in 1857, had a crushing effect upon the business of the town, by ruining many of our business men, and stock-holders lost quite heavily. The marble business was in a flourishing condition at that time, and some of those engaged in it had invested heavily in railroad stock, and by losing this were unable to proceed in their business, which finally passed into other hands, and has not been carried on so extensively since.

The town had incurred some considerable expense for the past 10 or 15 years, in building highways, doubtless greater than at any former period. There is probably no town in the State having a greater number of roads, not many of which were located on the line of lots, but seem to have been laid where it best suited the convenience of the inhabitants, or the nature of the ground. At present the roads run in every conceivable direction, winding through the valleys and over the hills. The main roads were formerly laid 4 rods wide, the others 3 rods

The peculiar direction of the water courses through the town renders a large number of bridges necessary. Bridges were formerly built by the voluntary action of the several highway districts, but for the past 30 or 40 years, the expense of building bridges has devolved upon the grand list. There are no less than 30 public bridges in town, besides a large number of smaller ones.

C. H. Congdon was moderator of the annual town meeting of 1860, at which it was voted to raise a town tax of 25 per cent. to pay the indebtedness of the town for the year ensuing. The following resolution was offered and adopted at the annual meeting of 1861:

Resolved, That the selectmen be, and are hereby instructed to procure three hundred copies of their annual report, to be printed and circulated among the legal voters of the town.

A special town meeting was held Nov. 23, 1862, Edia Baker, moderator. N. L. Baker was elected constable to fill the vacancy in the office of constable and collector. In 1867, a tax of 110 per cent. was voted, which the constable agreed to collect for two per cent.

The following proposition was made to the town by Isaac McDaniels, which was accepted:

Whereas, Gen. Isaac McDaniels, formerly of Danby, now of Rutland, and State of Vermont, has offered and gives to said town of Danby, the generous sum of \$10,000, by an instrument under his hand and seal, of which the following is a copy, to wit: *To the Town of Danby, County of Rutland and State of Vermont*:

I, Isaac McDaniels, formerly of Danby, now of Rutland, in said County, propose to give and hereby give, grant and transfer, and deliver to said town of Danby, in trust, for the support of common schools hereinafter expressed, the sum of ten thousand dollars in money, to have and to hold the same to said town of Danby forever, upon the condition, uses and trust following, to wit:

1st. That the said town of Danby, shall forever keep the same securely invested as a fund, distinct and separate from all other funds and property of the town, by loans or mortgage of unincumbered real estate worth double the amount invested, exclusive of buildings, or in stock or bonds of the United States of America, or of some one or more of said States; and in case of loss of the whole, or any part of said fund, said town is to supply the same, so as to keep said principal fund and entire at said sum of ten thousand dollars.

2d. To distribute and pay over annually, forever, on the first days of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the annual interest of six hundred dollars, and proceeds of said fund to the several districts in said town of Danby, in proportion to the number of children between the ages of four and twenty years, belonging to each district, on the first day of the next preceding month of January of each year, the same to be appropriated and used by the said school districts, respectively, to the support of common schools therein.

3d. Should the said town of Danby fail to comply with any of the conditions, or perform any of the trusts herein expressed, then said fund is to revert to me, or to my legal heirs.

G. J. Locke then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the selectmen of the town of Danby be authorized and directed to execute a receipt in the name of the town, to Gen. Isaac McDaniels for said fund, and to express to him the gratitude of its inhabitants for the noble donation, and that these proceedings be published in Rutland daily and weekly papers.

This fund was invested in State bonds and deposited in Rutland Bank.

We noticed an increase in the population of the town up to the year 1815, since which time, there, was a gradual falling off, until 1850. From 1810 to 1840, no town in the county with the same number of inhabitants, outvalued us in business.

The building of the Western Vermont Railroad in 1851, ushered in a new era for the town, and gave a new impetus to all the industrial pursuits. The population of the town increased, greater benefits were derived from farming; and the lumber, marble and other manufacturing interests, rapidly increased. Previous to this the marble had to be carted to Comstock's Landing, by teams, and no one could be extensively engaged in the lumber business. Danby Borough soon became a thriving village, while business was nearly ruined at the Corners.

Hitherto we have said nothing in regard to local politics. In all the political issues which have arisen, the people of this town have taken an active part. Party spirit has at times run to the highest pitch. In many cases it has alienated friends, severed the bonds of brotherhood and friendship, and has exerted a bad influence in the churches.

The close of the Revolution found the people nearly united in sentiment and principles, with Washington as a leader; but the establishment of our Federal Constitution raised new questions, and parties were formed, which were originally called Whig and Tory. Soon new issues brought into existence the Federal and Republican or Democratic parties. From 40 years following the establishment of our government, this town was nearly evenly balanced, and was represented by men of both parties. The mutual hostility shown by these parties, has never been so great as during the political conflicts of the past 30 years, and the slavery question has been the leading point of difference here, as well as elsewhere. In 1823, the Antimasonic party was organized, but was always in the minority. Soon after 1830, the Whig party became organized, and has ever had a majority in this town. Since then there has been the American party, organized in 1855, which was in the ascendancy but a short time, and was absorbed by the other parties. In all the changes, from the organization of the

town, up to the present time, it has been loyal to the government.

There has been a wonderful change in the industrial efforts of the people during the past 40 years. This change commenced as early as 1820, when people made their own implements, such as ox bows, ox-whips, whip-stocks &c., by hand. While the men worked, the women were busy at the looms, or at the wheel. They picked their own wool, spun their own yarn, made their own cloth, dipped their own candles, made their own chairs and baskets, and wove their own carpets.

Agriculture has ever been and will continue to be the leading pursuit in this town. Wheat was one of the first crops raised. The newly cleared land yielded a rich harvest. After this crop began to diminish, the people fell back to the coarser grains. The early settlers paid great attention to fruit growing. Apple-orchards were everywhere planted, which bore plentifully at first; pears, plums, and other fruits, were also raised at an early day, in great abundance. Fruit growing is at present almost a failure in some sections. Improvements, however, have been going on in different parts of the town by some, in planting orchards and introducing improved varieties of apples and pears. It is conceded that our agricultural interests were never in a more flourishing condition than at present.

Since 1820, by the failure of crops, and decline of manufactures, emigration has made a heavy drain on our population. Several considerable settlements in different parts of the town, were entirely abandoned, and highways discontinued. Many emigrated to the Holland Purchase, and others to Ohio and further West. Several towns in western New-York, were settled entirely by people from this town, and in several of the Western States, there is hardly a town that does not contain a representative from Danby.

TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas Rowley, 1769-'73; Joseph Soule, 1773-'74; Thomas Rowley, 1774-'76; William Bromley, 1776-'80; Thomas Rowley, 1780-'83; Wm. Bromley, 1783-'85; Jacob Eddy, 1785-'88; Daniel Sherman, 1788-'90; Edward Vail, 1799-1829; Stephen Calkins, 1820-'23; John 1823-'37; Edward Vail, jr., 1837-'41; Vail, William Otis, 1841-'49; Galen J. Locke, 1849-'66; J. T. Griffith, 1866-'67.

Albert Bucklin, elected in 1867, is the present town clerk.

TOWN TREASURERS.

Nathan Weller, 1769-'70; Stephen Calkins, 1770-'71; Joseph Earl, 1771-'72; Nathan Weller, 1772-'73; Thomas Rowley, 1773-'74; George Wilbur, 1774-'75; Joseph Sprague, 1775-'76; Luther Colvin, 1776-'77; Stephen Calkins, 1777-'81; Edward Vail, 1781-'83; William Bromley, 1783-'85; Wing Rogers, 1785-'86; Peter Lewis, 1786-'90; Edward Vail, 1790-1820; Stephen Calkins, 1820-'26; John Vail, 1826-'37; Edward Vail, jr., 1837-'41; William Otis, 1841-'49; Galen J. Locke, 1849-'66; J. T. Griffith, 1866-'67.

Albert Bucklin, elected in 1867, is the present town treasurer.

SELECTMEN.

Names.	Yrs.	First Y'r.	Last Y'r.
Stephen Calkins,	3	1769	1779
Seth Cook,	2	1769	1772
Crispin Bull,	2	1769	1772
Joseph Haskins,	2	1770	1772
Micah Vail,	3	1770	1776
Nathan Weller,	11	1770	1798
Timothy Bull,	1	1771	1772
Joseph Earl,	1	1772	1773
Ephraim Seley,	1	1773	1773
Phillip Griffith,	3	1773	1778
Ephraim Mallory,	1	1773	1773
William Bromley,	4	1774	1780
Thomas Stafford,	1	1774	1774
Joseph Soule,	2	1775	1776
Wing Rogers,	4	1776	1794
William Gage,	3	1777	1780
Thomas Rowley,	2	1779	1780
John Stafford,	2	1780	1796
William Russell,	1	1780	1780
John Mott,	2	1781	1782
Daniel Sherman,	9	1781	1798
Ebenezer Wilson,	2	1781	1782
Edward Vail,	5	1781	1793
Luther Colvin,	4	1781	1784
Roger Williams,	1	1783	1783
John Burt,	6	1783	1792
Ezekiel Smith,	6	1784	1803
Thom. Harrington,	4	1784	1789
Giles Wing,	2	1784	1785
David Comstock,	2	1786	1787
Peter Lewis,	2	1788	1789
Rowland Stafford,	2	1788	1789
William Hill,	2	1788	1789
David Irish,	3	1790	1792
Stephen Williams,	3	1790	1792
Bradford Barnes,	3	1790	1792
John Haviland,	3	1790	1792
Benjamin Fowler,	1	1793	1793
Moses Vail,	1	1794	1794
Amos Brown,	1	1795	1795
Elihu Sherman,	1	1796	1796
Nathan Saulsbury,	1	1795	1796
Jonathan Seley,	5	1797	1806
Abel Horton,	4	1799	1804
Henry Frost,	2	1799	1800
Zoloth Allen,	9	1799	1813
John H. Andrus,	11	1804	1816
Obadiah Edmunds,	1	1804	1804
Barton Bromley,	3	1804	1819
Hosea Williams,	2	1804	1805

Names.

Yrs. First Y'r. Last Y'r.

Thomas Griffith,	1	1805	1805
Gershom Congor,	1	1805	1805
Charles Nichols,	1	1806	1806
Elisha Southwick,	1	1810	1810
James Soule,	1	1811	1811
Micajah Weed,	2	1812	1813
Stephen Calkins, jr.,	2	1814	1815
William Hitt,	3	1814	1816
Moses White,	2	1814	1815
Ira Vail,	1	1816	1816
Caleb Parris,	3	1817	1819
Moses Ward,	1	1817	1817
Elijah Bull,	4	1817	1829
Paul Hulett,	1	1820	1820
Allen Willis,	2	1820	1821
John Vail,	2	1820	1821
Savid Bartlett,	4	1821	1824
David Youngs,	7	1822	1823
Daniel Kelley,	5	1822	1825
Joseph Allen,	4	1825	1828
Edward Vail, jr.,	6	1827	1833
Ira Edmunds,	13	1829	1849
Caleb Parris, 2d,	2	1829	1830
John C. White,	3	1830	1832
Alexander Barrett,	3	1831	1833
Daniel Bartlett,	3	1833	1835
Azariah Hilliard,	7	1833	1845
Timothy Reed,	5	1835	1841
Joel M. Rogers,	3	1836	1838
Daniel Lapham,	2	1837	1838
William Stimson,	2	1839	1840
Aaron Rogers,	1	1841	1841
Harvey Parris,	4	1842	1845
Isaac Wilbur,	1	1842	1842
John Sherman,	3	1843	1846
Hiram Kelley,	3	1845	1847
Edwin Vail,	1	1846	1846
H. F. Otis,	2	1847	1848
Miner Hilliard,	1	1847	1847
Linus Edmunds,	1	1848	1848
Azariah Hilliard, 2d,	6	1849	1863
Clark Bull,	1	1849	1849
J. T. Griffith,	2	1850	1863
Howell Dillingham,	2	1850	1866
Albert Bucklin,	2	1851	1852
Amasa Bancroft,	2	1851	1852
Ira Cook,	2	1851	1852
C. H. Congdon,	4	1853	1862
Ira H. Vail,	2	1853	1853
John S. Parris,	5	1854	1861
William Otis,	5	1855	1868
L. R. Fisk,	1	1855	1855
Thomas Griffith,	2	1856	1857
Joseph N. Phillips,	3	1856	1858
Levi Barrett,	4	1858	1861
Austin S. Baker,	4	1859	1864
William Pierce,	1	1862	1862
L. G. Parris,	2	1864	1865
Hiram Fisk,	2	1864	1865
J. B. Nichols,	1	1865	1865
Henry Wilbur,	3	1866	1868
James E. Nichols,	3	1866	1868

GRAND JURORS.

Stephen Williams,	3	1778	1801
Henry Herrick,	1	1780	1780
Israel Seley,	3	1781	1785
Abel Haskins,	1	1783	1783

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Yr.</i>	<i>Last</i>	<i>Yr.</i>
Isaiah Bull,	1	1784	1784		
William Garrett,	1	1785	1785		
Wing Rogers,	1	1786	1786		
Peter Wilbur,	2	1788	1789		
John Haviland,	3	1790	1792		
John Vail,	3	1790	1792		
Thomas Alcott,	3	1790	1792		
John Allen,	2	1793	1794		
Henry Signor,	1	1795	1795		
David Comstock,	2	1797	1798		
Elisha Brown,	2	1799	1800		
Henry Frost,	2	1799	1800		
Elihu Sherman,	2	1799	1800		
Alexander Barrett,	8	1799	1835		
Daniel Bromley,	2	1800	1801		
Daniel Stanley,	1	1801	1801		
Miner Hilliard,	3	1801	1816		
Obadiah Edmunds,	1	1801	1801		
Gershom Congor,	1	1801	1801		
Nathan Saulsbury,	1	1801	1801		
Hosea Williams,	1	1803	1803		
Darius Lobdel,	1	1803	1803		
David Gillmore,	2	1804	1810		
Chad. Phillips,	1	1804	1804		
Bradford Barnes,	1	1804	1804		
Caleb Parris,	2	1805	1835		
Amos Brown,	1	1806	1806		
Charles Wells,	2	1807	1808		
Elisha Tryon,	1	1809	1809		
Dennis Canfield,	1	1809	1809		
John Lobdel,	1	1810	1810		
Jonathan Staples,	1	1811	1811		
William Bromley,	1	1812	1812		
Joshua Bromley,	1	1812	1812		
William Hitt,	1	1812	1812		
Caleb Randall,	1	1813	1813		
Hiram Congor,	1	1815	1815		
Edmund Sherman,	3	1817	1819		
David Youngs,	2	1818	1819		
Samuel Emmerson,	2	1820	1821		
Benjamin Barnes,	5	1820	1841		
Andrus Eggleston,	1	1822	1822		
Josiah Phillips,	1	1822	1822		
Ira Edmunds,	2	1823	1846		
Adin H. Green,	3	1823	1826		
William Harrington,	1	1823	1823		
James McDaniels,	1	1824	1824		
Edward Vail, Jr.,	1	1826	1826		
Stephen Calkins,	2	1827	1828		
Daniel Kelly,	2	1827	1828		
John C. White,	6	1829	1840		
John Vail,	1	1830	1830		
Elisha Lapham,	1	1830	1830		
Orange Green,	1	1831	1831		
Hosea Barnes,	1	1831	1831		
Chauncy Green,	1	1832	1832		
Seley Vail,	1	1833	1833		
Harvey Parris,	2	1833	1834		
John Sherman,	3	1836	1841		
J. C. Dexter,	2	1837	1838		
Daniel Bartlett,	2	1840	1841		
Hiram Bromley,	1	1842	1842		
Joseph R. Green,	3	1842	1844		
Galen J. Locke,	17	1843	1866		
J. N. Phillips,	1	1845	1845		
Amasa Bancroft,	6	1846	1851		
L. R. Fisk,	3	1848	1852		
J. T. Griffith,	1	1852	1852		

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Yr.</i>	<i>Last</i>	<i>Yr.</i>
M. H. Cook,	2	1853	1867		
J. B. Clark,	1	1854	1854		
David Griffith,	1	1855	1855		
Antipas Harrington,	1	1856	1856		
L. G. Parris,	1	1857	1857		
Spencer Green,	4	1858	1862		
C. H. Congdon,	1	1861	1861		
Thomas Griffith,	1	1863	1863		
Seth P. Scott,	2	1864	1865		
Seneca Smith,	2	1864	1865		
Levi Barrett,	1	1866	1866		
D. W. Rogers,	2	1867	1868		
James Fish,	1	1868	1868		

REPRESENTATIVES.

Thomas Rowley, 1778; William Gage, 1779-81; Ebenezer Wilson, 1781; Daniel Sherman, 1781; Thomas Rowley, 1782; Roger Williams, 1783; Peter Lewis, 1783; Darius Lobdell, 1784; Edward Vail, 1784-87; Peter Lewis, 1787-89; Lemuel Griffith, 1789; Wing Rogers, 1790-94; Elihu Sherman, 1794; Abel Horton, 1795-97; Daniel Sherman, 1797; Abel Horton, 1798-1801; Edward Vail, 1801-04; Abel Horton, 1804; John H. Andrus, 1805-13; Zopheth Allen, 1813-16; John H. Andrus, 1816; William Hitt, 1817; Zopheth Allen, 1818; William Hitt, 1819-21; James McDaniels, 1821-23; Rufus Bucklin, jr., 1823; James McDaniels, 1824; David Youngs, 1825-28; James McDaniels, 1828; Ira Edmunds, 1829-31; Seley Vail, 1831; Benjamin Barnes, 1832-34; Daniel Bartlett, 1834-36; Rufus Bucklin, jr., 1836-39; Timothy Reed, 1839-41; Ira Edmunds, 1841-43; Albert Bucklin, 1843-46; Isaac McDaniels, 1846; G. J. Locke, 1847; William Otis, 1848; Harris F. Otis, 1849; Azariah Hilliard, 1850; Hiram Kelley, 1851; Amasa Bancroft, 1852; Hiram H. Kelley, 1853; C. H. Congdon, 1854; Lyman R. Fisk, 1855; John T. Griffith, 1856; Spencer Green, 1857; Ezra T. Lillie, 1858; Ira H. Vail, 1859; Howell Dillingham, 1860; Azh. Hilliard, jr., 1861; John S. Parris, 1862; Levi Barrett, 1863; Hiram Fisk, 1864; Clark Bull, 1865; James E. Nichols, 1866; Charles T. Reed, 1867; James Fish, 1868.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Yr.</i>	<i>Last</i>	<i>Yr.</i>
Edward Vail,	19	1784	1803		
William Bromley,	5	1785	1790		
Thomas Rowley,	6	1785	1795		
Daniel Sherman,	12	1788	1801		
Roger Williams,	13	1788	1802		
John Stafford,	6	1792	1798		
Jonathan Seley,	10	1795	1805		
Elihu Sherman,	4	1795	1799		
Amos Brown,	8	1797	1806		
Zopheth Allen,	25	1801	1826		
Abel Horton,	9	1801	1810		
Barton Bromley,	23	1806	1829		
Henry Herrick, jr.,	14	1808	1822		
John H. Andrus,	14	1810	1824		
Rufus Bucklin, jr.,	15	1818	1841		
Ira Vail,	12	1822	1834		
William Hitt,	1	1823	1823		
Ira Seley,	1	1823	1823		

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Yr.</i>	<i>Last</i>	<i>Yr.</i>
Daniel Kelley,	3	1825	1828		
Engh Bull,	12	1825	1842		
James McDaniels,	7	1826	1833		
David Youngs,	3	1827	1837		
Benjamin Barnes,	17	1829	1840		
John Vail,	12	1830	1842		
Isaac McDaniels,	3	1831	1845		
Galen J. Locke,	13	1831	1865		
Ira Edmunds,	7	1832	1849		
John C. White,	5	1833	1839		
Edward Vail, jr.,	6	1834	1840		
Hosea Barnes,	2	1835	1836		
Daniel Bartlett,	5	1835	1841		
J. C. Dexter,	1	1833	1838		
Ephraim Chase,	1	1841	1841		
David Lapham,	1	1841	1841		
H. F. Otis,	5	1841	1855		
N. J. Smith,	2	1841	1842		
Timothy Reed,	2	1841	1842		
Caleb Parris, 2d.,	10	1841	1851		
Daniel Lapham,	2	1842	1843		
Andrus Eggleston,	10	1843	1853		
Azh. Hilliard,	6	1843	1849		
Isaac Wilbur,	5	1843	1848		
Hiram Congor,	3	1843	1846		
L. R. Fisk,	3	1843	1846		
Seley Vail,	5	1843	1848		
Aaron Rogers, jr.,	2	1844	1846		
William Otis,	8	1844	1854		
Hiram Kelley,	6	1844	1850		
Harvey Parris,	5	1844	1848		
Savid Bartlett,	1	1845	1845		
John T. Griffith,	5	1845	1851		
Caleb Randall,	4	1846	1849		
Albert Bucklin,	22	1846	1868		
William Stinson,	2	1848	1849		
Seneca Smith,	3	1848	1850		
Amasa Bancroft,	7	1848	1856		
Edwin Vail,	3	1849	1855		
J. M. Fish,	3	1852	1854		
Edia Baker,	10	1854	1864		
J. R. Green,	8	1853	1860		
Gardner Griffith,	1	1854	1854		
Ira H. Vail,	3	1854	1864		
John S. Parris,	12	1856	1868		
C. H. Congdon,	9	1857	1868		
Levi Barrett,	7	1857	1866		
Ezra T. Lillie,	2	1860	1861		
Henry Wilbur,	1	1860	1860		
Spencer Green,	1	1861	1861		
A. D. Smith,	7	1861	1868		
Antipas Harrington,	1	1862	1862		
Heman Barnes,	1	1862	1862		
William Pierce,	1	1863	1863		
J. N. Phillips,	4	1865	1868		
C. M. Bruce,	1	1865	1865		
P. Holton,	3	1865	1867		
A. S. Baker,	3	1866	1868		
Thomas Nichols,	1	1868	1868		

MANUFACTURES.

Maple sugar and the salts of ashes were the earliest manufactures of the town. The process of making was somewhat different in those days, than at present. Instead of boring the trees they were boxed with an axe—troughs

made of soft wood used instead of tin or wooden buckets, and potash kettles to boil sap.

About the year 1810, a woolen factory was built by Jonathan Barrett, 1 1-2 miles south of Danby Corners—the first in town. There was a carding-machine in connection with this. Barrett run the factory until 1821, when he failed, and it was never run afterwards. Another factory was built in 1821, by David Youngs, at the Borough, who run it until it was burned in 1837. There was another factory built about the same time at Scottsville, and run by Joseph Brownell; and also a carding and fulling-mill. There was a cloth-dressing and fulling-mill run at an early day by John Bishop, a little west of the present site of Nelson Kelley's saw-mill. Within the past twenty years there has been no business of this kind done in town.

For a period of nearly 50 years previous to the building of factories, nearly all of the cloth used in families was made at home. We are told that the price for a week's work spinning was 4s, and for house-work 4s. 6d.

There have been 4 or 5 grist-mills, all upon Mill-Brook. The first was built by Stephen Calkins, about 1780, which run for a number of years. There was another built in 1795, at the Borough, by Andrew White.

There have been some 10 or 12 saw-mills in the town. The first was built about the year 1790, by Stephen Rogers, near the George F. Kelley place; the next, soon after, by Stephen Calkins, on the site of the present saw-mill owned by Nelson Kelley; another mill, at a very early day, near the residence of Walter M. Parris, by Henry Frost, and afterwards rebuilt by Jazaniah Barrett. There are but 2 saw-mills in operation at the present time—one by Nelson Kelley, and the other by O. B. Hulett, in the Little Village.

Several tanneries have been set up in various parts of the town—the first in 1800, by Micajah Weed, near the former residence of Hiram Jenks. About the same time another was set up by Daniel Sherman, where Albert Mathewson now lives, and another at an early day by Isaac Nichols, where he now lives, which continued in operation for a long time. The next one was built at the Borough in 1810, by Peleg Nichols, Hosea Williams and Bradford Barnes. Daniel Healey set up an establishment at Scottsville in 1812, which was afterwards owned by Job Scott, who carried on the business for nearly 30 years. The next was built at the Borough by Adin Green, who was succeeded

by Amasa Bancroft, and is now owned by O. B. Hadwin, who is extensively engaged in the business. In 1821 Joseph, Jessie and Elisha Lapham went into the business where David Rogers now lives. Besides those above mentioned, there have been several smaller establishments set up by John Vaughan, Anthony Colvin, Thomas Nichols, and others. There is at present but one tannery in town.

There have been two trip-hammers in town for the manufacture of edge-tools. The first was built at the Borough in 1795, by Samuel Dow, and the other by Savid Bartlett and Isaac Southwick, in 1810, near the residence of Henry B. Kelley. In 1815, Abel and Savid Bartlett carried on the business of manufacturing hoes, axes, scythes, &c., until 1821, when the business went into the hands of Jeremy Bartlett. The first blacksmith's shop at the Corners was built by Henry Herrick, Jr.

The first shop at the Borough was started by Samuel Dow and Moses Keith, in 1801, in connection with the manufacture of edge-tools, where J. S. Perry's boot and shoe-shop now stands. They were succeeded by Caleb Bufum, who continued the business till 1816, and was succeeded by Allen Willis and Lemuel Stafford, until 1836, since which time various parties have been in the business, among whom are Orange Green, Henry Hannum, A. Bancroft, Thomas Griffith, Anson Griffith, Daniel Lapham, Titus Lyon, D. A. Kelley, Geo. W. Baker and P. A. Broughton. There are at present 3 blacksmith's shops in town. There has also been one furnace in town, built quite early, by Benjamin Phillips, near the residence of Edwin Staples, who carried on the business for a number of years.

Marble has been, and is now, the principal manufacture of the town. This commenced about the year 1840, and considerable importance is attached to it. Previous to that time, grave-stones were hewn out by James Lincoln and others. The first mill for sawing marble was built at the Borough by William Kelley, Alfred and Albert Kelley; and about the same time another was built by Moulton Fish, Elisha Fish and Allen Congor, who for a time was extensively engaged in the business. In 1841 another was built by Aaron Rogers, Elisha Rogers and Seth Griffith. In 1845 a new one was put in operation by George Griffith, John T. and Gardner Griffith, which flourished for a number of years. In 1848 a mill was built and run by William Haskins and Hiram Kelley, which did a good business for several

years. Aaron Rogers, Jr., William Stimpson and Hannibal Hopkins next went into the business in 1850, and were largely engaged.

The building of the railroad greatly increased the manufacture of marble, so that a number of mills were kept in operation for a long time. Soon after the new road was built, another mill was erected by George F. Kelley, and run for some time. This has since been run by Albert and Alfred Kelley. The property is now owned by John H. Vail of Brandon. A new one was also built by William Kelley. All these were built upon Mill Brook. In addition to those above named, there have been others engaged in the business, among whom are J. M. Fish, Henry White, A. T. Lawrence of New York, Thomas Lymington & Co., of Baltimore, Franklin Post of Wallingford, and others. In 1862 the Western Vermont Marble Co. was formed, L. S. Waldo, agent, which continued until '68, when the property was leased by S. L. Waldo, who is at present the only one engaged in the business. Soon after, another company was formed, James Panton, agent, which run until 1864. The Vermont Marble Co. was formed in 1865, G. J. Locke, agent, which run but one season only. Notwithstanding a lapse of 30 years, nearly, since the first quarry was opened, there yet remains an untold wealth of marble, which capital and enterprise will at some future day develope.

There have been other manufactures besides those alluded to; among which are lime and coal, which have been burned to some considerable extent in different parts of the town.—Chairs, baskets, provision barrels, casks and cheese-boxes have also been manufactured. The only cheese-box factory in town at present is owned and run by Nelson Kelley. Several cider-mills have been set up—some quite early; but there are only two at present. In the spring of 1868, M. V. & J. C. Williams fitted up buildings at the Corners for the manufacture of cheese, which went into successful operation the following summer.

Cap. John Burt was the first inn-keeper in town, where the poor-house now stands, about the year 1775, which he kept for many years, and public doings were held there. Abraham Chase was the next inn-keeper, about one mile south of the Corners, near the residence of Alvah Rison. He kept a public house from 1778 until about the year 1800, when he was succeeded by Henry Frost, who kept till 1810. Here town meetings were held, and public business transacted for a number of years.

Since then there has been no tavern kept there, the building being taken for a store.

Elisha Brown built the first tavern at the Corners in 1800, and kept a public house there for many years. Another one known as the "Red House," was erected soon after, a little north of the village, by Henry Herrick, Jr., who kept there for several years, and was succeeded by Nicholas Jenks, who kept until the year 1823.

Brown was succeeded by Henry Herrick, Jr., who kept a public house for 21 years. The town and freeman's meetings were held here for a long time. His successor was David Kelley and others.

In 1850, Seneca Smith fitted up a tavern, which was first kept by Oliver Sheldon, and afterwards by John Croff, — Bates, Joseph Smith, and some others. About the year 1830, a public house was erected by Barton Bromley, at the west end of the village. This tavern was built out of the old Methodist meeting-house, and was first kept by Arwin Hutchins, who was succeeded by Nicholas Jenks, and others.

Rowland Stafford built and kept the first tavern at the Borough in 1795, near the present hotel. In 1800, Bradford Barnes kept a public house, a little north of the village, on the present homestead of Austin Baker. He was succeeded by Samuel Dow, in 1802, who stayed but a short time, since which no tavern has been kept there. Abraham Anthony kept tavern very early where the Phillips Bros. live.

In 1804, William Webber erected a public house on the site of the present hotel, and was succeeded by Dr. McClure, who left in 1808. Elisha Southwick came next, after which it passed into the hands of Augustus Mulford. The building was burned in 1812, and rebuilt by Mulford the same year, which is the same house now standing. He was succeeded by Hosea Williams, and next by Rufus Bucklin, Jr., who kept until 1820. Since that time it has been kept by various parties—at present by Lytle Vance, the only one in town.

The first store kept in town was in 1790, by Henry Frost, near the residence of Alvah Risdon, in connection with the tavern. His successor was Jazaniah Barrett, who continued the business until about 1810. Elisha Tryon built the next store in 1805. He was succeeded a short time by James McDaniels. Another store was kept about the same time by Isaac Southwick, near the residence of William Herrick.

James McDaniels and James Weeks were

the first merchants at the Corners, about the year 1810, after which came Daniel Folger, John and Jonathan Barrett, Jazaniah Barrett, Abner Taft, Allen Willis, Daniel Axtell, Galen J. Locke, Ira Bromley, Seneca Smith, Charles Button, Nicholas Jenks, Seneca and Nathan Smith and others.

In 1830, a large store was built by S. & N. J. Smith, who continued the business a good many years. Soon after this another was built by Miner Hilliard, who also did good business for a long time. He was succeeded a short time by Croff & Bates, — Brown, and afterwards by P. Holton & Co.

James McDaniels was succeeded by his son Thomas and Isaac, for a number of years; then by Joel M. Rodgers. The store then passed into the hands of Seneca Smith. His successors were David Jacobs, Calvin Smith and others. The McDaniels store is now occupied by Bucklin & Vail. P. Holton is at present the oldest merchant at the Corners, having been in trade since 1858.

About 1825, a store was built at Scottsville by Job Scott, who was in trade over 30 years, followed by Joseph I. Scott, Edia Baker, and Simon E. Harrington. J. I. Scott is the present proprietor.

The first store at the Borough was built and kept by Oliver Arnold, in 1803, near the present homestead of C. H. Congdon—succeeded by Robert Green and David Youngs. There was another about that time on the farm now owned by D. W. Rodgers, built by Elisha and Jesse Lapham. The next was built in 1808, by Hosea Williams, near the present hotel. He remained in the business a number of years—succeeded by Jesse Lapham, who traded until 1812. He then erected a new store, where the house of M. H. Cook now stands, which was afterwards kept by Isaac Vail and Platt Vail. The stone store was built in 1820, by Jesse Lapham, with which he was connected for a number of years. This store has been kept by different parties since then, among whom are George and Aaron Vail, William Sperry, Lapham & Bruce, Arima Smith, Bruce & Nichols, C. M. Bruce, and lastly by William Pierce.

There have been other stores since 1810, by Eggleston & Youngs, Seth Griffith, Caleb Bufum and others. Union store started about 1855, Daniel Bromley and J. C. Thompson agents. Since then stores have been kept in the same building by N. P. Harrington, George E. Kelley, M. O. Williams and W. H. Bond.

The stone store west of the Borough was

built by William Kelley, soon after the marble business opened, who carried on the trade to some extent, and was succeeded by L. S. Waldo, J. B. Nichols, and last by L. S. Waldo the present owner. In 1862, S. L. Griffith erected a new store, now kept by C. H. & W. B. Griffith. In 1867, a handsome store was built by C. M. Bruce, making now 6 stores in town.

EDUCATION.

The education received in our early schools was reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic to a limited degree. Teachers received but little compensation, and school-houses were rude structures, built of logs or birch poles, and sometimes deserted log-cabins were taken and fitted up for school-rooms. Provision was made in the charter of the town for one share of 250 acres for the benefit of schools, to which was added, by law of the State, the share reserved for a church glebe, and the share for the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, which last was taken from the town by a decision of the United States court.

In 1793, the prudential committees were required to make returns of scholars, by which we find the town numbered 469 scholars; in 1830, 570; and at present 434 scholars between 4 and 20 years of age. In 1867, the aggregate amount raised upon the grand list, by the districts for the support of schools, was nearly \$1,000. Number of heads of families in town, 206; amount paid male teachers, \$409; amount paid female teachers, \$675. Since 1830, there have been select schools taught nearly every year.

Previous to 1846 the law required the towns to appoint annually a superintending committee for the inspection and examination of schools and teachers. Since then there has been but one superintendent elected at the annual March meeting each year.

The superintendents since 1846, Marcus Bartlett, 1846-'47; Lucius Bartlett, 1847; Edward Lapham, 1847; C. H. Congdon, 1848-'53; Austin S. Baker, 1853-'55; John T. Griffith, 1855-'57; A. D. Smith, 1857-'61; J. C. Baker, 1861; William Wightman, 1862; C. H. Congdon, 1863; Heman Barnes, '63; C. H. Congdon, 1864; J. T. Griffith, 1865; J. C. Williams, 1865-'67. M. W. Donegan, elected in 1867, is the present superintendent.

The town originally was divided into 6 districts, agreeably to a law of the State passed in 1786. By a vote of the inhabitants in 1792, the town was divided into 9 districts, and 3 more were added in 1812. There are at present 14

districts, 2 of which—No. 4 and No. 10—are fractional.

CHURCH HISTORY.

We do not come up to the standard of piety and devotedness of our fathers and mothers. They would travel many miles, over bad roads, on foot and on horseback, to hear a sermon. A log barn in summer, and a log school-house in winter. If the building was small, the hearers were obliged to be without, seated on logs, while the preacher stood in the door and proclaimed the word of life.

THE BAPTISTS

Organized a church, in 1781. There had been no preaching in town before except by some itinerant ministers, whose literary qualifications were not great, and yet very well adapted to the condition of the people of that day. It is said of these early ministers, that "they toiled in the cold and in the heat, by day and by night, traversing the wilderness from one solitary dwelling to another, by marked trees and half made roads, fording rivers and streams, often without a guide."

The first Baptist society was formed in 1781, and the Rev. Hezekiah Eastman was the first settled minister. Among the early members were Thomas Rowley, Abraham Chase, William Bromley, Sen., John Stafford, Nathan Rowley, Roger Williams, Joseph Fowler, Stephen Calkins and Abel Haskins. At a meeting of the inhabitants, held at the house of Stephen Calkins, "May ye 11th, 1781," Thomas Rowley moderator, it was voted to give the Rev. Mr. Eastman a call to settle in the work of the ministry in Danby. It was also voted, the first minister that should be ordained over a church of Christ in Danby, "by the laying on of hands," shall be fully entitled to the right reserved by the charter for the first settled minister.

Mr. Eastman accepted the call, and was ordained in October following, as the records show:

"October ye 11th, 1781.

"The church of Christ in the town of Danby, together with the voice of the people of the town, in meeting assembled, unanimously agreed and gave the Rev. Hezekiah Eastman a call to settle in the work of the ministry in the town of Danby. The Rev. Elder Waldo, the Rev. Elder Dakens and the Rev. Elder Rogers were appointed to assist in the ordaining of Mr. Eastman over said church in Danby. After every measure was taken, agreeable to the constitution of Philadelphia, present in Danby, the Rev. Elders Waldo, Dakens, Rog-

ers, and the Rev. Mason and Cornwall, all assisted in ordaining the Rev. Mr. Eastman over the church of Christ in Danby. The Rev. Mr. Waldo preached the sermon, from Ezekiel ye 33 chapter, from the 2d to the 9th verses. Elder Rogers gave the charge, and Elder Dakens gave the right hand of fellowship, &c."

The Rev. Mr. Eastman supplied the church here until about the year 1800, when it dissolved. Being without a house of worship, meetings were held in private houses, and sometimes in barns and school-houses. When the brick school-house was built, meetings were held there. The Baptist church was re-organized in 1826, under the auspices of Elder Joseph Packer. Previous to that time there had been only occasional preaching by Rev. Elias Hurlbut, Rev. Harvey Crowley, Elders Daniel and Joseph Packer and others. The church was then in a flourishing condition, and the most prosperous of any period in its existence. Among its members at that time were Azel Kelley, John Babbitt, Ephraim Chace, Hiram Kelley, Rowland R. Green, William Johnson, Allen C. Roberts, Harvey Crowley, Benjamin Chace, William Haskins, Ruth Haskins, Polly Davis, Hannah Chace, and some others. Ephraim Chace, Azel Kelley and Hiram Kelley were its deacons. The organization was kept up for some 20 years, since which it has declined. There is no organized society at the present time.

METHODIST.

A Methodist society was organized here at a very early day. The first church was built in 1795, and stood west of the Corners, near the burial ground. The Rev. Jared Lobdel was the first settled minister over this church, and the first Methodist who preached in town. He was a local preacher here for many years, performing pastoral duties longer than any man since. He was laborious and useful, and his preaching plain and powerful. During Mr. Lobdel's ministry there were several interesting revivals. His meetings were sometimes held in private houses, in groves, and sometimes in barns. Lorenzo Dow visited this town in 1797, and preached in the old meeting-house, which was well filled. In 1800, a class was formed in the southwest part of the town, and also one on the east side. Their meetings were held mostly at private houses. The church at one time numbered about 70 members. Among the early members of the society were Alexander Barrett, Gideon Barnum, Timothy Barnum, Darius Lobdel, William Edmunds, John Ransom, Henry Herrick,

Henry Signor, John Signor, Henry Herrick, Jr., Elisha Tift, Lucinda Emerson, Huldah Benson, Betsey Calkins, Mary Kelley, Jonathan Randall, Nathan Weller, Moses Vail, Lucy Vail, Phebe Griffith and Dennis Canfield.

Since 1804, the Methodist church has been supplied by circuit preachers. The first circuit minister who preached here that year was the Rev. Seth Chowell, who then belonged to the Brandon circuit. He deserves an honorable place among the heroes of the early history of Methodism. He commenced his labors in 1801, and continued them for 25 years. He combined distinguished argumentative powers with great hortatory ability. His appeals were said to have been sometimes overwhelming. He labored while here with uncommon zeal, and his future labors were performed amid great bodily infirmity and severe mental conflicts, until utter prostration laid him aside. He died in 1826, honored and beloved. The Rev. George Powers and the Rev. Justus Byington also preached here during the year 1804, and supplied both the east and west side. The society then numbered about 30 members.

In 1805, the Rev. Samuel Draper and the Rev. Reuben Harris preached here once in 2 weeks. The Rev. Mr. Draper is said to have done valiant service for Methodism here, being indefatigable in his labors. He commenced his preaching in 1801, and continued until his death, in 1824. He was presiding elder from 1810 to 1815, always laborious and useful. The Rev. Samuel Howe and the Rev. George W. Powers preached here at stated intervals during the year 1806. Quarterly meetings were regularly held here, and largely attended. The Rev. Daniel Bromley was the presiding elder from 1804 to 1807, and preached here occasionally. Mr. Bromley was a native of this town, and belonged to the Brandon circuit. In 1807, Rev. Phineas Cook and Rev. Lewis Pease were assigned here, and met their appointments regularly. The Rev. Mr. Pease was a very devoted and successful laborer in the Christian ministry. He was reared in Canaan, N. Y., and Brandon was his first circuit, and North Second street, Troy, was the scene of his last successful ministrations.

Rev. Dexter Bates and Rev. Stephen Lomborger were sent here in 1808, both of whom were zealous, pious, faithful ministers. The next, who came in 1809, were Rev. Phineas Rice and Rev. Francis Brown. In 1810, Rev. Tobias Spicer and Rev. Daniel Bromley sup-

plied. The Rev. Mr. Spicer was born Nov. 7, 1778, at Kinderhook, N. Y. He entered the ministry at the age of 22, joined the circuit and preached here the first year. He was a noble spirited man, a good preacher, and powerful exhorter, "known and read of all men" who have any acquaintance with Methodism. Of integrity and industry he is a notable example. The Brandon circuit was at that time very large; it embraced no less than 31 towns and 30 regular appointments. These appointments were each visited once in 4 weeks; so that there was preaching once a fortnight. In order to attend those appointments, the ministers had to ride about 400 miles in 4 weeks, which was performed on horseback, over exceedingly bad roads. Rev. William Anson, who was presiding elder from 1807 to 1811, preached here at the quarterly meetings. Mr. Anson was a native of England, a student of Oxford, and came to America in early life. He is said to have been subsequently a secretary under General Washington. At the age of 26 he became the subject of converting grace, and joined the New York Conference in 1800. He was one of the pioneers of Methodism. Those who knew him, say that he was a genuine specimen of an old fashioned Methodist preacher. He died in 1848.

In 1811, Phineas Rice and Rev. Francis Brown returned to this appointment. The Rev. James Young also preached here that year. In 1812, Rev. David Lewis and Rev. Bardsley Northrup came. Mr. Lewis was here 2 years, his colleague in 1813 being the Rev. Thomas Maddin. In 1814, Rev. Almond Dunbar and Rev. Nicholas White attended to this appointment, and Samuel Draper, the presiding elder, visited the town.

Rev. Justus Byington, who preached here in 1804, was again sent here in 1815. He was associated with the Rev. Jacob Beman. Mr. Byington was here 2 years, his associate in 1816 being Rev. David Lewis. Jacob Beman entered the ministry in 1808, and is said to have been laborious and useful while here. He never wearied of preaching, especially against Calvinism. Rev. David Lewis was also here in 1817, associated with the Rev. James Covell, who was then quite young. Mr. Covell was born in the town of Marblehead, Mass., in 1796. At the session of the N. Y. Conference, held in June, 1816, he was admitted on trial, and was appointed to the Brandon circuit in 1817. Mr. Covell was a devoted student and a good scholar, and ranked

among the most distinguished men of the Troy Conference. His preaching is said to have been concise, clear and instructive, and he a consistent Christian. The Rev. Isaac Hill, Phineas Doan and Moses Amidown preached here in 1818. Rev. Henry Stead the presiding elder, was here during the quarterly meetings. Rev. Mr. Stead was an Englishman by birth, and entered the itinerant field in 1804. He was, as we are told, an excellent presiding elder, being kind, frank and humorous. He was a warm hearted Christian and decided Methodist.

Rev. Moses Amidown was here again in 1819, associated with Rev. Levi Barnet. In 1820, the Rev. Samuel Draper and Rev. Jacob Beman, were again appointed here, together with Rev. Elisha Dewey. Mr. Draper was also here in 1821, and Rev. Mr. Amidown was re-appointed, and the church prospered under their charge. In 1822, there was circuit preaching by the Rev. George Smith and the Rev. Hiram Meeker. Rev. John S. Stratton was the presiding elder for that quarter.

From 1823 to '32, the following circuit ministers preached here, viz. Harvey DeWolf, Rev. Philo Pharris, 1823; Rev. Dillin Stephens, 1824; Rev. Cyrus Prindle, Rev. Lucius Baldwin, 1825; Rev. Tolman Todd, Rev. Anthony Rice, 1826; Rev. Almond Dunbar, Rev. Ames Hazelton, 1827; Rev. Salmon Stebbins, Rev. James Goodrich, 1828; Rev. Reuben Wescott, Rev. Cyrus Prindle, 1829; Rev. Joshua Poor, Rev. Joseph Eames, 1830; Rev. Joshua Poor, Rev. William Ryder, 1831; Rev. Christopher Morris, Rev. Lyman Prindle, in 1832. The following presiding elders preached here during that quarter, viz. Rev. Buell Goodell, Rev. Lewis Pease and Rev. Tobias Spicer.

The Troy Conference organized in 1832, has sent the following ministers here: Rev. John Atley, Rev. John Fitch, Rev. Anthony Rice, in 1833; Rev. David Poor, Rev. Peter Harrower, Rev. Arnold Kingsbury, in 1834; Rev. Alden S. Cooper, Rev. Manley Witherell, in 1835; Rev. Ira Bentley, Rev. Hiram Blanchard, in 1836; and the Rev. William Hurd in 1837-'38.

The old Methodist meeting-house, west of the Corners, was torn down in 1822, before and after which time meetings for the west side of the town were held at the brick school-house, and for the east side in the school-house at the Borough. The Methodists were without a church 16 years. In 1838, there were three societies formed, each of which erected a

church. The one at the Borough was built first, and dedicated by the Rev. Stephen Martindale, of Wallingford. That society was composed of Episcopal Methodists, Close Communion Baptists and Friends. The church south of the Corners was finished next, in 1839, and dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Martindale. The society was composed of Methodists and Baptists. The church at the Corners was completed about the year 1840, and dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Brown, a Universalist minister. This was designed as a Union church, and was dedicated as such, all denominations being represented.

Since 1838, the Methodist Episcopal churches have been supplied by the following preachers: Rev. William Hurd, 1838; Rev. Josiah Chamberlin, 1839; Rev. Albert Chamberlin and Rev. John Brown, 1840; Rev. Albert Chamberlin, 1841; Rev. Chester Chamberlin, 1842-44; Sylvester Clemons, 1844-46; Rev. Benjamin Cox, 1847. From 1848 to '55 there was no regular preacher sent here. Since that time the following named ministers have supplied: Rev. — Hurlburt, 1855; Rev. Lewis Dwight, 1856; Rev. J. L. Cook, 1858; Rev. Wesley Clemons, 1859; Rev. Mr. Hannah, 1860; Rev. M. A. Wicker, 1861; Rev. H. H. Smith, 1862 and 1863; Rev. Mr. Newton, 1864; Rev. Mr. Whitney, 1865; Rev. D. Rose, 1866; and Rev. Z. C. Picket from 1867, and who continues to supply the church here, having been returned for the third time. A spirited revival took place here in the winter of 1859-60, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Clemons. An interesting Sabbath school has been connected with this church for many years, and libraries have been established. Since 1830, donation festivals have become general and popular. When they were first introduced, they were limited to the supply of the pastorate, with such necessary articles as each donor could conveniently spare from his own stores. Since money has become the most plentiful article in the community, donations are almost exclusively made in cash, and frequently from \$100 to \$200 are raised in an evening. The effect of these festivals has been to create more sympathy among the people, and between the pastor and people. The largest festival held was in the winter of 1868, for the benefit of the Rev. Z. C. Picket, \$236 obtained. Besides the amount raised at these festivals, a salary of about \$500 is paid to the minister each year, raised by subscription.

FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS.

A very large number of the first settlers

were Quakers, and a society was formed here at an early day. Their meetings were first held in a log-house, which stood on the hill, west of the residence of Howell Dillingham. The first church was erected in 1785, located in the S. E. corner of the farm now belonging to James E. Nichols. The society held its meetings here until 1806, when the building was sold to Reuben White, and has since been used for a barn.

Among the early members of this society were Stephen Rogers, Aaron Hill, Wing Rogers, Ebenezer Smith, David Lapham, Anthony Nichols, Joseph Button, Jacob Eddy, Timothy Bull, Crispin Bull, David Lapham, Joseph Davis, Jacob Bartlett, Luther Colvin, John Barlow, Reuben White, Josiah Southwick, William Boyce, Isaac Wilbur, Gilbert Palmer, Nathan Smith, Asa Smith, Joseph Irish, Enoch Congor, Ezekiel Ballard, Harris Otis, Elkanah Parris, Daniel Cook, Jazaniah Barrett, Daniel Southwick, Benjamin Kelley and Aaron Rogers.

Another church was built in 1805, near the present residence of Howell Dillingham, and for many years the quarterly and monthly meetings were held here. At the time this church was built, the Friends outnumbered all other religious societies. Many eminent Quakers have preached here, among whom was Elias Hicks, who visited this town about the year 1830.

The society of Friends continued to prosper until 1827, when the Hicksite* division took place. Among those who were instrumental in establishing the Orthodox society here were Harris Otis, Friend Smith, Booth Rogers and others, and a church was erected about the year 1830, near the residence of William Herick. The orthodox society, failing for members and want of support, finally discontinued their meetings, and the church was torn down some 10 years since.

In 1845, a new church was built on the east side of the town, since which the monthly meetings have been held there a part of the time, and the other part at the old church. For a number of years past the quarterly and monthly meetings have been held here and at Granville, N. Y., alternately. The Friends' church is gradually declining, there being but few members now living in town, among whom are Josiah Southwick and wife, Isaac Nichols, John Bell, Joseph Bartlett and wife, David Boyce

* See History of Grand Isle, page 536, Vol. II.—Ed.

and wife, Prince Hill and wife, and Job Scott and wife. We foresee and apprehend what the fate of this society will be, and that a few years hence there will not be a member left in town. Thus will pass, and doubtless never to be revived here, this venerable and once prosperous church, although there are many Quaker descendants among the inhabitants. The old church near Mr. Dillingham's was purchased in 1867 by David Staples, of Granville, N. Y., and torn down, which created some difficulty among the people and members of the society, it being claimed by some that, according to the deed, the building could not thus be sold. The premises were deeded in 1807, by Joseph Button and Harris Otis, to Anthony Nichols and Ezekiel Ballard, as being members of the denomination of Friends, and appointed by said denomination of people, by a minute of their monthly meeting, to take the deed. The money paid for these premises was the property of the meeting, and by the members thereof raised by a free, voluntary contribution for that purpose, which premises were to be holden entirely for the use and benefit of the society forever, and their successors in membership that should remain in unity with the society. Also, all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging were conveyed to Anthony Nichols and Ezekiel Ballard, as members of said people, under the direction of the yearly, quarterly and monthly meetings of the Friends and their successors that should remain in unity in the said meetings, forever. Whether they had a right to sell the building or not, it was torn down very much against the wishes of the people, especially many who had friends buried there, and whose efforts to check the proceedings were unavailing. This venerable structure, which had stood there for more than 60 years, and in which the fathers and mothers of the town worshipped, and around which sacred recollections clung, was thus sacrilegiously torn down. The burial-ground connected with the church, in which lie the remains of many of the earlier members of the society, and those of later times, still make it a hallowed spot. It is still the wish of many that when they die their bodies may be deposited in this yard. It was also their wish to have the church stand there, for funeral purposes, if for no other.

Besides the churches and societies already named, there have been, within our limits, Congregationalists, Universalists, Second Adventists and Spiritualists. The Congregationalists and Universalists have been at times quite nu-

merous. The church of the Disciples has also been represented here. Within the past ten or twelve years Spiritualism has prevailed to a considerable extent, and at present there are a large number of believers in the new spiritual philosophy.

CEMETERIES.

There are some 6 or 7 public cemeteries in the town, besides several family cemeteries. The oldest is on the farm originally owned by Micah Vail, and now by Eunice Reed. It was given to the town in 1776, by Capt. John Vail, and Micah Vail and his wife were the first persons interred; it is almost entirely occupied. The next oldest is west of the Corners, on the farm of Ira H. Vail. It was given to the town in 1785, by Henry Herrick. The third was laid off from the Lemuel Griffith farm in 1795. This yard has recently been enlarged and improved, being enclosed by a neat and durable fence. The Friends or Quaker cemetery is next oldest, laid out in 1806. Gilbert Palmer was the first person interred. The Friends have another small burial ground, on the east side of the town, laid off from the farm originally owned by Anthony Nichols, and near the residence of Isaac Nichols. The next one is a small public cemetery, near the residence of Edwin Staples. There is also another in the Little Village, and one in the northwest part of the town, near the residence of Erwin E. Lillie, and another cemetery, near Scottsville, laid off from the farm of Joseph Bull. It has lately been enlarged and handsomely improved. In 1865, an association was formed, known as the Danby Cemetery Association, chartered by the State Legislature, and to George Hadwin, G. W. Phillips, W. L. Phillips, Charles Nichols, Nelson Colvin, Thomas Nichols, O. B. Hadwin, David Griffith, J. S. Perry, A. S. Baker, R. E. Caswell, S. P. Scott, S. W. Phillips and others. This association was organized in 1866. The cemetery contains one acre or more, laid out in lots, avenues and walks, alleys and areas, substantially fenced, and a contract has just been completed for setting the cemetery to shade-trees, and to grade the lots in tiers with the avenues, etc., which, when completed, will make as fine a cemetery as there is in this part of the country.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

NOTE.—b. stands for born; m. for married; d. for died; and da. for daughter.

ALLEN, JOHN, from Rhode Island, at a very early day, settled on the farm now owned by Anthony Haley. He was one of the first settlers

in that part of the town. His log-cabin was erected a few rods east from where the dwelling house now stands. He died many years since at an advanced age, leaving 5 sons: Prince, Zoeth, John, Jude and Isaac. Jude m. Phebe, da. of Elihu Benson, and settled in Genesee Co., N. Y., where he died.

PRINCE m. a da. of Daniel Bowen, was a respected citizen; twice m.: children by first wife, Abigail, Daniel, Ira m. Rebecca, da. of Stephen Calkins, Jr.; Prussia, Joseph and Laura; 2d, Experience, da. of Job King; children: King, David, Ruth, Hannah, Rhoda and Rhoba.

ZOETH m. Jane Harper, was selectman 9 years, representative in the Legislature 4 years, and a justice of the peace 27 years, being the longest time any man has served in that office in this town. In 1820 he removed with his family to Western New York. His children were Isaac, Sally, Joshua, Sylvia and Jane.

ISAAC m. Sylvia, da. of Jonathan Staples, and settled in Little Village, but finally removed to Collins, N. Y.

JOHN, JR., m. Sally Brown; settled in the N. W. part of the town, but moved to Pawlet in 1815. He was a substantial m. died in 1852, aged 91; his wife in 1851, age .. His sons were Nathan and Elisha. Natha m. Julia Leffingwell, of Middletown, and settled in Pawlet; was one of the directors of Poultney bank for several years. He died in 1863, aged 72.

JOSEPH, son of Prince Allen, m. Laura, da. of Alexander Barrett, and succeeded to the homestead of his father. He removed to Lincoln, Vt., in 1842, where he died some years since. Alexander, his oldest son, living at the West, is the only representative of the family living.

ANDRUS, HON. JOHN II., from Colchester, Ct., in 1780, m. Rachael Willey, and settled in the west part of the town. He was selectman 11 years, representative 9 years; being the longest term that any man has served in that office; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1814, and a councillor in 1820; in 1811, one of the judges of the county court, and again in 1813. He removed to Pawlet in 1822, where he died in 1841, aged 73. His wife died in '21, aged 50. Their children were John, Ezra, Hannah, Tempa, Sophia, Clara, Julia and Alta.

ANDREWS, DR. JOSEPH, from Hubbardton in 1838, settled here in the practice of medicine. He removed back to Hubbardton, and from thence to Granville, his present place of residence.

ANDREWS, DR. DAVID, from Hubbardton,

settled in the south part of the town, in his profession. He was also a Methodist preacher and exhorter. He m., 1st, Nadocia Woodcock, who died in 1863, aged 42; 2d, Betsey Wait, and removed to Brant, Erie Co., N. Y., where he died some 2 years since. His son Joseph is a graduate of Castleton Medical College, and is a practicing physician in Brant.

ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH, from Bennington in '76, was a temporary resident. He settled in the north west part of the town, and a portion of his farm was afterwards included in the town of Pawlet, where he finally settled. [See History of Pawlet.]

AXTEL, DANIEL, married Sarah, da. of Jonathan Baker, and settled at the Corners, where he kept store for several years. He was constable from 1827 to '29. He now lives in W. New York.

BAKER, STEPHEN, from Rhode Island in 1790, m. Susanna Mathewson, and settled in Little Village in 1804. Some time after this he went to Rhode Island, where he resided for a few years. In 1828 he returned to this town and settled near Scottsville, where his son Oreou now lives. He died in 1858, aged 80. His widow is still living, at the age of 83, having been a smart, active woman in her day. Although far advanced in years, she distinctly remembers the events connected with their early settlement here, the customs and circumstances of those days. They raised a family: Anson, Benjamin, Brayton, Edia, Oreou, Austin S., John, Sarah, Elizabeth and Philena. John, the youngest son, m. Julia, daughter of Israel Sheldon, and has settled near Scottsville.

BAKER, EDIA, m. Salusha Davenport, and settled near Scottsville. She died in 1864, aged 46. He next m. Henriette, widow of John Scott. He died in 1866, aged 53. He was justice of the peace a number of years. We know of but two children: Joel C., and George now in the U. S. service. Joel C. is an attorney. He married Addie, da. of L. P. Howe, and lives in Rutland. He is at present the local editor of the Rutland Herald.

BAKER, PETER, brother of Stephen, from Rhode Island in 1804, m. Hannah Millard, and settled in the Little Village. He died in 1852, aged 78; his wife in '37, aged '63; children were: Lydia, Candace, m. Daniel Kelley; Jonathan, Sanford, Stephen, Willard, Amasa and Nathan L. Lydia m. Eben Wooden, and settled in Michigan. Jonathan m. Anna Hoshmore of Mt. Holly, where he settled. His children are: Marcellus, m. a Wheeler, and lives

at the Borough—a first-class mechanic—Anna, James, Mary and Ann. Sanford m. Lydia Hill of Montpelier; settled in Mt. Holly, subsequently in Mt. Tabor, where he has lived some 40 years: children: George, m. Jennie Williams, and has kept tavern at the Borough several years; Naomi, m. Louis Streeter, who died at New Orleans, during the war of 1861: Mary, m. George Bealls, and lived in Phillipston, Mass.; Henry J. m. Marion Williams; Lydia Ann, m. Timothy Shepard, and lives in Phillipston, Mass.; Peter: Nathan, died at Baltimore during the rebellion: Charles and Merrill.

BAKER, WILLARD, m. Esther Gordon, and settled first in Starksboro, and settled here a few years since. They have raised but two children, Oliver G. and George. Oliver m. Eugenie, da. of Harvey Emerson, and settled with his father. George was a member of the 14th regiment, and killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

BAKER, NATHANIEL L., m. Sophronia, da. of Joseph Bartlett; was constable and collector in 1863; children: Henry S.: Adelaide, m. Loren F. Sheldon, of Rupert; Alice, m. P. W. Thompson, of Mt. Tabor; and Sumner W.; Henry S. a graduate of Middlebury College, is now principal of West Pawlet Academy.

BALLARD, EZEKIEL, from Rhode Island in 1775, m. Dinah Shippee, and settled on the north part of the farm now owned by A. A. Mathewson. The orchard which he set out there is still standing. His farm was originally confined to a few acres, but he finally became a large landholder. He was a Quaker, one of the early members of that society, a great hunter, and somewhat eccentric in his habits. His stories of hunting in the early days of the town were very amusing, as well as interesting. The rehearsals of encounters with bears, panthers, catamounts and other wild game, and the manner in which he would tell them, was pleasing to the old and young. Although in imminent danger many times, "Zeke," as he often called himself, would seldom miss his aim. He was very fond of story-telling, full of wit and humor, kind and genial towards every one. He made his last settlement on the farm now occupied by J. T. Griffith. The house in which he lived was torn down several years since. He died in 1823, aged 80; his wife a few years after.

BANCROFT, AMASA, from Montpelier, in 1822, m. Lydia, da. of Barney Hadwin, settled at the Borough, in the tannery business; was select-

man 2 years, represented the town in 1852; was a very capable and worthy citizen. He was killed in 1856, while drawing bark from the mountain. His horses becoming suddenly frightened, he was thrown beneath the wheels, the heavily loaded wagon passing over him. He survived but two days. He was 45 years of age, and left four children.

BARTLETT, JACOB, from Rhode Island in 1795, m. Anna Cook, and settled near the present homestead of Willard Baker. He was a member of the Quaker society. His house was situated on the old road, now discontinued. He first lived in a house built of birch poles, the interstices filled with mud, and roofed with bark. There was but one other log-cabin at the Borough at that time. He was about the first blacksmith in town, and worked at that trade for many years. Some of his work, done in 1797, is still to be seen. He died at Granville, N. Y., in 1837, aged 86; his wife in 1846, aged 96. They raised a family: Jacob, Joseph, Daniel, Jemima, Naomi, Anna, Sarah and Judith. Jacob m. Cynthia, da. of Deliverance Rogers, and removed to Ohio in 1837. Daniel m. Eliza Potter, and died in 1822. He was a carpenter. Naomi m. Albert Mead, and settled in Ferrisburg. Anna m. Augustus Rogers, and settled in Ferrisburg. Sarah m. Richard Barnes, and lives in Saratoga, N. Y. Judith m. Enoch Colvin, and settled in Danby. He was a son of Joseph Bartlett, who, together with his two brothers, Jacob and Abner, emigrated from Manchester, England, during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Joseph settled in Rhode Island, Abner settled in Massachusetts, and Jacob settled in New Hampshire. From them have sprung the numerous family of Bartletts in America. Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a descendant of Jacob Bartlett of New Hampshire. Joseph, m. 1st, Phebe, da. of Stephen Colvin, who died in 1823, aged 20—2d, Eliza Potter. 3d, Mary, widow of Phillip Potter, with whom he now lives. They have attained the ages of 77 and 74, respectively. He has been a very industrious man, and still retains great physical and mental ability. He came here with his father, at the age of three, and has been a resident of the town ever since. He is a natural and very ingenious mechanic, and has framed and assisted in erecting a good many buildings. Much of his work has been done by "scribe rule." In 1827, he built the saw-mill known as the "Bourne's

mill," and in 1837 the grist-mill now owned by H. B. Jenkins. He is quiet and domestic in his habits, and highly esteemed. To him we are especially indebted for many items composing this chapter. His children are: Mary Ann, m. Joel Chamberlin, and lives in Ohio; Ira, m. Huldah Colvin, and lives in Granville; Henry, m. Salusha Davis; Daniel, m. Olive, da. of Samuel Emerson, and lives in Ohio: Sophrontia; Phebe, m. Frank A. Carpenter, of Poultney; Chloe; George, m. Sarah Jane Smith.

BARTLETT, ABNER, from Rhode Island in 1798, m. Drusilla Smith. He first erected a log-cabin on the hill east of Nelson Kelley's, and the following year a framed house further east, still standing. He was a blacksmith, and worked with his brother Jacob some. He died in 1801, with the small pox, leaving children: Dexter; Anna, m. Levi Taft; Savid; Smith, m. Lydia, Mary, Daniel, Abel and Jeremy. Dexter succeeded to the homestead of his father, in 1840 removed to Holland Purchase, N. Y., where he died in 1866. Savid, m. Prussia, da. of Prince Allen. He was a machinist and edge-tool manufacturer. He built a trip-hammer in 1810, near the high bridge, for the manufacture of edge-tools, which business he carried on for nearly 30 years. A blacksmith-shop was run in connection with this manufactory. He was called, and sustained the reputation of being the best scythe-manufacturer in the country. Many of his scythes and axes are still in existence. He was selectman from 1821 to 1824, and occupied other positions of trust. In 1840, he removed with his family to Holland Purchase. He died in 1856; his wife in 1868, quite advanced in years. Their children were Abner, Prince Marcus, Plyn, Ruth, Smith and David. Marcus, m. Fanny, da. of Azel Kelley, and settled here a few years, being a school teacher by profession. He was the first superintendent of common schools. He is at present living in Collins, N. Y., and is assistant assessor of Internal Revenue. Plyn, m. Susan, da. of Ephraim Chace, and lives in Collins. He is the owner of a splendid horse, valued at \$5,000. The horse is a native of this town. Abel, m. Hannah Boomer, was a blacksmith, and worked in the same shop with his brother Savid. He was burned to death in 1821, while burning a coal pit, on the farm now owned by Joshua Southwick. A cabin which stood near the coal pit, in which he was sleeping in company with two others, caught fire, and be-

fore he could escape, he inhaled the flames, which proved fatal. He survived but a short time. He was but 25 years of age. His widow is still living, at the age of 74. He left but 2 children, Ann and Abel. Abel m. Mary McLaughlin, and resides in Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. He is the inventor and patentee of several useful inventions, among which is the "Bartlett Polar Refrigerator," so extensively known. He is also a landscape painter and an artist of fine taste. He has acquired a large fortune, and has 2 children, Charles and Ada. Daniel, m. Ruth, da. of Deliverance Rogers. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1834 '35, was selectman 3 years, and occupied other positions of trust. Their children were: Lucius, Wing, John, Deliverance, Mary, m. Freeman Paddock, of Dorset; Lydia, Martin and David.

BARRETT, JAZANIAH, from Rhode Island in 1806, m. Rhoda Reed. He was a member of the Quaker society. He at first was extensively engaged in the manufacture of potash. Afterwards was for many years a successful merchant. He died some years since, at White Creek, N. Y. His children were: John, Jonathan, Jazaniah, Elisha, George, Stephen, Hannah, m. Shocum Barker, of White Creek; Abigail, and Rhoda, m. Obadiah Alma. Stephen m. Eliza Barker, and was engaged in the mercantile business; subsequently moved to Middletown, and was one of the active business men of that town many years. John, m. Huldah Brown, of White Creek, N. Y., and settled at the Corners in the mercantile business, in which he was engaged for several years, but long since removed from town. Jonathan, m. Anna Barker; was a man of considerable shrewdness and activity, although not very successful in business. He built the first woolen factory, in 1810, which he run successfully for a number of years; but a pressure of circumstances caused a failure in 1825, by which he was nearly or entirely ruined. Many of his creditors lost quite heavily, which proved ruinous to many business men and farmers. He subsequently removed to Granville, N. Y., where he still lives. Jazaniah, Jr., m. Sally Barker, of Timmouth; was a merchant many years; at one time owned three stores, one each in Danby, Timmouth and Middletown. He finally removed to Middletown, where he continued the mercantile business, until about the year 1839. He did a large business for a number of years, as a merchant, and in buying and selling cattle and farm produce.

BARRETT, CAPT. ALEXANDER, came to this town about 1788; m. Catherine, widow of Capt. John Vail; was one of the earliest members of the Methodist church, and a class-leader; a man of considerable wealth, was a captain in the local militia, and occupied many prominent positions in society; died in 1819, aged 81; his wife in 1847, aged 79. Their children were: Sophronia; Fanny, m. Martin Bromley, and lived in Rochester, N. Y.; Anna, Cantlin, Laura and Hannah. Cantlin m. Polly Odell, and succeeded to the homestead, and some years after removed to Ohio.

BARRETT, LEVI, from Pawlet, m. Harriet Powell, and settled at the Borough. He carried on the tannery business, now owned by Lincoln & Mattocks, and did a large business for a number of years. He was selectman 4 years, and was also a member of the Legislature. He removed to Olean, N. Y., in 1868.

BARNES, BRADFORD, born at Plymouth, Mass., in 1746, came here in 1790, and settled on the Rowland Stafford farm, near the Borough, now owned by A. S. Baker. He m. Sarah Howard, who died in 1830, aged 75. He kept a public house until 1800, which was about the first tavern on the east side of the town. He was selectman 3 years, from 1790; became a leading farmer and was held in esteem. He died in 1816, aged 69. His children were: Hosea, Benjamin, Bradford, Jr. and Sally. Benjamin, m. Zilphia Clifford, and succeeded to the homestead of his father; was justice 17 years; in the Legislature 2 years, from 1832 and entrusted with numerous other town offices. He was an upright, amiable citizen, and a well informed man, full of anecdote and humor. He died in 1861, aged 72, leaving children: Clarissa, Sophronia, Heman and Harriet. Clarissa m. Joel Nichols, and lives in Montpelier. Heman died from the effects of a cancer, in 1859.

BARNUM, GIDEON, from Rhode Island at a very early day, was a manufacturer of potash in early times, and a Methodist class leader for many years. He and his wife both died long since. Their children were: Timothy; Ann, m. William Lake; Rhoda, m. Amasa Wade; Abigail, m. a Harding; and Sally.

BENSON, ELIHU, from Rhode Island; came early as 1778, but we learn he did not make a permanent settlement until some years after. He was of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated at an early day. He died middle aged; his widow in 1849, aged 92; children: Allen, Daniel, Solomon, Rufus, Duty,

David, Amos, Job, Jacob, Elizabeth, Chloe and Phebe. Allen m. Loraine Bromley, and lived upon the homestead, where he died. Daniel m. 1st, Billah Benson, a cousin, and settled in Dorset; 2d, Sarah Rogers, who is now dead. He is still living. Solomon was drowned in Lake Ontario. Rufus m. Ruth Marsh, went to Ellisburg, N. Y., and from thence to Ohio, and is now dead. He was in the battle of Plattsburg. Duty and David were twins, and both served in the war of 1812, and drew a pension. The former m. a Cook, and the latter a Briggs, and settled in Michigan. Amos m. 1st, a Gifford, and removed to Jefferson county, N. Y. 2d, a Hubbard. Job m. a Hastings, and went to Ohio. Jacob m. Tily Record, and settled in Dorset. He is now living in Ohio; Chloe m. a Leach, went to Ohio, and is now dead.

BISHOP, JOHN M., from Salisbury, m. a daughter of Ishmael Matterson. He built and run a cloth-dressing and fulling mill several years; raised a family of several children, none of whom lived in town.

BOYCE, DAVID, married Jemima, da. of John Hill, and settled east of the Corners, on a portion of the farm now belonging to J. E. Nichols. In 1853, he removed to the east side. He is an exemplary Friend, and a worthy member of that society, and highly esteemed. They have but one da., Sarah, m. J. B. Nichols.

BOURNE, EDMUND, from Wallingford in 1841, m. Electa Bradley, and settled at the Borough, as a carpenter and house-builder—also owned and run a saw-mill over 20 years. In 1853, while plastering, some mortar accidentally flew into his eyes, which nearly destroyed his sight, and he is now nearly blind. They have children, Charles, Montreville, Sophronia and Jennie. Charles m. Mary Sinclair, and is superintendent of a cotton factory at Valparaiso, Ind. Montreville m. Susan Bucklin, of Shrewsbury, and is freight agent at Rutland on the Rutland and Bennington Railroad.

BRADLEY, ELIJAH, from Wallingford in 1841, m. Elizabeth, da. of James Soule, and settled at the Borough. He was overseer on the marble quarries for many years, and universally beloved by his men. He was killed instantly, while falling a tree, in 1868, aged 47. He left 2 children, Emmagene and Georgie.

BRADLEY, JOHN, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born in 1828, came to America at the age of 14, and has visited his native country three times; m. Mary Ann Millard, now lives in the Little Village.

BROUGHTON, P. A. H., from Hampton, N. Y.,

1861, m. Margaret McGowan, and settled at the Borough in the blacksmithing business. He served in the late war, at his trade, being a member of Co. I, 7th, Regiment Vt. Vols. He is one of the leading and influential members of the Methodist church, and a zealous office bearer; has 3 children.

BROMLEY, WILLIAM, SEN., from Nine Partners, N. Y., in 1770, settled on the present homestead of Ira H. Vail. His log-cabin was erected where the framed house now stands; was town clerk from 1776 to '80; proprietors' clerk in 1786; one of the committee of safety in 1777; selectman in 1781, and held the office of town treasurer from 1783 to '85. He was a man of strong sense and sound judgment. He died in 1803, aged 84; his wife a short time previous. The children: Charles; Daniel; William, Jr.; John; Charity, m. John Hopkins, of Timmouth; Mary, m. Elisha Harrington; Sarah; Elizabeth; and Juda, m. James Frink, and lived in Petersburg, N. Y. Charles lived but a short time in town. His children were Charles and Ichabod. John, the youngest son, was a speculator in horses and cattle, and did a large business in that line. He purchased a large drove, which he took to Virginia, where it is supposed he settled. He has not been heard from since. Daniel, m. Betsey Halleck, and was a thrifty farmer and exemplary citizen. They both died at an advanced age. Their children were: Joseph, Daniel, Halleck, Zephaniah, Lovine, Polly, Charlotte and Betsey, nearly all of whom removed to Plattsburg, N. Y. Daniel became a Methodist preacher. Lovine lived upon the homestead until 1811, when he removed to Pawlet. He was a captain of the militia; m. Nancy, da. of Daniel Hulett; he died in 1849, aged 49—children of whom: Daniel H. m. Lucy Thompson, and is a merchant at Pawlet village, and has been a member of the Legislature 2 years from that town; George W., a physician, m. Angenette Clark, and lives in Huntington; Jerome B., m. Laura Clark, is an attorney at Pawlet, and was state's attorney for the county in 1865 and '66; Adams L.; Fayette, m. Alta Herrick. Henry, the youngest son, is blind, and has received an education at the asylum for the blind in Boston, and lives in Pawlet. William, Jr., m. Faithful, da. of Thomas Harrington. He came with his father, a mere lad, and served in the Revolutionary war quite young; drew a pension under the act of Congress of 1813; was also a soldier in the war of 1812; died in 1848, aged 90—his wife in 1850, aged 89. They reared children: Tol-

man, Willard, Miner, Loraine, Faithful, Mary, Freelove, Lydia and Elizabeth. Willard m. first, Ruba Frink; 2d, Lydia, da. of Job King, who died in 1865. Willard is still living, at the age of 79. Miner m. Julia Rudd—of their 13 children, Louisa, Leonora, Lyman, Margaret, Mariah, Amos and Charles, are now living. Lydia died in 1868, and James, the second son, was a soldier in the late rebellion, and was killed in the fight before Richmond. Amos m. Cata, da. of L. G. Paris, and lives with his father.

BROMLEY, BETHUEL, from Preston, Ct., in 1777, settled on the present homestead of Hiram Bromley. He was a brother of William Bromley, Sen., and m. first, — Herrick, who died previous to his settling here; 2d, Susanna Weller, from whom he separated; 3d, Lydia McClelland. He was one of the early settlers here, and experienced all the hardships and privations of a settlement in the wilderness, and died in 18—, aged about 70. His children were: Joshua, Bethuel, Barton, William, Abigail m. Ellery Morris, Rebecca, Lucretia, Eli m. Debra Sherman, Benjamin. m. Lydia Harvey, David; and Lucy, m. James Mead of Easton, N. Y. Bethuel, m. Charity Miller, and settled in Canada. William, m. Rhoda Smith, settled here—afterwards removed to Castleton—raised 6 children, of whom are: Smith, m. Phebe Wescott, and settled in Clarendon; Bradlock, Sabrina, m. Peleg Eddy; Rosalinda, m. Thomas Underwood; Salinda and Minerva. Joshua, m. da. of Joseph Thayer, and settled in the north part of the town, on the farm now owned by Edward Staples. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, having served at the age of 15, and drew a pension; also a captain in the local militia. He acquired by his own efforts a handsome property, and was a man of influence. He died in 1825, aged 63; his wife in '52, aged 83. They raised a family: Bradley, Hiram, Laura, Orilla, Rachel, Nelson, Arabella (died in 1839, aged 29), Erastus and Alonzo. Orilla m. Thomas Jones, and settled in Mendon, N. Y. Rachel m. David Odell of Manchester, and settled in Ohio. Nelson m. Reubama Peck, and settled in Wisconsin. Erastus settled in Adrian, Michigan, and was a gunsmith. Alonzo m. Susan, da. of John Sherman, and succeeded to the homestead of his father. He died in 1860, aged 43.

BROMLEY, BARTON, m. Lucinda, da. of Capt. Burt, and settled on the town farm. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and filled many stations well, both public and private—died in 1831, aged 63; his wife in '42, aged

72. Children: Martin, Edward, Bethuel, Burt, Roswell, Ira, Phebe, John, Almeda and Andrew.

BROMLEY, HIRAM, son of Joshua, m., first. Julia Pratt, who died in 1825, aged 27; 2d, Eliza Paddock, of Dorset. They have raised: Eliza, Joshua, Frank, De Witt C., Hilan F., Martin, Cloe, Sarah, Anna, Adelaide, Erwin, Robert, Clarence, George and Nelson. Joshua m., first, Charlotte Williams of Winhall, who died soon after; 2d, Susan Atwood. He was lieutenant in the late war, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. Frank m. Betsey Ann, da. of Oliver Fisk; has 3 children.

BROWN, CAPT. AMOS, from Gloucester, R. I., in 1782, settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Thompson. He made the first settlement in that part of the town. His log-house stood on the west side of the highway, opposite the present dwelling-house. He subsequently settled on the homestead of his son Barton. In 1793 he built the present dwelling-house, which is one of the oldest framed-houses in town. He m. Lavina Comstock, who died in 1813, aged 61; 2d, Europ, widow of John Hunt, who died in 1841, aged 86. He was a justice of the peace several years, a captain in the militia; was a frugal, industrious farmer, and much respected. He died in 1843, aged 86: children, Dexter, Barton, Phebe, Esther and Nancy.

BROWN, BARTON, m. Lovinia Brown, and succeeded to the homestead of his father, where he lived for 80 years, and had acquired considerable property in land, which he continued to manage until he was 78 years of age, having always been a substantial farmer. He and his wife are both living, well advanced in years. They have raised 10 children: Hiram, Amos, Dexter, Orange, Daniel, Marshal, John, Edward, Caroline and Emeline. Dexter and Orange were both drowned in 1838, quite young.

BROWN, ELISHA, brother of Amos Brown, from Rhode Island in 1800, settled in the northwest part of the town. He afterwards settled at the Corners, and built the first tavern there, which he kept many years. He removed to Homer, N. Y. His children were: Simeon, Daniel, Elisha, Polly, Betsey, Charlotte and Sophia.

BROWN, ASA, from Rhode Island about 1800, m. Henriette Ballou, and settled in the Little Village. His children were: Daniel, Otis, Paris, Waterman and Parendis, all of whom removed, many years since, to Ellisburg, N. Y.

BROWN, AMASA, from Montpelier, settled at

the Corners: his three sons, Gilman, Charles and Harvey, came with their father and settled in the blacksmithing business. They all removed to Londonderry. His da. Emeline m. Jay Potter, and now lives in Wisconsin.

BROWN, VANIAH, from Shoreham, m. Nancy Ann Clark, and settled at the Corners as boot and shoemaker—removed to Middletown about the year 1850. Their children are: Mary, Jane, m. Frank Davison of New York; Arus, m. — Jackson, lives in New York; Marcellus, m. Anna McDonald; Addie, m. Harley Morgaa of Rutland; and Emma.

BROWNELL, BENJAMIN, came here quite early, and settled on the farm now owned by Perry G. Knights. He died many years since, ripe in years. He raised children: Joseph, Zadoc, Alpheus, Benjamin, Russell, Eunice and Sarah. Joseph m. Phebe Underhill, and settled at Scottsville. He owned and run a cloth-dressing and fulling-mill here a number of years.—There was also a carding-machine run in connection with that. He was a member of the Quaker society. In 1868 he removed to Indiana, where his brother Russell lives. Alpheus m. Polly Eggleston, and moved to the West, where he died some years since.

BROCK, JOHN, a native of Woodstock, Ct., came to this town soon after the close of the Revolution, and commenced a settlement on the farm owned by John Soule. His wife's name was Hannah Tabor. He served as musician in the Revolutionary war, and was under the command of General Washington a part of the time. He was in the battle of Monmouth, and several other battles fought during the struggle for Independence. A few years after his settlement here, he removed to the town of Bromley, now Peru, and was the first town clerk of that town. He died at Dorset in 1829, aged 75. They had 10 children: David, m. Philena Albee, and removed to Plattsburg, N. Y.; Elizabeth, m. Jonathan Hulett of Dorset; Phebe, m. George Griffith; Lydia, m. James H. Congdon of Wallingford; Alanson T., m. Fanny Burlingen of Dorset; Mary, m. Alexander Green, and lives in Ohio; Sarah, m. Daniel Reynolds of Dorset; John S., m. Nancy Bourne, and lives in Dorset; Calvin R.; and Hannah, m. Benjamin Saxton of Dorset.

BRUCE, CHARLES M., from Contoocook, N. H., in 1826, m. Phebe, da. of Asa Smith, and settled at the Borough in 1842, in the mercantile business. He was also in trade for several years at South Wallingford, and was mail agent 2 years on the Western Vermont Railroad. In

1854 he went into trade again. In 1867, having sold out the stone store to William Pierce, he erected a new, commodious and elegant mercantile establishment, and was the oldest merchant in town. Mr. Bruce was a liberal, public spirited citizen, being at the time of his death postmaster, which office he had occupied for 8 years, and was also the administrator of several estates. He died in 1869, leaving two children, Ella and George.

BUCKLIN, RUFUS, from Pawtucket, Rhode Island, about the year 1800, m. Lucinda Barrows, and first settled in Wallingford. He was a son of Nathaniel Bucklin, who came from England at an early day. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and drew a pension. His wife died in 1802, aged 44. He next m. the widow Buckmaster, of Shrewsbury. He died at the Corners, in 1841, aged 84. His children were: Rufus, jr., David, Lucinda, Eleanor, Julia, Charles, Isaac and Alonzo. David m. Paulina Gun, and moved to Ohio. Eleanor m. Ephraim French, and lived in Montpelier. Julia m. William S. Locke, who lived in Crown Point and died in 1825. She was afterwards twice married. Alonzo m. — Lincoln, and lives in Shrewsbury. He is the father of William Bucklin, who was a merchant there for many years.

BUCKLIN, RUFUS, JR., from Wallingford in 1815, m. Harriet, da. of Philbrook Barrows, and settled at the Borough. He served as lieutenant in the war of 1812, being under Col. Isaac Clark. He kept tavern at the Borough many years, and at the Corners 8 years, and was a justice of the peace 20 years. He was a man of the strictest integrity of character, amiable and kind. He died in 1853, aged 74. His widow is still living, at the age of 83. Their children were: Alonzo, Albert, Granville, Charles, Silas, d. in 1818; Lewis; Harriet, d. in '26; and George; Charles, m. Laura Ann, da. of Hiram Congor. He studied law, and was admitted to the Rutland county bar in 1840. He died in 1842, aged 27. Lewis, m. Ama Remington, and was postmaster at Wallingford for many years. He died in 1857, aged 35. His widow succeeded him as postmistress, which office she still occupies.

BUCKLIN, ALBERT, m. Sally, da. of Elisha Fish. He served in nearly every town office with ability, and his talent is frequently called into requisition; has been justice of the peace many years, constable 10 years, in the Legislature 3 years, and is at present town clerk and treasurer. Their children are: Silas; David, died some years since; Harriet, Lucinda, Mary;

George A., killed at Petersburg, Va.; Susan; and Charles K. m. Samantha, da. of Ira Vail.

BUFFUM, CALEB, from Providence, R. I., in 1797; settled at the Borough in the blacksmithing business. He m. Huldah, da. of Elkanah Parris. In 1806 he purchased the trip-hammer and shop of Samuel Dow, and continued the business for 10 or 12 years. In 1818, he removed to his farm in Mt. Tabor, where he continued to live many years—was a justice of the peace 29 years, and town clerk and selectman several years. In '41 he removed back to Danby, and kept tavern several years. He died at Rutland in 1857, aged 76. His wife died in 1866, aged 86. Their children were: Lucy, Sophia, Almira, Paris E., Daniel, Heman M., Huldah; Amanda, m. Rev. William W. Pierce, and died in 1844, aged 25; Caleb, jr.; Hannah, died in 1831; and Larned.

BULL, TIMOTHY, from Nine Partners, N. Y., in 1767, settled on the farm now owned by John Hilliard, and a little S. W. of the residence of Ezra Harrington. He was moderator of the first annual town meeting which was held at his house, March 14, 1769, at which meeting the town was organized. He was about the first Quaker in town, and a very worthy member of that society. He subsequently settled on the east side of the town, near Otter Creek, with his son Crispin. He died in 1810, aged 90. His children were: Michael, Williamson, Crispin, and Phebe. Michael settled a short time on the Joseph Bull farm, and then removed to Peru, N. Y. Williamson m. Jerusha —, and settled where Willard Baker now lives. He tended the grist-mill a short time. He removed to Jay, N. Y. His children were Tamar, Tabitha and Nancy.

BULL, CRISPIN, son of Timothy, came from Nine Partners in 1765, some 2 years previous to his father, and commenced a settlement near the present homestead of John Hilliard; was the third settler in town, and at once took up a leading position. He was one of the first board of selectmen, elected in 1769, and made the first clearing on the east side of the town, about the year '72. He received from the proprietors 60 acres of land for 60 days' work building roads, and it is now some of the best land in town. It is now owned by his grandson, Clark. He led a long, laborious and industrious life, was upright in character, and an estimable and worthy man. He died in 1810, aged 70; his wife whose name was Mary Carpenter, died in 1833, aged 92. Their family consisted of 5 children: Patience, Tim-

othy, jr., Hannah, Elijah and Carpenter. Patience m. Joseph Tuttle, and next Eli Bradford. Hannah m. Abner Bump of Wallingford. Timothy, jr., m. Betsey Babcock, and was a resident of the town some years; but finally removed to New Huntington, where he died some 20 years since.

BULL, ELIJAH, m. Eunice Bump of Wallingford, and settled on the present homestead of his son Clark. He was a man of integrity, and a magistrate for a number of years; was a substantial citizen, and an estimable man. He died in 1848, aged 71; his wife in 1868, aged 88. They raised a family of 4 children: Alvah, Anna, Crispin and Clark. Anna m. Green Packer of Mt. Holly; Alvah m. Louisa Packer, and was a resident of the town many years. He was an intelligent man, and highly esteemed. He removed to Western New York.

BULL, CLARK, m. Sarahette Packer, and succeeded to the homestead. He is a thrifty farmer, and a man of standing and influence; was in the Legislature in 1865, and has occupied places which attest the respect and confidence of his townsmen. They have 2 children; Helen and Charles. Mr. Bull now resides in Wallingford.

BULL, JOSEPH, son of John, a native of South Kingston, R. I., and an early settler of Wallingford, m. Phebe Bull, and settled where his son Joseph lived. He was twice married, his last wife being the widow of Stephen Nichols. He died in 1834, aged 81; his widow in 1841, aged 79. Their children were: Lydia, m. Joel Mix; Rachael, m. Stephen Stafford of Wallingford; Nehemiah, m. Catherine Sillsbury of Jamaica; Ruth, m. Joshua Johnson; Patience, m. Joseph Dyke, and lives in Huntington; Phebe, m. Elias Thompson; John; Abigail, m. James Nichols; Anna, Joseph, jr., and Lucy. Joseph was blind for over 30 years. He always traveled without a guide, often going many miles from home, and will long be remembered. He was killed by the cars, July 29, 1869, while walking upon the track, on his way home from South Wallingford.

BUTTON, JOSEPH, from Rhode Island in 1785, m. Anna Davis, and settled on what has since been known as the "Button farm." He kept a store there for several years, which was about the first in town, and also manufactured potash. He was one of the early members of the Quaker society, and was considered one of the wealthiest men of his day; and, being a man of great force and energy, he contributed much toward building up society. He died in 1829,

aged 80; his wife in 18—, aged —. Their children were: Charles, Samuel, Joseph, Ezekiel, Seneca, Thomas, Anson, Anna and Rhoda, only two or three of whom are living. Anson m. Catherine, da. of Isaac Vail, and settled on the homestead. He had a brick-yard near the residence of Henry Kelly, and built the first and only brick dwelling-house in town. He was killed in falling from a load of hay, in 1845.

BURT, CAPT. JOHN, was among the early settlers—came before the Revolutionary war, and established himself on what is now the town farm. He has the honor of being the first inn-keeper in town. The site of Captain Burt's log-tavern is very near the poor-house, and considerable public business was transacted here in early times. We are told that many interesting events transpired here during the war, among which was the trial and "beech-sealing" of John Hart, which will be found elsewhere. [See John Hart.] Capt. Burt was a man of more than ordinary ability, and took a lively interest in the civil affairs of his town and neighborhood, and was esteemed a valuable citizen. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was a prominent actor in the stirring scenes of those times. By industry and economy, he secured a handsome property. His children were John, Alpheus, Susie and Lucinda.

BUXTON, JOHN, from Rhode Island in 1790, settled on the present homestead of Merritt Hulett. He m. Betsey Kelly, who died in 1815, aged 60. He died in 1845, aged 85; his children: Timothy, Stephen, Eliphalet; Benjamin, drowned in Lake Ontario; Joseph, died in 1868; Hannah, m. Daniel Hulett; Lydia, m. Jacob Rush of Pawlet; Prudence, m. Seba Phillips; and Diana. [Jonathan Buxton, a brother of the above named John B., and wife, are now living in Slatersville, R. I., aged 102 and 100, respectively.]

CALKINS, CAPT. STEPHEN, from Connecticut, was an early settler. He came here in 1768, and first settled where William Herrick now lives, having purchased the original proprietor's right. This was the first settlement north of the Corners, and there were but few families in town at that time. He took a very active part in organizing the town; and he also took a lively interest in religious affairs, and was a man of excellent character. He was the first selectman elected, and was entrusted from time to time with numerous other responsible duties. He served as captain in the Revolutionary war,

and was at the siege of Yorktown when the British army surrendered, and was most of the time during his service under the immediate command of General Washington. He was something of a mechanic, and built the first grist-mill in town, soon after the close of the war, for which, as tradition says, he received 60 acres of land, and the privilege to take 3 quarts of corn to the bushel, for toll, as long as the mill run. This mill is said to have been a very rude structure, but answered the purpose of the settlers very well. Capt. Calkins was a very kind and amiable man, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. He died in 1814, aged 83; his wife in 1813, aged 73. His children were: Richard and Stephen, jr. Richard was a man of ability—was constable from 1785 to '93.

CANFIELD, DENNIS, a patriot of the Revolution, came here quite early, and settled on "Dutch Hill." He served through nearly the whole of the war, and was in several important battles—drew a pension, which was his main dependence in old age. He was a very jovial man, much given to anecdote, but firm in principle—was three times married; his second wife was the widow Ruth McDaniels, and mother of James McDaniels: she dying, he next m. Polly Walton. He removed with his family to Holland Purchase, N. Y., many years since, where he died.

CHASE, ABRAHAM, from Nine Partners in 1770, m. Lydia Allen, and settled near the residence of Alva Risdon. He was a well educated man for one of that day, and took a leading part in the management of the affairs of the town. He was a man of uncommon excellence of character, and was entrusted with various town offices. He owned and kept the second tavern in town, in 1774, at which town and freemen's meetings were held, and considerable public business transacted. It was here that the committees of safety sometimes met, as occasion required, to adopt measures for the defence and welfare of the inhabitants. Their decrees were always regarded as law, and any infraction of them was punished with exemplary severity. The application of the "beech seal" was then the common mode of punishment, and whenever the "Yorkers" or their adherents were found here, the "beech rod" was applied to their naked backs. A case of this kind occurred here in the summer of 1774. It appears that a surveyor had been sent here under the authority of New York, and, while drinking flip at the tavern of Mr. Chase, was

arrested. The committee of safety soon assembled, and the charges being read against the prisoner, he acknowledged that he had been sent here to survey land under the title of New York, but pleaded the jurisdiction of that colony over the Grants, in justification of his proceedings. Notwithstanding this plea, agreeably to the sentence, the prisoner was taken from the bar of the committee, tied to the whipping-post, and there on his naked back received 100 stripes, and ordered to depart out of the district, on the penalty of suffering death if he returned. The sentence was carried into execution in the presence of a large concourse of people. The man who applied the rod wore a false face, and was supposed to have been Remem-ber Baker.

By gradual purchases, Abraham Chase acquired some 300 acres of desirable land, and was a successful farmer. At the same time he was a liberal, public spirited man, and contributed largely to the general welfare of the town. He removed to Plattsburg, N. Y.

CHASE, CAPT. EPHRAIM, from Fall River, R. I., in 1834, m. Emily Rhodes, and settled here. He was a sea captain for some 15 years previous to his settling here. He was a deacon of the Baptist church a number of years, and was universally esteemed. He kept tavern at the Corners 5 years, and maintained a respectable position in society. In 1851, he removed to Collins, N. Y., where he died in 1869, aged 71. He was nearly blind for many of the last years of his life. He raised a family of several children: Mary, Susan, Amelia, Eliza, Lydia, Frances, Ephraim, Arnold and Clara. Arnold served as captain in the Union army, during the late war.

CHASE, BENJAMIN, from Fall River, R. I., in 1834, was a brother of Ephraim—m. Mehitabel Wood for his first wife, and she dying, he next m. Hannah Hill, and settled at the Corners. He was also a deacon of the Baptist church, and a man of considerable ability, although he did not accumulate property. He removed West about the year 1850.

CHITTENDEN, GOV. THOMAS, from Williston, in the spring of 1776, on account of the exposed situation of the frontier, with his family, women and children, came on foot by marked trees, through Middlebury to Castleton, and from thence to Danby, and procured a farm near the foot of the mountain. We have been unable to learn the exact spot where Gov. Chittenden lived, but it was, as we are told, in the vicinity of the residence of A. C. Risdon. He resided

here until the evacuation of "Ti," in July, '77, when he removed to Pownal, and soon after to Williamstown, Mass. He also resided a short time in Arlington, and at the close of the war returned to Williston. He was a member from this town in the convention which met at Windsor in July, 1777, which framed our first constitution.

COLVIN, LUTHER, from Rhode Island in 1765, was the fourth settler in town, and found his way here by marked trees. His log-cabin was very rude in structure. There were no windows or doors, and but one room. Luther Colvin, like all the other settlers, brought with him a scanty supply of household articles, and experienced much difficulty in procuring the necessities of life while making a settlement here. It was his custom to go to Manchester to mill and back the same day, carrying the grist upon his back. At one time, when grain was scarce, he carried the last bushel of wheat he possessed, which was to last for several months, or until harvest time came again. He was a very industrious, hard working man during his younger days, but became somewhat feeble in after life. We have been told that he brought the first stove into town, and built the second framed house. He became a Quaker, and joined the society; was a great hunter and trapper, and many good stories are told of his adventures while hunting bears and other wild game. He was compelled to pen his sheep every night to keep them from being devoured by wolves. He was a man of considerable ability, and occupied a prominent place in society. His wife, Lydia, died in 1814, quite advanced in years. He died in 1829, aged about 90. Their children were: Stephen, Caleb, John, Catherine, Lydia, Esther, Anna and Frelove.

COLVIN, CALEB, m. Anna Abbot, and settled on the homestead with his father Luther. A few years after he was found dead in the woods, where he had been hunting. It is supposed that he died in a fit. He left 3 children: Caleb, who is deaf and dumb, and lives in Hartford, N. Y.; Anna and Phila.

COLVIN, JOHN, m. Lucy Frink, and settled on the farm with his father, where L. R. Fisk now lives. He died in a fit in 1825, aged 40.

COLVIN, BENAJAH, son of Stephen, m. Huldah, a da. of Joseph Irish, and settled where his son Nelson now lives. She dying, he next m. Hannah, da. of Gilbert Palmer. He was a fine, sturdy, gallant, honorable man, and possessed a rugged constitution, which he fully retained through life. He was a very thrifty

farmer, and acquired a good property. He was killed in the spring of 1867, while felling a tree in the woods, at the age of 80—was capable of doing a good day's work at this advanced age; and he retained his mental, as well as physical ability to the last.

COLVIN, JOEL, m. Almira, da. of Elery Staples, and succeeded to his homestead. His forte is persistent, earnest and judiciously directed industry as a farmer, by which he has secured an ample competence. He removed, in 1869, to Ripley, N. Y., where he has lately erected a splendid dwelling-house.

COLVIN, ANTHONY, son of Stephen Colvin, m. Luranse, da. of Justus Scott, and lived in different parts of the town. He was a tanner and currier, and, at the time of his death, was one of the oldest Masons in town, and one who had squared his life by the square of virtue.—Job, one of his sons, m. Hattie Maxwell, and lived in Wallingford. He was a member of Co. C., 10th Regt. Vt. Vols., and was in a number of hard fought battles. Mr. Colvin died at Bennington in 1869, aged about 70.

COLVIN, CAPT. ALONZO N., m. Anna, da. of Hiram Congor, who died in 1863, aged 33. In 1849 he went on a whaling voyage, from New Bedford, Mass., of 5 years duration. Among the places he visited during that time were New Holland, Hobartown, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, &c. Being a strong, stalwart and courageous man, he was well fitted for the privations and hazards of a life upon the ocean, and he gained the reputation of a good sailor. He served as captain of Co. K, 14th Regt. Vt. Vols., and after 5½ months service was discharged on account of ill health. He was a brave officer: cool, fearless, self-possessed; always shared in the dangers and hardships to which his company was exposed, and would never accept of better fare than they had, which greatly endeared him to them. He m. for his 2d wife, Sally Stafford of Wallingford, and has settled on the Friend Smith farm. He has several children, of whom are Ida, Sophroina and Perry T.

COLVIN, JOSHUA, was another of the early settlers. He lived near the residence of N. E. Gifford. He was insane for many years, and a number of times attempted to commit suicide, to defeat which he was watched very closely. He finally, unbeknown to any one, procured a razor, with which he cut his throat, but not deep enough to be fatal; and, after some time, recovered and became a sane man. He subsequently removed to the West, where he died, and where his descendants still live.

CONGDON, CHARLES H., from Wallingford, m. Anna, da. of Daniel Smith, and settled on the Deliverance Rogers farm. He was a school-teacher many years, and very successful in that calling; and, although starting in life with limited means, he has acquired a good property. He has been selectman 4 years, lister 6 years, long a justice of the peace; and was a member of the Legislature in 1854. He is a good writer and debater, and is at present ranked among the influential men of the town.

COOK, SETH, born in 1745, came here from Rhode Island in 1766, and established himself on what has been since known as the "Cook Farm," south of the Corners. It was a very eligible location, and a most desirable tract of land. He at once took up a leading position in the town, which then numbered but 7 families: was one of the first board of selectmen elected in 1769; and the records show him to have been a man of more than ordinary ability. Personally he was a worthy man, although it has been said he was somewhat tinged with the royal cause. This opinion was doubtless formed from the following circumstance: Gen. Burgoyne, while encamped at Whitehall, in July, 1777, issued a proclamation designed to spread terror among the Americans, and persuade them to come and humble themselves before him, and through him supplicate the mercy of the king. The number and ferocity of the Indians, their eagerness to be let loose upon the defenceless settlements, the greatness of the British power, and the utter inability of the rebellious colonies to resist it, were all set forth. His gracious protection was promised to all those who would join his standard, or remain quietly at their homes: but utter destruction was denounced upon all such as should dare to oppose him. In consideration of this some of the inhabitants here held a meeting, and hastily decided to send two delegates to the British camp, and procure protection papers. Seth Cook was appointed as one of these delegates, and very unwisely went on the journey. On considering this unwise policy, and fearing that the settlers might misapprehend his motives, and consider him an enemy and a mark, he concluded not to return. He then went to Canada, where he remained during the war, and returned shortly after its close. From this, and the fact that he did not take up arms against the colonies, removes all suspicion of his being a Royalist. He was at heart a true man to the American cause, beyond reproach; but being of a peace-

able disposition, very hastily accepted the conditions of Burgoyne's proclamation, as did many other quiet and unassuming men. He lived here until his death in 1801, aged 57. His wife died in 1819, aged 74. They raised a family of 5 children: Mary, born in 1768, and is said to have been the first female child born in town; Rebecca, Seth, Richard; Eunice, m. James Nichols. Seth, jr., m. Patty, widow of Asa Frost of Mt. Holly, and a daughter of Justus Scott, and succeeded to the homestead of his father. The old house is still standing, and was one of the first frame-houses built in town. He died very suddenly, while at work in the field, in 1838, aged 64; his widow in 1861, aged 76. Their children were: Justus, Alonzo N., Seth and Mary Ann.

RICHARD, son of Seth Cook, Sen., m. Anna, da. of Luther Colvin, and settled on the place owned by J. C. Williams. He built a saw-mill in 1810, which he run for several years. He subsequently became a Quaker preacher, and removed to Granville, N. Y., where he died in 1866.

COOK, HON. MORRIS H., born in Chester, Nov. 6, 1816, came to Danby in 1845. He studied the profession of law with Oramel Hutchinson, Esq., of Chester, and commenced practice in 1840; was admitted to the bar of Windsor County Court in 1844, and to the Supreme Court of Rutland County in 1847. He was elected assistant judge of the County Court in 1858, and again in '59. He is a self-educated man, his early education having been that of the common school only. His opportunities for professional studies were limited; but having applied himself diligently, he soon reached the standard of legal acquirements which enabled him to take rank with the leading lawyers of the State. He has been nearly 25 years in the active practice of his profession in this town. He served as a soldier during the late war in the 7th Regt. Vt. Vols., having left a lucrative practice to serve his country. He married Eliza, da. of Moses W. Hutchinson of Andover, and has 2 children.

CRANDALL, JONATHAN, from New York, was an early settler here; was a soldier of the Revolution, and received a pension, having served through nearly the whole of the war. He m. Cynthia Waters, and raised a family of 8 children: Worthy, Russell, Nathan, Jonathan, Cynthia, died in Pennsylvania; Lyman, Alanson and Jefferson. They both died at an advanced age.

CROWLEY, REV. HARVEY, born in Mt. Hol-

ley in 1805, came here in 1815. He was a school teacher by profession, and followed that vocation a number of years. He m. Charity, da. of Isaac Vail, and joined the Baptist church. In 1837, he built and run a saw-mill near the Israel Sheldon place, where he then lived. He subsequently, having studied divinity, was ordained and preached here some 2 years. He possessed good abilities, and high aspirations for excellence and professional usefulness. Mr. Crowley removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he died in 1863, aged 58.

DEXTER, JONATHAN C., born at Jay, N. Y., in 1810, studied law with Hon. A. L. Brown, of Rutland. m. Helen Burt, of that place and came to Danby in 1831, and settled at the Corners as an attorney. He remained here about 5 years, when he removed back to Rutland. In February, 1849, in company with several others, he went to California, where he remained until the subsequent November, when he started for home. He died on board the Steamer Cherokee, and was buried at Kingston, on the Island of Jamaica. He was a well-read lawyer; in his general deportment courteous, manly and honorable. Being prompt, energetic and unremitting in his efforts for his clients, he soon attained a good reputation and an extensive practice. He left home for California with the highest anticipations of success, and with the best wishes of his friends; and the announcement of his death brought a pang of sorrow to the hearts of many.

The widow of Mr. Dexter has since been twice married; first to Gen. Hall, of Wallingford, who died a few years since, and next to Hosea Eddy, of Wallingford, with whom she now lives.

EARL, JOSEPH, from Nine Partners, in 1765, was the second settler in town. He lived not far from the residence of John Hilliard, and seems to have been a man of ability and served the town in various ways, but was not long a resident here. He left during the Revolutionary war, and we are not informed to what place he emigrated.

EASTMAN, REV. HEZEKIAH, was the first settled minister, and the first pastor of the Baptist church. He was ordained Oct. 11, 1781, at the house of Stephen Calkins. Being the first settled minister of the Gospel, he received the benefit of one share of land, re-

served by the charter for that purpose. Mr. Eastman was one of the first Baptist ministers that visited this State. Although his education did not extend beyond the rudiments of a common English education, yet his ministry was well adapted to his people. He was a person of great natural ability, a close student of the Bible, and a careful observer of men and things. Having had a thorough physical training, he was prepared to endure great hardships, and encounter formidable obstacles. He was a man of experience intimately acquainted with the Bible, and very zealous. He supplied the Baptist church at Middletown from 1784 until 1790, and "seems to have administered there at communion seasons, and performed the rites of baptism."

Some good anecdotes are told of him. While preaching at a certain house, one Deacon Mott came in at the front door, at a very late hour, causing a slight disturbance among the hearers. Mr. Eastman, being somewhat disturbed also, remarked that those coming in at the "eleventh hour" should enter in at the back door, which would cause less disturbance. Deacon Mott replied "that the Bible taught that those who came in at the eleventh hour are just as good as those who come in at the first, and that he had come the 'straight and narrow way,' and whoso entereth in at any other way was a thief and a robber." Mr. Eastman met appointments in other towns, and was obliged to travel many miles, often on foot, and sometimes on horseback, over bad roads, and through the wilderness, to meet these appointments. His meetings were held in log-buildings, and the audience was generally quite large. He remained here until about the year 1800.

EATON, DR. GARDNER, a native of Ludlow, Vt., and son of William Eaton, came from Wallingford in 1806 and settled near Scottsville. He was born in 1809. He attended a medical school at Worcester, Mass. His inclinations from early manhood led to medicine, and at the age of 28, he commenced the practice of his profession, which he has made a life-study. Before he settled here he had, for many years, an extensive practice throughout Rutland and Windham counties, and although having wished to decrease his practice somewhat, and many times refusing to attend cases, such is the confidence in his

skill and ability he is often sent for from a distance. He also is sometimes called upon to counsel in law matters. He m. Caroline Wait, and has two children: Lucinda and Louisa both married and living in Mass.

EDMUNDS, OBADIAH, from Rhode Island, settled in 1778, m. Sarah Williams. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and remarkably fitted to smooth the asperities in the settlement of a new country, being a man of uprightness, sound judgment, and of peaceable disposition. He died in 1809, his wife in 1834. Their children were Sarah, Reuben, Obadiah and Ira. Sarah died in the State of New York, aged 78, and Reuben in Michigan, aged 89.

EDMUNDS, IRA, m. Lydia, da. of Gilbert Palmer, and settled where he now lives, in 1804. He has been an active, thrifty, industrious farmer and no man has ever filled more public stations. Selectman 10 years; lister 4; a magistrate 14; and a representative 4; and many times administrator on the estates of the deceased. He has lived upon the homestead 65 years, having through this long period led a laborious life, and is now, at the age of 77, quietly living out the evening of his days respected by all. His wife died in 1866, aged 76. Their children: Obadiah, Daniel, Mary, Ruth, David, Ira jr., Sophia, Henry, Galett, Merritt and John. Merritt m. Leona White, of Mt. Holly, and is a practicing physician. He resides in Weston Vt., and is successful in his profession; he was a graduate of the Castleton Medical College.

EDDY, JACOB, (by Hon. D. E. Nicholson). Jacob Eddy was an early settler on the farm now owned by Joseph N. Phillips, and was town clerk several years. He taught a select school during the time, expressly for training young men for the vocation of teaching. Mr. Eddy was a quiet, unobtrusive Quaker gentleman, who once being ordered in the high Court of the State, by a sheriff in uniform, to uncover his head, bestowed upon said upstart officer a look of scorn, and appealed to the Hon. court with triumphant success for the right to the free exercise of his conscience. He would not uncover his head to a mortal man, but stood reverently chastened in presence of the Omniscient God. His wife's maiden name was Sprague. They emigrated to Hamburg, N. Y., at an early day, with most of the

family, where they lived and died. Their children were Hosea, David and John, Bar-sheba, Ann, Lydia, Sarah and Mary, of whom Ann and Mary still survive. David became eminent in Western New York and was judge of the court at Buffalo. His son, David, resides in Cleveland, and is in trade, a vigorous writer and debater. Mary married a Thorns and her children are scattered through the West, Abram, being a lawyer of good standing, in Erie county, of which county he was for some years surrogate. Ann married a Griffin; one son is a distinguished physician in Philadelphia, having been a professor in a medical college in that city, and is one of her staunch men, and a leader from the first in the great anti-slavery revolution which has been so marked in that city. Sarah married Spencer Nicholson: they lived and raised their family in this county. He was long a deacon of the Baptist church of which they were both useful and esteemed members many years and until their death. Of their children, Orpha, as a teacher through the period of young ladyhood, married a man by the name of Rudd who too was associate deacon with the father of his wife.

They too are dead. Arnold W., a prosperous citizen of Wallingford. Russel, a fine promise of a man, was destroyed by most shocking cramp convulsive fits, and died worn out with that disease. Hiram, the favorite of all, and the best mathematician in the State, was suddenly drowned, just as he was within grasp of prominence. Julius became a preacher of the Church of the Disciples, and in the midst of his usefulness died of an acute attack in 1804. The remaining two, David E. and Anson A., are still residing in Rutland with their respective families, and are attorneys by profession.

EDDY, BENJAMIN F., a mechanic born in Jamaica, Vt., came from Ludlow in 1862 and settled at the Borough. He is also a music-teacher and has taught a school here nearly every year of his residence among us, being considered one of the best teachers in the State. He is also leader of the Danby Cornet Band, formed mainly through his instrumentality. Few men have contributed more towards building up and sustaining choir-singing in our churches. He also holds a high position in the Masonic Fraternity. He now resides in Mt. Tabor, and is justice of the peace. He has been twice married.

EGGLESTON, ANDRUS, born in Stonington, Ct., Nov. 5, 1785, came to Shaftsbury, Vt., thence to Dorset and from there removed to Danby, in 1811. He is the son of Benedict Eggleston, a native of Hopkinton, R. I., who was born in 1764, and was a soldier of the Revolution, having enlisted at the age of 16 and served three years. He also came to Shaftsbury and from thence to Dorset being a stone-mason by trade and well known. In 1785, he was married to Content Brown, who died in 1808, leaving nine children, of whom were Andrus, Charlany, Polly, Betsey, and John. Polly m. a Brownell and removed West. Betsey m. a Moore and lives in Pennsylvania. John went South, owned a plantation, and has not been heard from for some time. Mr. Eggleston next m. Sally Skinner, in 1809, and raised a family of five children, all of whom are dead but Reuben, now living in Dorset. Benedict Eggleston died at Dorset, Dec. 11, 1859, aged 95, being the last survivor but one of that honored band of Revolutionary patriots.

Andrus, (oldest son,) m., in 1811, Nancy Curtis of Dorset, and was in trade at the Borough under the firm of Williams, Young and Eggleston, a number of years. He was also a many years' school-teacher, and one of the most efficient teachers in the State; lister, 4 years; constable and collector, 2 years; long a justice of peace, and held some town office about every year, until appointed postmaster which office he held to the time of his death; was also a surveyor, many years, for the town. He died in 1860, aged 75. Hiram was a merchant, and died in New York in 1845, aged 32; Delia, m. E. L. Way, and lives in Manchester; Electa, m. William Chamberlin, of Manchester, a dealer in marble; Truman C., the only son now living, m. Lucy Rideout in 1842, lives in Manchester, is a marble dealer and prominent citizen of that town.

EMMERSON, SAMUEL, a native of New Hampshire, was one of the most skillful mechanics we ever had. He built and ran a saw-mill for a number of years, in connection with which he had various kinds of machinery. He was also a cabinet-maker and possessed the character of a good citizen. He died about 1840. Of his children, his da. Lucinda m. the Rev. Joseph Elias. Phillip, his son, is a lawyer by profession, having pursued his studies at Wallingford, with D. E. Nicholson, Esq. and has been admitted to the

Rutland County Bar. He now resides at the West.

EMMERSON, REV. OLIVER, son of Samuel, was born at Danby, Aug. 30, 1814. When about 14 years of age he heard the Rev. T. Spicer preach at a quarterly meeting. The sermon made an impression upon his mind that deeply affected him for several weeks. Nov. 23, 1830, he was received on trial in the Methodist Church, by Rev. Joshua Poor. A revival took place in Pontoosue, in the town of Pittsfield, Mass., in 1851, where Mr. Emerson then lived, which was attributed in a great measure to his instrumentality. In May, 1833, he entered Wilbraham Academy. After spending a limited season there, during which time he was licensed as an exhorter, he was compelled to leave the institution for want of means to prosecute his studies. He was licensed to preach and recommended to the Troy Annual Conference. About 6 weeks intervened between this and the session of the Conference, which hespent on the Pittsford circuit. He was received by the Troy Conference, and appointed to Pittsfield, Mass., with Rev. T. Benedict. The next year he labored on the Saratoga circuit with Rev. John Harwood. From the Conference of 1836, he was sent to the Halfmoon circuit, Rev. O. Pier being his colleague; Jan. 17, 1831, m. Betsey Stead da. of Rev. Henry Stead; in 1837 was appointed to Esperance, with Rev. H. L. Starks, the year was one of severe labor; at the ensuing Conference the circuit was divided; he was appointed to Palatime Bridge, the part of the circuit on which he had resided the former year; during the winter of that year a revival took place. In a few weeks Mr. E. preached about 20 sermons; about 100 converted. The following year he was appointed to the Northampton circuit, and in 1840 to Waterford; was returned the 2d year; Oct. 18, 1841, lost his wife; June 1842, he was appointed to Lansingburg, and November the same year m. Sarah Stead, sister of his first wife; rec'd about 150 persons into his ch. that year; was sent in 1844, '45 to Nassau; in 1846 was attacked with a kidney disease; appointed next to the Third st. mission in Troy, suffered severely from September till December that year, being treated in vain by the most eminent doctors; lost his 2d wf. Jan. 7, 1847, who left to his charge two small boys, the youngest but 4 months old;

June 1847, compelled to take a superannuated relation; being appointed by Conference as supernumerary, and in 1848, to Canajoharie: m. Ann Eliza Williams of that place; In 1849 he took an effective relation, was stationed at Schuylerville, and in 1850 appointed to Greenbush. After having attempted to serve the church in that relation for 2 years, amid great and increasing bodily infirmities, again entered the superannuated list in 1851, in which he continued until his death. The last few months of his life were spent in Wallingford, Vt., where he supplied, as far as his strength permitted, two congregations, one in Wallingford and the other in Danby. He delighted in the work of the ministry, and it was his history almost literally to "Cease at once to work and live." On the last Sabbath but one of his life, he preached twice, attended a funeral on Monday, another on Wednesday and still another on Friday. From this last funeral (which was Daniel Buffum's) he returned home on Saturday completely prostrated. On Sabbath he was unable to leave his bed and died on the following Thursday, Apr. 22, 1853, not having known an hour of uninterrupted pain for 7 years. His son Harvey died in 1859, aged about 45, two of his children, William and Gertrude are deaf and dumb, but very smart and intelligent. They have received the benefit of an education at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford, Conn.

FISK, ELISHA, from Rhode Island in 1778, m. Elizabeth Wilbur, and settled on the present homestead of Free Love Fish. He was one of the earliest settlers in that part of the town. Being a man of energy and industry, he acquired considerable property, and was well esteemed. He died in 1845, aged 83, his wife in 1818 aged 83. Their children were John, Prudence, Susan, Florence, Joseph, Sally, Betsey, and Sophronia.

FISK, JOHN, m. Abigail Moulton and succeeded to the homestead of his father. He subsequently settled at the Borough. In 1855, he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1864, aged 77. Moulton his son m. Martha, da. of Asa Smith, and settled at the Borough. He was largely engaged in the marble business, and built and run a mill for several years. In 1848, he built the stone blacksmith shop at the Borough and carried on the blacksmithing business there. The village known

as "Fishville" was built up mainly through his enterprise. He is now (1868) living in Aurora, Ill. But few men have done more towards adding to the prosperity of the town. George, his son, m. Samantha Vail and lives in Aurora, Ill., of which city he has been marshal for 4 years. James m. Eunice Reed and lives at the Borough, being engaged in the mercantile business. He is a mason, represented the town in 1868, has been recently appointed postmaster, and is now grand juror. His youngest son Charles is deaf and dumb and is now receiving an education at the deaf and dumb asylum, Hartford, Ct.

FISK, BENJAMIN, from Scituate, R. I. in 1789, settled on the farm lately occupied by H. E. Johnson, where he lived for a period of 79 years, or until his death. He came here at the age of 16, accompanied by his two brothers, Reuben and Benoni, who had sold out their farm in Rhode Island, for the purpose of seeking a home in a new country. After a year or two Benjamin went back to Rhode Island and married Free Love Colvin and returned to Danby, bringing his wife and a few household effects with an ox team. He lived in a log-house 20 years, when he erected the framed house now standing. Mr. Fisk was a great hunter and trapper in the early days. Deer were then quite plenty. When at an advanced age, and somewhat childish, he would relate his hunting adventures of sixty or seventy-five years past, as if they had happened but yesterday, and would sometimes imagine that he was hunting deer or trapping for mink. This was his forte in his younger days, in which he took great pride. His wife died in 1844, aged 72. He subsequently m. Polly Taylor, and died in 1866 aged 95. He raised 11 children: Elizabeth, Benjamin, Lucretia, Lucy, Chloe, Lyman R., Hiram, Daniel, Joel, Oliver and Free Love. His son, Lyman R. has been grand juror 3 years; selectman and representative one; his wf. died in 1864, aged 72. His children are Noah, Lyman R., jr., and Joseph; his son Hiram has been a selectman 2 years and a representative one. His son Daniel died in the winter of 1848 of heart disease, being found dead in the road but a few rods from his home. He left seven children: Sally Ann, Perry, Philip, Israel, Chester, Chas. and Daniel, all of whom removed West.

FISK, REUBEN, SEN., from Scituate in 1789,

settled on a portion of the farm now owned by P. W. Johnson. He m. Patty Wait of Rhode Island. He was a hard-laboring man and worthy member of society. He possessed the peculiar characteristic of healing the sick by the laying on of his hands. From this he received the appellation of the "stroking-doctor." This virtue he possessed in an eminent degree, and was successful in healing and curing many sick people. This mode of curing was first introduced by one Willis, an Englishman, from whom it was communicated to Mr. Fisk, who practiced for many years, and was widely and extensively known. He removed to Holland Purchase where he died quite advanced in years, leaving children: Israel, Abigail, Patty, Christiana, Nancy, Lovica, Sally, Lucy, Selinda, Rhoda and Reuben.

FRASER, DR. IRA M., m. Mary, d. of Ira Vail, and settled at the Corners. He rose rapidly and gained a good practice which he retained until his death, in 1831, aged 27. His widow m. Lyman Fraser of Middletown, brother of her former husband, and removed West.

FROST, HENRY, settled about 1780., kept the first store; kept a tavern; owned some land, was selectman 2 years, was a prosperous man of his day. His children were Jacob, Henry and Mary, all of whom left town.

GAGE, CAPT. WILLIAM, came about 1770, lived where the poor-house stands, and kept tavern there. He was for a number of years one of the committee to lay out the proprietors' rights, one of the assessors chosen in 1774, again in 1775. In 1776, and 77, appointed one of the committee of safety; selectman 3 years; representative from this town, in the General Convention which met at the house of Cephas Kent, in Dorset, Sept. 25, 1776; was associated with Ethan Allen and others in resisting the unjust measures of New York, being a very prominent actor in those scenes and was appointed a delegate in connection with Colonel Thomas Chittenden, to represent this town in the General Convention which met at Windsor in July, 1777, to frame a constitution for the State. He joined the army during Burgoyne's invasion, and was in the battle of Bennington. He continued a resident of the town some time after the close of the war, honored and respected by all. He raised a family of several children, all of whom removed from the town.

GRIFFITH, LEMUEL, only son of James,

born at Dartmouth, Mass., in 1745, came here in 1782. He became one of the largest landholders in town, having owned at one time some six or seven farms, of several hundred acres. In 1789, he was elected a representative to the State Legislature, but did not attend, as he considered himself incompetent; alack! We have but few men at the present day who consider themselves incompetent to serve as a Representative in the General Assembly. But he was a modest and unassuming man. Mr G. left numerous descendants, many of whom have become prominent: some of them still reside in town. He died in 1818, aged 73: Griffith, David died in 1851, aged 85; Griffith, George died in 1854, aged 86—his widow, a devoted Methodist for 60 years is still living at an advanced age, smart and intelligent.

GRIFFITH, LEWIS, m. Hannah, da. of Barton Kelly. In 1853, he removed to Lewinsville, Va., where he still resides. The vicinity of his residence was at times the theatre of warfare, during the rebellion, by which he and his family suffered greatly. His farm was alternately in possession of the Confederate and Union armies, and he was obliged at one time to remove his family and effects to Washington. He remained a firm and steadfast Union man, and was not afraid to express his opinion, although living among rebel sympathizers. He was sought by rebel guerilla bands, many times, but by boldness and dexterity eluded capture. During the battle of Lewinsville the Union flag floated from his house which was riddled with bullets. He took from here a valuable horse, which the rebels tried to capture. This horse was used by the Union army, and was in the battle of Bull Run. Mr. Griffith at one time, to keep his horse from being captured by the rebels, secreted him in the cellar. He still owns the horse and prizes him very highly. The Government has remunerated him for the loss of his timber, which was taken for the use of the army. His wife died in 1867, leaving two children, Ellen and Alice.

GRIFFITH, GARDNER, m. Harriett Berland and settled at the Borough. He was an active business man many years, and some time engaged in the marble business. He was a justice of the peace, and occupied other town offices. He now lives in Iowa, where he removed some 15 years since.

GREEN, WILLIAM, from Rhode Island settled about 1800; was a stone mason by trade. He died many years since, leaving 8 children: William, Adin H., Orange, Chauncy Joseph, Polly, Betsey and Amanda. Edwin, a son of William served as a soldier during the Mexican war.

GREEN, ADIN H., was among the enterprising, business men of the town, many years. He was three times married, first to Susan Griffith, next to Margaret, da. of the Rev. Henry Bigelow, of Middletown, and last to widow Smith. He was a tanner and currier, settled at the Borough in business, which he continued for some time. He was also postmaster there nearly 15 years, being a very obliging and amiable man in that position as well as in all others. He removed to Middletown about 1849, and was town clerk of that town for a number of years, and died there. Adin H., his son, was a member of the 10th Regt., and was particularly distinguished for his fearless discharge of duty. Horace, the youngest son, and a half-brother of Adin H., was in Kilpatrick's cavalry, and one of the most daring soldiers in the army. He was wounded on the Danville Railroad, in Va., in June, 1864, and died in Middletown the December following. A Minnie ball went through his head, back of his eyes, and he was not able to see afterwards.

GREEN, ORANGE, m. Harriet Jones, and settled at the Borough in the blacksmithing business. He was also a manufacturer of axes. He finally, being a member of the Baptist church, became a preacher. He raised a family of five daughters: Betsey, Mariette, Lucinda, Amanda, Mary and Emily.

GREEN, SPENCER, a lawyer, was a native of Clarendon, and son of Dr. Richard Green, who died in Redford, Mich., in 1834. When a small boy he went to reside with Tilson Nichols, with whom he spent his minority, and, when about twenty-two went to Poultney, and pursued legal studies with W. H. Smith, Esq., and from there to Wallingford, where he completed his studies, was admitted to the Rutland County bar, and commenced the practice of law. He remained at Rutland until about 1850, when he came here and settled at the Borough. He rapidly rose in his profession, until he secured a large practice in the County. He was grand-juror 4 years, a justice of the peace

and representative one year. He was a soldier in the Union army during the rebellion, and died from disease contracted while there, (See obituary of deceased soldiers.)

HADWIN, BARNEY, born at Newport, R. I., in 1771, came to Danby in 1805. He died in 1854, aged 83. He left 11 children, all of whom are now living.

HALL, Dr. H. M., from Rutland, settled at the Borough. He served as a surgeon during the war, and was regarded as the most skillful in surgery of any in the corps to which he belonged. He is much attached to his profession, is a great reader, and has a thorough practical experience in medical science. He has, also, inventive genius, and has lately secured a patent for attachment to sewing-machines. He m. Carrie V. Dickinson, of Chicago, Ill., and has lately removed there.

HARNDEX, SAMUEL, from Wells, m. Esther Irish, and settled at the Corners, where he kept a public house for several years. He was a boot, shoe and harness-maker by trade, and subsequently removed to the Borough and worked at that business. He removed back to Wells, where he died. He is said to have been one of the best fiddlers in the State. We are told that he cured the woman of fits, by fiddling, who afterwards became his wife. One of his sons, Joseph, was drowned in Lake Erie.

HART, JOHN, was a land-jobber, a vocation which the peculiar condition of real estate in the early years of the settlement of the State demanded, and his associate in business was one Roger Williams, another early settler here. They were both men of property, and held their lands under grants from New Hampshire, and were equally opposed to the claims of New York. Their dealings had been pretty extensive, and unfortunately in the summer of 1775 a violent contention arose between them. Hart being a man of strong passions and great resolution, went to Albany and took out a capias against Williams on a note of £500, put it into the hands of a deputy sheriff, who, with Hart, and some assistants from New York, on a dark and rainy night, arrested Williams in his bed, and started for Albany City Hall. An alarm was immediately given, and the settlers in this town and Timmouh were, one after another, armed, mounted and in eager pursuit of the "Yorkers." Their progress through the woods over the hills between Danby and Pawlet was greatly impeded by the mud, roots, rocks, stumps and darkness of the night, but they

dashed on and overtook them at White Creek, (now Salem, N. Y.) The sheriff and his assistants escaped, but they made Hart a prisoner in the place of Williams, and returned to Danby the same day. The committee of safety had previously assembled at Capt. John Burt's tavern, together with a great concourse of Green Mountain boys, and a number of smaller boys. As soon as the shouts which burst forth on the arrival of the prisoner had subsided, and the echoes from the mountains had died away, the judges took their seats on the bench in the bar-room, the prisoner was arraigned, and without loss of time convicted, and by Thomas Rowley, chairman of the committee and chief justice, sentenced to receive thirty-nine stripes with the beach-seal on the naked back.

Daniel Chipman, LL D., who wrote an account of the above, and who was an eye-witness of the scene, says:

"As Hart had always been treated with respect at my father's house, and as this was the first punishment of the kind I ever witnessed, I felt that it was inflicted with the most cruel severity—I felt every stroke upon my own back. Let it not be said that the infliction of this barbarous punishment proves that the people of the Grants were less civilized than the people of other parts of New England; for long afterwards this relic of barbarism was found in the criminal codes of all the States: but a more advanced state of civilization has broken up the habit by which it had been continued through generations of civilized man; and it has been exploded, never again to find a place in the code of any of the American States. It is worthy of record, as it is the only transaction of the kind that took place after the commencement of the Revolutionary war; and as this was the last opportunity a committee of safety ever had to exercise their judicial functions in the conviction of a Yorker, and yet it never found a place in any history—the transaction took place too far from Bennington, which at that time was all the Grants, as Paris, under the despotism and during the Revolution, was all of France."

John Hart did not long remain a citizen here after this event, but, disposing of his possessions, left for other parts.

HARRINGTON, THOMAS, SEN., from Gloucester, R. I., settled in 1780. He was surveyor, to set off proprietors' rights, and town surveyor many years. He brought a large amount of money with him when he came, and is said that once, before starting on a visit to Rhode Island, he concealed a bag of silver coin under a stone-heap. He was absent about 6 months, and on his return found the silver all right, but the bag eaten by the mice. He was a selectman 4 years; became one of the largest land-

holders in town, lived to a good old age, and died leaving 7 children: Sampson, Elisha, Lot, Thomas, jr., Susanna, Faithful and Freeclove.

HARRINGTON, LOT, m. Sylvia Sage, and settled on the homestead. He died in 1843. His children were: Darius, Thaddeus, Elisha, Simon, Hiram, Almada and Betsey. Elisha became a physician, and lived in Chenango county, N. Y. One of his sons, Hiram, was one of the 16 recruits who enlisted from this town in the Mexican war. He died in the hospital at Vera Cruz, July 12, 1847.

HARRINGTON, THOMAS, JR., now lives in Little Village. He built and run a grist-mill there at a very early day. He acquired considerable fame as a hunter and trapper. It is said that at one time a bear came and attacked a hog and calf belonging to Thomas, in the yard near his house, and, being short of bullets, he hastily broke up a piece of an iron kettle with which he shot the bear. His gun not going off the first time, he touched it off with a firebrand. From this circumstance he was ever after known as "bear Tom."

HARRINGTON, OLIVER, from Rhode Island about the year 1777, m. Sylvia Ballou, and settled in the Little Village. He died in 1839, aged 81; his wife quite old in years. They had 7 children. Harvey, their son, lives in Michigan.

HARRINGTON, MOSES, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a native of Danby; his father's name was Gardner.

HASKINS, ABEL, SEN., from Nine Partners, N. Y.; settled about 1772. He was but 25 years of age, but of a rugged constitution, and like other pioneers here, there was no hardship that could daunt his spirits, and by unremitting toil a home was established. He married Mary Bell of Norwich, Ct., a lady of Welch origin, who it is said was heir to a large estate in England belonging to the Bell family; yet her descendants have never succeeded in establishing the claim, although efforts have been made. She was a sister of Delight Bell, who married Dr. John Sargent, an early settler of Pawlet, and father of Dr. Warren B. Sargent of that place, and of Hon Leonard Sargent of Manchester. Mr. Haskins was a man of considerable intelligence, and a trustworthy citizen. He died very suddenly in 1820, aged 70; his wife in 1839, aged 80. She was a fitting companion to share the trials of founding a home in a new country. She brought an apple-tree in her lap at the time of settling here, which was set out and stood for many years on the

Lomestead, being known as the "Nine Partner" apple-tree. Their children were: William, Abel, jr., Dilla, Mary and Ruth.

HERRICK, HENRY, SEN., from Nine Partners, settled here about the close of the Revolutionary war. Previous to his coming here he had disposed of his property, of which he possessed a large amount, and received payment in Continental money. This soon becoming almost or entirely worthless by depreciation, when he came here he was in very destitute circumstances. His family and effects were brought with an ox-team: but he had been a soldier of the Revolution—served through nearly the whole war, and knew how to face hardships. He bravely triumphed over circumstances, and amassed a considerable fortune. The land for the burial-ground, west of the Corners, was given by him to the town. Being generous and public spirited, he gained the esteem of all—held various town offices, and exercised considerable influence. He also contributed liberally toward the support of the Gospel. His descendants are quite numerous. He died in 1827, aged 89; his wife in 1821, aged 86. They left 7 children: Henry, jr., Joshua, Rufus, Rebecca, Sally, Abigail and Hannah.

HERRICK, HENRY, JR., m. Charity Signor, and first settled on "Dutch Hill"—afterwards near the Corners. He became a wealthy citizen. He purchased the tavern at the Corners of Elisha Brown, where he kept a public house 25 years. He was a justice of the peace many years. He formerly owned all the land where the Corners now stand. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity—died in 1823, aged 55; his wife in 1839, aged 72. Children: William, Edward, Eunice, Hannah, Sally, Betsey, Katy and Charity.

HERRICK, EDWARD, m. Sophia, da. of Judge J. H. Andrus. He died, aged 80.

HILLIARD, MINER, 2D, born in 1815, m. Mary Burt of Rutland, and settled at the Corners, in the mercantile business, in which he was engaged nearly 20 years. He also became a speculator in produce, which business he still continues. In 1860 he took the census. In politics he has adhered through all the phases of the party to the democratic side. He was a recruiting officer during the Mexican war, and obtained 16 recruits from this town. He was at one time a captain in the militia, and held, from time to time, various town offices—has also done an extensive business as a pension agent. He removed to Rutland about 6 years since, having purchased one of the most pleas-

ant locations in that town.—His brother, John H., lives on the old homestead, and is ranked one of the richest men in town.

HIRT, WILLIAM, born in Dutchess county, 1782, came to Danby in 1801. In 1803 he m. Mary A., da. of Asa Smith, then of Uxbridge, Mass., and settled on the farm now owned by E. A. Smith, where he lived about 30 years. Few men ever occupied more town offices than he did. He was lister 4 years, grand juror 1, selectman 3, and representative 3 years; and always one of the leading men, regarded by his fellow-citizens as qualified to fill any place in which his services might be required. He was a friend to the unfortunate, and a patron of any judicious scheme of benevolent effort. In 1830 he removed to Orwell, thence to Addison, and died in Shrewsbury, in 1856, aged 73. His last wife died in 1863, aged 80. Of their children, Henry D. was killed by a team running away, aged 13.

HORTON, ABEL, SEN., from Rhode Island, quite young at the breaking out of the Revolution, was one of the first to enlist in his country's service, in which he remained during the war, being in several engagements, and drew a pension. At the close of the war he was one of the many who came to this town and found a home in what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. In the war of 1812, he was an earnest supporter of the national administration, and active in measures for the prosecution of the war. He was justice of the peace several years, constable from 1794 to 1801, selectman 4 years, and town representative 6 years; being the longest term but one of any man in town. He was generous, and exerted himself for the good of his town, county and State. He inherited and cultivated through life a peculiarly cheerful disposition, and possessed great equanimity and fortitude, and was esteemed a judicious man, of good talents and learning. He died in 1842, aged 86; his wife in 1843, aged 84. They left children: Abel, jr., Hopkins, John, Nathaniel, Dennis, Sarah, Sophia and Mary.

HULETT, DANIEL, SEN., from Killingsly, Ct., 1780, settled in Pawlet, on the Willard tract—was at the battle of Saratoga, and severely wounded, but refused to leave the field while he could "load and fire." He was noted for great energy, industry and perseverance, and amassed a large property. He raised a family of 3 sons: Paul, Daniel, jr., and Joshua, and 7 daughters. These children all in turn raised large families, some of whom re-

side in this and the neighboring towns. He and his wife died in 1838, the former aged 90, and the latter 83. The names of his daughters are: Hannah, m. John Lobdel; Eunice; Lydia, m. Eliphalet Buxton; Abigail, m. Stephen Buxton; Nancy, m. Lovine Bromley; Jennie, m. Amos Wilcox of Pawlet; and Dinah m. Jonathan Weller, and afterwards Elisha Smith. Eunice m. Henry Lobdel, and settled in Plattsburg, N. Y..

HULETT, PAUL, m. Olive Wooden, and settled in the west part of the town. In 1822 he removed to Pawlet. He came from Connecticut with his father, quite young, and was reared amidst the hardships to which the early settlers were subjected during the primitive days of the town. He was a man of force and energy, and became a large owner of land, having several farms in Pawlet, Danby and Wells. Mr. Hulett was one of the earliest anti-slavery men in town, and maintained a decided stand—was also one of the leading members of the Methodist church. Although many times honored with office, he was often solicited to serve in various capacities he declined accepting. He raised a family of 9 children.

HULETT, DYER, son of Daniel, jr., m. Anna Forbes of Wallingford, and settled in Pawlet. They raised a family of 8 children, four of whom were deaf mutes. These have had the benefit of an education at the deaf and dumb asylum at Hartford, Ct. Two of these latter only survive.

HULETT, JOSHUA, m. Harmony Woodworth, and settled in the east part of Pawlet, near the Danby line. Like his brothers, he accumulated a handsome property. He built a beautiful family cemetery near his residence, enclosed with an iron fence—died in 1858, aged 78; his wife in 1861, aged 76.

HULETT, HORACE, son of Silas, went to California, where he was drowned, while bathing in a lake, aged 21.

IRISH, JESSE, from Nine Partners, settled in 1768, was the first settler on the farm now owned by Nelson Colvin—had 7 sons, some of whom, together with himself, were reputed to be Tories. In July, 1777, he himself went to Gen. Burgoyne's headquarters at Whitehall, and procured protection papers. On reaching the British camp he presented himself to Burgoyne, saying, "Here is thy servant, Jesse, and his seven sons;" whereupon, promising to either join the British army, or remain quietly at home, he received the General's gracious protection. It is said that he rendered aid to the

British army, for which his property was confiscated. He resided here with his family after the war and until his death.

NICHOLAS, JENKS, from Rhode Island, m. Anna, da. of John Harrington, and kept for many years what is known as the red tavern, at the Corners—was also in the mercantile business there, and lived several years on the place now owned by Lemuel Harrington. Although quite an active business man in his younger days, he failed to accumulate property, and became somewhat dependent in old age. His final settlement was made on the place occupied by Hiram Fisk, where he lived many years. He died in 1867, aged 87, being one of the oldest Masons in town. His widow survives him at the age of 70. They had 4 sons: George, John, Norman and Hiram, all living.

JOHNSON, DR. ADAM, (by Miss S. O. Locke,) came from Norton, Mass., about 1799, and was the first physician in town who had much practice. He was a native of Pelham, Mass., and of Scotch descent. Soon after serving the usual time in study, he commenced practice on board of a privateer in the Revolution. For some time all went well, and the vessel took several rich prizes, which were sent to some port in Massachusetts, to be appraised and sold. After a time his vessel was captured, and he was carried a prisoner to England, and confined in the Tower of London for about 6 months. The agent, who then resided in a place called Marblehead, took himself off to Halifax, forgetting to leave Dr. Johnson's share of the prize-money. Not long after this a ship, of which he owned a share, was wrecked, so that when he was liberated he returned home to find himself a poor man. The place he lived in was supplied with physicians older than himself, and after a few years he concluded to try his fortune in a new country, and came to Danby, which was then new enough to satisfy any one who chose the wilderness to live in. His first place of business in Danby was near where the old Quaker meeting-house stood; living in a house belonging to Stephen Rodgers. He bought out Dr. Tolman, who lived about 80 rods west of the Corners. Dr. Johnson was a well educated man for one in those days; was very pleasant and mild in his manners, and considered a true gentleman in all his relations with the people: having a nice sense of the fitness and propriety of things appertaining to a man of high and true honor.

Although the country was new, the town soon numbered nearly as many inhabitants as

it has at the present day. I have heard his daughter say that when they went to reside in the old house bought of Dr. Tolman, which stood on the south side of the highway leading to Pawlet, she had heard the wolves howl across the stream not more than 15 rods from the house, many times. One night they ventured to the house, stood with their fore feet on the window-sill, and looked into the house. With but little trouble they succeeded in driving them away. On one occasion Dr. Johnson was late in getting home, it being in the spring of the year and bad getting about; and, when about 2 miles from home, between his house and the Borough, he heard a wolf call in a manner strange to him. Very soon it was answered in the same way, and the noises continued until answers were heard all around him. He began to think it was time for him to quicken his speed, it being after dark. He was a large, heavy man, and rode on horseback. He had not rode over half a mile before the whole pack had got together, nearly surrounding him, and were making preparations to attack him. Seeing that the wolves were very near him, he quickly untied his saddle-bags, threw them among the wolves, and then run his horse with all possible speed, reaching home safely. The next morning he went after his saddle-bags, found them unmolested—and he thought they had saved life that time, if at no other.

Dr. Johnson was a good family physician—a man of resolute purpose and strong practical sense. He practised medicine in Danby until the close of his life, which was in 1806, at the age of 54 years. He left 2 children: Hannah, m. Reuben Seley; and Betsey, m. Dr. Abraham Locke. Dr. Johnson was twice married: first to Sarah Hodges of Norton, Mass., who died in Pelham in 1781, and next in 1791, to Rebecca Galusha of Attleboro, Mass. She was a cousin of Jonas Galusha, fifth Governor of this State, and was a very active and intelligent lady. She died at the age of about 90.

JOHNSON, CAPT. WILLIAM, born in 1785, m. Sally, da. of Elisha Lincoln in 1806, and succeeded to the homestead of his father. His wife died in 1870, aged 86. Capt. Johnson was a thrifty farmer, and also an excellent mechanic. He was first a member of the Baptist church, but afterwards changed and became a Universalist. He was an officer of the State militia, and held a captain's commission. All speak of him as being an obliging and trustworthy citizen—a man of kindness of feeling,

generous and liberal; and no man loved fun better than he did, being always "fond of a good joke," yet plain and simple in his tastes, and of quiet humor. He lived a life of sterling uprightness, which terminated Aug. 27, 1846. His children were: John, Almada, Elisha, Perry W., Reuhama and Hiram. Hiram died at 21, John at 22, and Elisha at 38.

KELLEY, BENJAMIN, with four brothers. Joseph, Eliphalet, Micajah and Daniel, from Rhode Island, were among the early settlers—all members of the Quaker society. Benjamin was an excellent farmer, but had little to do with public affairs. He raised 10 children, and died at the age of 80. Daniel was selectman 5 years, and held other town offices. Eliphalet also located here, and died at the age of 85. Joseph settled in Wallingford, and Micajah on Dutch Hill. Hatzel, son of Benjamin, succeeded to his father's estate. He was not equal to his father; nevertheless was a respectable man. He laid claim to a knowledge of medicine, and was skilled in cases which yielded to roots and herbs. He died at the age of 83. David, son of Benjamin, settled in the east part of the town, but removed to Mt. Holly, and from there to Clarendon, where he died at the age of 93.

KELLEY, AZEL, possessed in a high degree, the respect of his townsmen. He was long a deacon of the Baptist church. He removed at length to the State of New York, where he died at the age of 80.

KELLEY, STEPHEN has become one of the wealthiest men in town, being the owner of several farms.

KELLEY, WILLIAM W. settled at the Borough in the marble business. He built a store and was engaged several years in mercantile business, and was for years one of the most active business men of the town. He now resides in Wallingford, where he removed some ten years since, and continues in the marble business. He is also the owner of a good farm, one of the best locations in that town.

KELLY, HIRAM, was a deacon of the Baptist church, he moved to Ohio about 1855.

LAKE, WILLIAM, was a British soldier, and came from England, before the Revolution. He was then but 9 years of age. He first entered the service as waiter, for his father Thomas, who was an officer in the British army. He finally deserted to the Americans, having been wounded in the face by a buck shot. Soon after the war, he

came to this town, and married Anna Barnum, and settled. He died in 1850. His children were, Anna, Henry, John, Willard H., Mary, Betsey, Abigail and Sarah.

LAPHAM, NATHAN, with his brother David came from R. I. David soon left; Nathan although commencing poor became a large landholder; he also kept store at an early day and owned a saw-mill. He was a Quaker member and always very simple in his dress and took great care of his own words and actions, he was held in estimation and died in 1846 aged 80: children, Anson, the youngest son, resides in Skeneateles N. Y. having accumulated an immense fortune, mainly in the leather business. He owns one of the finest residences in that vicinity. Nathan, a son of Joseph, lives in Peru, N. Y., and has been a State senator.

LAPHAM, JESSIE, m. Elizabeth da. of David Griffith, and settled at the Borough in the mercantile business. He first entered the business with his brother Joseph, with whom he was connected for a number of years. After continuing the business here for some time, they removed to Troy, N. Y. where they remained in trade several years. Jessie then returned, and went into trade again at the Borough, in which he continued to nearly the close of his life. The store in which he first traded, stood near the bridge on the north side of the stream. He afterwards erected a new store, near the present residence of M. H. Cook. In 1824, he built the "stone store" now owned by William Pierce. He was very prosperous in business and accumulated a large fortune the result of prudent management rather than lucky speculation. He was a large stockholder in the Western Vt. R. R., in the failure of which he lost quite heavily. He was also connected with the Danby Bank, of which he was for several years president. Mr. Lapham was a man of natural talent and shrewdness, and a determined will, well calculated to lead in all matters in which he took a part. He was a friend of religion, efficient in contributing towards its support, active in building up his town and society and estimable in all his relations; his loss was a public one. He died in 1863, aged 75. His widow is still living, and resides upon the homestead to which his sons resort each season, it being one of the finest summer residences in the State. The names of their children are

George who was drowned at the age of 14, Henry, Sophronia, m. A. R. Vail, and is now dead; Silas, died young; Daniel, also died young; Oliver and Lewis, now dead. Henry m. Samantha da. of John Vail, and resides in New York city, where he has long been engaged in the mercantile business, having acquired an ample fortune. Oliver is also a merchant, and lives in New York City.

LAPHAM, ELISHA, son of Nathan, m. Rhoda, da. of Joseph Button, and succeeded to his father's estate, and owned the farm where D. W. Rodgers now lives. He was also a merchant in company with his brothers, Joseph and Jessie, during his younger days, but finally settled in the farming business. He was ranked as one of the substantial men of the town, and filled various town offices. In 1850, and '51 he was elected County Senator. He now resides at Granville, N. Y.

LEARNED, DR. ELI, m. Hepsy Crouch, and settled at the Borough. He came to this town a young man, and first engaged in the profession of teaching, in which he stood very high. He afterwards commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued here until his death. He had a large practice and died about twenty years since.

LEGGETT, CHAS., came here in 1778, was one of the first school teachers in town. He removed to Chester N. Y. in 1806.

LEWIS HENRY, from Nine Partners, was one of the first settlers on "Dutch Hill." He was of Dutch descent. He was a weaver and butcher by trade, and was a great worker. There is a story told that he "moved a family, butchered an ox and spooled, warped and wove thirty-three yards of cloth in one day." He removed to the northern part of N. Y. where he died.

LEWIS, PETER, was another of the early settlers on Dutch Hill; a number of years one of the prominent men of the town; a representative in 1783, '87, '89. He with his family left town over 20 years ago.

LILLIE, CAPT. ELIJAH, from Windham, Ct., came to Tinmouth in 1786; remained until 1816, when he came to Danby, and settled in the N. W. part of the township where his grandson Erwin E. now lives. His farm lay in four towns, Pawlet, Danby, Tinmouth, and Wells, and it was his first intention to settle on that part of his farm in Pawlet, where he commenced the erection of a house, but having been ordered out of town, as was

customary in those days he concluded to change his location. He was a Revolutionary soldier and drew a pension. He was among those, who commenced with limited means. He was a courtly gentleman of the old school; possessed of a good mind, practical good sense and good habits, he secured the esteem of all who knew him. He held for some time a captain's commission in the state militia. He m. Anna Smith, who died in 1839, aged 77. He died in 1844, aged 87, leaving one son, Roswell, who settled in Timmouth.

LINCOLN, JAMES, from Dorset, settled quite early at the Borough. He was a worker in marble here, before stone saw-mills were built, and was the first of whom we have any knowledge, to hew out grave-stones. His work is to be seen in nearly all the cemeteries in town. He removed West many years ago.

LINCOLN, ELISHA, a soldier of the Revolution, settled soon after the close of the war, remained a few years, and then moved to Dorset. From thence, to Rupert, where he was killed by falling from a bridge in 1830, quite advanced in years. His wife died in 1841. Their children were John, Sally, Polly, Samuel, Newall and Harvey.

LOBDEL, DARIUS, from Nine Partners, settled here about the time of the Revolution. He was one of the proprietors of the township, in 1763, one of the committee appointed to "finish laying out the land" in the first division, in 1764 one of the committee to lay out a highway from Bennington to Danby. He was a blacksmith by trade, and the first who settled here, of whom we have any knowledge. He was a member of the Legislature in 1784. He died in 1796, aged 67, leaving three sons: Darius, jr., John and Jared.

LOBDEL, REV. JARED, was the founder of Methodism in Danby. He came from Nine Partners with his father, when quite young, and worked at blacksmithing, and also on the farm. About the year 1788, he married Miss Betsey Signor, and settled on "Dutch Hill." During his younger days, he was somewhat rough, and had acquired the habit of using profane language, having never been the subject of religious impressions; walking one day in the garden, with his oldest daughter, Sarah, then but six years of age, he was heard to use a profane word.

Looking up into her father's face, she said "Papa, is it not wrong to swear?" From that time forward, the father was a changed man. That expression coming from a little child, awakened in his breast emotions, which finally led to his conversion. Having resolved on becoming a Christian, he was received as a probationer by the Methodist Church, and he became a zealous, consistent Christian. Through his endeavors a society or class was soon organized. He now began to prepare himself for the Ministry, and in 1794, was licensed to preach. The first Methodist church in town, was built about that time, chiefly through his labors. His efforts were attended with much toil and privation. Prayer meetings were established and held at private houses; many sought and found the pearl of price. In 1796, he preached his father's funeral sermon, after which he began to receive calls from adjoining towns to preach.

About that time also the far famed Lorenzo Dow visited this town. In his Journal of Sep. 18th, 1797, he says, "having travelled on foot the preceding week, about 90 miles, and preached nearly twice a day, I thought that something broke or gave away in my breast. I borrowed a horse, and proceeded from Wells to Danby. Whilst preaching in the chapel, my strength failed and I gave over, and brother Lobdel concluded the meeting." He was carried to Mr. Lobdel's house, where he was soon confined with a strong fever, which lasted him several days. As it was not a comfortable place for sick people, there being but one room in the house, and several children in the family, we are told that a bier was made, upon which Dow was carried several miles to another house more convenient.

In 1798, Mr. L. attended the New England Conference, for the first time, at Granville, Mass., where he was ordained deacon by Bishop Asbury.

He was never appointed on any circuit, as we can learn, but remained while here, a local preacher. He entered upon the sacred office, without a classical education; but his strong native sense made amends in a great measure. From a strong tendency to doctrinal discussions, he became very familiar with the views of theologians, and was an instructive preacher; moreover he considered it his duty to know the religious condition

of every person in his parish, and to give them such instructions as they might need.

His church in 1800, numbered about 70; several interesting revivals had taken place. He never joined the itinerant ranks, as his talent found ample room for exercise at home, and abundant stimulus to call it forth. His discourses were characterized rather by brilliancy than depth of thought, and the tenacity of memory and the fluency of speech were alike remarkable. His delivery was ardent, and the tones of his voice pleasing. Many years have passed away since the period of his ministry here, and yet I find some who still retain a vivid recollection of portions of his sermons, and the effects produced upon the congregation by them.

The Brandon circuit was formed about this time, and from 1804, there was circuit preaching here.

Mr. L. however, continued his labors here until 1832, when he removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his days. We learn that during the latter part of his life, he disagreed with the established doctrines, or discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and finally withdrew, and became an independent preacher, denominating himself a Christian or a preacher of the gospel. Upon what point he differed with the church, in which he had labored so long, we are not informed but there was some portion of the discipline which he could not conscientiously subscribe to. He was a genuine specimen of an old fashioned Methodist preacher, being influential and useful in his day, but to subsequent changes he never adapted himself. We regret that we are unable to give but a scanty record. Scenes of great interest in connection with the early struggles of Methodism, in which he was an actor, must have occurred, but it is already too late to gather them.

As a citizen, he was highly respected, his social qualities being of a high order. Of his character as a friend, it will suffice to say, that when his friendships were formed, they were generous and enduring. In the management of town affairs, his name often appears, and he leaves a good record behind, as having faithfully discharged his duties in all the relations of life. He died peacefully Aug. 28, 1846, at the age of 79. She who had been a devoted wife, and sharer in all his trials, died Nov. 8, 1858, aged 90. Their

children were: Sarah, Cata, Anna, Eunice, Mary, Betsey, and Jared jr. Jared, jr., m. Huldah, da. of Daniel Parris, and settled on "Dutch Hill," where he resided a few years. He removed to the west part of Pawlet, thence to Peru, N. Y., and from there to Saranac, where he died. His widow is still living at the age of 87, having wove since the 15th of June, 1868, 61 yards of cloth. They raised 15 children.

LOCKE, LIEUT. ABRAHAM, the oldest ancestor of the Locke family who came to this town, was born at Acton, Mass., June 3, 1752, and in 1775 married his cousin, Hannah, da. of Francis Locke. From a genealogical and historical record of the Lockes, written by John G. Locke, a member of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, we learn that Lieut. Abraham Locke, was a son of Dr. Daniel Locke, who resided at Acton, and Warren, Me., and of the fifth generation in descent from William Locke of Woburn, Mass., who is the earliest known ancestor of the Lockes in America. (Dr. Daniel Locke was twice married; his first wife was Mary —, who died at Acton, July 2, 1756. There was a tradition, that she was from Scotland, and allied to a noble family, that her mother, whose maiden name was probably Stewart, was the widow of a Mr. Miles, and came to America with this daughter, and a son, John. That the mother's dress, jewelry and general appearance indicated that she was of more than common rank. After some years, she visited Scotland, returned again to Massachusetts, and the second time, for the purpose of recovering property she had abroad, sailed from Boston for Scotland, and after that was never heard from, and is supposed to have been lost at sea. From the history of Warren, Me., the following account is taken: "Dr. Daniel Locke came to Warren this year, (1763) from Acton, Mass., with two children, and marrying the widow of Hugh Scott, established himself on the farm owned by his wife. He was skillful in the treatment of sores, letting blood, extracting teeth, and in relieving such complaints as readily yielded to roots and herbs. It is said, also, that he laid claim to some knowledge in astrology. He was a prudent, respectable man. Dr. Locke died at Warren, then St. George, in 1774, leaving his property to his son Abraham.)

At the death of his father, Abraham, in

company with two other men, erected a mill, but soon after he sold the property left him by his father, and removed to Cambridge, Mass. He resided in Lynn in 1778, and purchased land there; in Mason, N. H., 1781; in Chester, Vt., in 1790, in Rockingham, 1793, where he resided until about 1815, when he came to Danby, and settled near the Borough. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and had a Lieutenant's commission. He acquired a handsome property, which he lost by the depreciation of continental money. He died Feb. 28, 1820, aged 67 years and 6 months.

His wife died Mar. 12, 1816, aged 61. Their children were Abraham, Daniel, James, Betsey, Isaac M., John M., and William S. William S. was a physician. He studied his profession with his brother, Dr. Abraham, at Danby. He m. Julia Bucklin of Wallingford, and resided at Moriah and Crown Point. They raised a family of several children. Edwin O., their son is a lawyer by profession, and was elected District Judge of the Supreme Court of N. Y. in 1849. He resided at Little Valley.

LOCKE, DR. ABRAHAM, born at Cambridge, Mass., 1777. m. Betsey, da. of Dr. Adam Johnston, Dec. 3, 1804, and settled on the farm now belonging to G. J. Locke's estate. Being of poor health, when a boy, he was confined to the house, and thereby acquired a taste for reading, and, having a capacity for learning, he became a well educated man, for one of those times. At the age of fifty, he obtained a pretty good knowledge of the Greek language, without any assistance except what he derived from books. He studied his profession with Dr. Campbell of Rockingham, Vt., and first settled in Dorset. He soon became acquainted with Dr. Johnston, who, when his health began to fail him, hired Dr. Locke to practice medicine in Danby, and was soon after married. He was a prominent physician here for over 40 years, and personally highly respected. In his usual deportment, he was moderately sedate, though with a vein of quiet humor running through his social character. Dr. Locke had an extensive practice, as long as he was able to ride, and this he continued until within a few weeks of his death, June 4, 1844, resulting from an attack of paralysis. His wife died 1841, aged 63. Their children are Galen J.; Rebecca G.; Hannah L., and Sophia O.

LOCKE, DR. GALEN J. was born Oct. 2,

1806. He graduated at Castleton Medical College, in 1835; greatly devoted to his profession, he acquired a knowledge of the medical and surgical science, and maintained through life the reputation of a good physician. About the year 1840, he went into mercantile business, at the Corners, with Ira Bromly, but did not continue long. Being a man of talent and culture he was called upon to fill many stations of honor and trust. He was a member of two State conventions to amend the constitution; of the Legislature one year; town clerk 17 years; lister one; several years town agent, and for many years a justice of the peace. In all, he discharged his duties to universal acceptance. Bonds were not required of him but two years, and as a business man he had few equals; in the arrangement of his books and papers, perfect regularity prevailed. He was an ardent lover and promoter of knowledge, and every useful improvement; familiar with all the popular subjects of the day, a ready writer, debater, and good conversationalist. Having been an active justice of the peace, for many years, his knowledge of the law was quite extensive, and his counsel was often sought. He was also considered a safe adviser in matters of every day life. Although not a man of professed piety, he was always attendant upon divine service, when circumstances permitted, and contributed liberally towards the support of the gospel. He was well versed in all the political affairs of his day, a warm supporter of our free institutions, and a hater of oppression. He was also an earnest temperance advocate, and in his profession, few have been more admired. He died in 1866, being nearly 60 years of age, having practiced medicine for 30 years. He was town clerk and treasurer and a justice of the peace at the time of his death.

MCDANIELS, JAMES, was born at Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 27, 1780. His father, Thomas McDaniels, emigrated to this country just before the Revolution, came to Danby and married Ruth, da. of Christopher Bull, and soon after removed to Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He, being a man of letters, taught school until he was seized by the British soldiers, one day, while in school, taken to New York, and was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, since which time no tidings were ever heard from him. At the time his father was taken off by the British soldiers, James was

in the school room, and well remembered the soldiers' coming in and taking his father away: this was all he ever could remember of his father. The family were left penniless, and James was cared for by his uncles. When at the age of nine, his mother traveled on foot back to Danby; taking him with her, and went to live upon "Dutch Hill" where her parents then resided, and was supported by them. She afterwards married Dennis Canfield. Here James lived during several years of his boyhood, working out by the day at farm-labor, for Abel Horton and others, receiving but ten cents per day, but always saving what he earned. At other times he would peddle; on training days and other public occasions, a basket of ginger-bread made by his mother. He obtained a good education for those days, and taught school winters. He wished to be employed about something all the while. When quite young he took two jobs of clearing land, and laid many rods of stone-wall. He labored at farm-work for many of the farmers in Danby, until about 17 years of age, when he was employed as clerk in a store by Henry Frost, for \$100 per year. Here he remained about 2 years, in connection with which he labored upon the farm which Frost owned, and also at making potash. After that he was employed by Daniel Folger, who had a store, and manufactured potash, near Barrett's factory. James was placed in charge of the store and potash, and here learned his first lessons in the business, which in after life distinguished him as one of the most successful merchants of his day. Folger was a man highly respected and considered honest in his dealings, but was very careless in keeping his books. People would bring him cheese, butter, grain, &c., and take their pay in goods, but when he came to settle with them, they still made up accounts of things, he had had of them, when they had received their pay. James told Folger that this was not the correct way of doing business, and soon established a regular system of debt and credit with each person. Although young he possessed a mind of his own, and well knew how business ought to be done, so that he soon gained the confidence of the community. He was considered competent for any kind of business, and reliable for anything he undertook. In 1800, he took a journey to upper Canada, and remained there about three

months, when he came back to Danby, and labored on a farm by the job and by the month. When about 19 he was employed again as clerk for Elisha Tryon, with whom he remained several months. In 1801, Tryon proposed to sell McDaniel's a store of goods at the Corners, on time, and receive in payment such things as he received for goods,—butter, cheese, grain, &c., which was accepted. Tryon was also, in the bargain, to purchase goods in New York for him 3 years, and take his pay in produce. They then made out a bill of the goods, amounting to about \$1600, and McDaniel's took possession of the same, giving no security whatever, to Tryon, as he was not of age. The first time McDaniel's went to market, he made out a bill of such articles as he wanted to replenish his old stock, and Tryon went with him, introduced him to all his friends and customers, purchased the goods on his own account, and charged the same to McDaniel's. In a short time McDaniel's credit became good in New York, so that he was able to purchase his own goods, and by request Tryon was released from further assistance in purchasing goods. After McDaniel's became of age, he gave Tryon his notes, on such time as he stated for himself, and in less than 2 years Tryon was paid up in full. This contract was a very successful one for McDaniel's. In about 2 years from the first purchase of goods Elisha Tryon had set up William & Abel Haskins in the mercantile business, in a store north of the Corners, but they were not successful in the business, and often called upon Tryon to assist them. In the fall of that year, Tryon came one night about 9 o'clock to the store of McDaniel's, and asked him if he would purchase the store of goods occupied by William & Abel Haskins, saying that they "would ruin him and themselves too," unless something was done immediately. McDaniel's replied that he would think the matter over, and let him know in a few days. Tryon would not take that for an answer, and made McDaniel's promise to go up that night, and look the store and goods over, and see if they could trade. Agreeable to his promise, McDaniel's went up that night, examined the goods and finally purchased them. With the assistance of Jared Lobdel, who was somewhat acquainted with the business, the goods were inventoried in a few hours time; several ox-teams were ready at the door to carry

the goods, and before sunrise the next morning, the entire stock of goods was removed to Mc Daniels' store, at the Corners. Jared Lobdel, who was a great friend of Mc Daniels, soon after this removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., but made it a practice to come to Danby once a year to see his children and friends. Mc Daniels made it his custom, on each of these visits, to present Mr. Lobdel with \$15, and on being asked by his son Thomas why he did this, replied that Lobdel helped him when a boy, and his expenses were about that sum, and this was followed up to the last. After this Elisha Tryon embarked in other matters, where he lost his money, and became poor, but Mc Daniels never forgot him for past favors, and paid for a house and home for him in Manchester, which he occupied during his life. Mc Daniels traded on his own account for about 3 years, when he went into company with Jonathan Seley, with whom he remained some time, and then sold out store and goods to Daniel Folger. He had to purchase the books, notes and accounts, settle the same and pay the demands of the firm, which took him some 2 years, during which time he purchased a farm in Easton, N. Y., and also went into trade in Albany, N. Y., to which place he removed. His wife not being pleased with the city of Albany, he returned back to Danby. Soon after his return in 1809, he purchased back the old store and goods of Daniel Folger, and went into trade again. This was in the embargo times, and the prospect was dark and gloomy for all men who were in trade. In 1805, Seley and Mc Daniels also had a store of goods in Whiting, Vt. Their partner in the business was Ephraim Seley, who conducted the business in Whiting for about 3 years. They then sold out, Mc Daniels taking a portion of the goods himself, and purchasing all the demands of the firm, which he had to collect and settle up the co-partnership. In connection with this he owned another store at the Borough, making three stores he was interested in at one time.

In 1812, when the government declared war against England, goods were very high, and as none could be imported, kept rising. There was also a great deal of paper money in circulation which people were afraid to take and keep. Mc Daniels then went to work, took all the paper money he could get, and paid up his debts in market. As he was

flooded with paper money from all quarters, he commenced loaning money, and carried on his store successfully, together with other speculations which were always sure and certain. He was not in the habit of purchasing many beef cattle, but in his business days, he would write to his friends to purchase 200 or 300 barrels of beef and pork in Albany and Troy, and also several hundred barrels of flour, and keep the same for a rise in market, upon which he would many times make a large profit. Mr. Mc Daniels doubtless had as good a set of customers in Danby and from neighboring towns as any man who ever did business. Most of them were wealthy, and many of his customers dealt largely in horses, cattle and produce. Some of them purchased land and often times gave their notes to other people, which Mc Daniels would buy up, and became distinguished as a broker. If any one wished to loan or borrow money, they were directed to go to Mc Daniels. In 1816, he sold his store at the Borough to Andrew Eddy, who did not remain in trade long.

He was married Aug. 11th, 1803, to Sally, da. of John Harrington. He continued the mercantile business until Mar. 23, 1825, with the exception of the year 1804 or 5 that he was in Albany in trade; making about 30 years that he was in trade in Danby, and he amassed the most ample fortune ever accumulated in town. His style of living and furniture was very plain, and he was styled the "Checkered Merchant," which was derived from his wearing a suit of cheap checkered cloth. He began business when merchants relied upon themselves. He made distinct contracts, which he was very exact in keeping, and which he adhered to, with inflexible purpose. Honorable in trade, prompt, reliable and firm, he was decided in his business. He took an active part in political matters, and was honored with many of the town offices; was lister 11 years, justice of the peace seven, representative four, besides being once or twice elected to the Constitutional Convention, to revise the Constitution of the State. He was also in the State Militia, and was captain of a company of troops for several years.

In 1826, he had a fever and inflammation in his eyes, at which time he lost the vision or sight of one; the other continued good, he doing his own business until about the year

1837, when sight gradually disappeared, after which time he was unable to do business himself. His general health, however, continued good, so that he could travel about the country with assistance. He was a man of extensive acquaintance, his business having been very extensive. His wife died in 1837, aged 52. He removed to Granville, N. Y., with his son Isaac, and from thence to Rutland, where he died of palsy, Apr. 19, 1859, aged 78. The day previous to his death he arose as well as usual, ate a hearty breakfast and walked out doors several times. While conversing about business matters, in the office of his son Isaac, about 11 o'clock A. M., he commenced rubbing his hand and remarking that his hand and arm were asleep. His son Thomas who was on a visit to his brother's, also rubbed his hand and arm. Other applications were applied but in less than two hours he lost completely the use of his left side, but had his senses until near his end, and could answer questions asked him. He died on the 19th. His funeral was attended at Danby, sermon by Rev. Leland Howard, from 1 Peter 1 : 24, 25. His will was made a number of years previous to his death, Dr. Harris Otis being appointed executor. This will has been contested by his sons for the past 10 years, in the county and supreme courts, involving a long and expensive litigation. There were but three children: Thomas, Isaac and Nancy.

McDANIELS, THOMAS, was b. Oct. 15, 1806, settled here with his father in the mercantile business. After his father became blind, Thomas had almost the entire charge of the business, which required considerable ability. In 1828, he purchased of his father his store of goods, and went into trade on his own account, which he continued until 1831. In the fall of that year he sold out to T. Dunton & Co., and went to New York to live. In 1832, his father sent for him to return to Danby to do his business. He finally, at the earnest solicitations of his father, purchased a large stock of goods, came back to Danby and went into trade in the old store. He remained here in trade until 1838, when he removed to Bennington, Vt., where he still resides, having been successful in accumulating a large fortune. He was married in 1839, to Erin M. Pratt. He is a Democrat, has been a justice of the peace; notary public; a member of the Constitutional Convention;

and in 1832 was elected Senator from Bennington County.

McDANIELS, GEN. ISAAC, born in Danby, June 15, 1813, commenced in the mercantile business, as his father's clerk. Having inherited those traits of character which so distinguished his father in the same profession, he accumulated a large fortune. His early literary advantages were but moderate, but while young, he formed a habit of reading and study, which he kept up through life, and had a mind well stored with general information. He possessed great prudence, and what contributed perhaps most to his success in life, was facility and accuracy in the transaction of business. In 1832, he went into trade in company with his brother Thomas, the firm being known as T. & I. McDaniels, which continued until 1838. Ezra Andrus was also associated with him in trade for a short time. He soon after this sold out his stock of goods to Joel M. Rogers, who carried on the business for several years. Isaac remained here until 1847, when he removed to Granville, N. Y., where he resided until 1852, when he removed to Rutland. In 1860, he was appointed Postmaster at Rutland, which office he held one year. He was many years connected with the State Militia. In 1839, appointed captain, which commission he held several years. From that he received the appointment of colonel, afterwards, brigadier-general, and finally rose to major-general. He was a life-long democrat, and one of its most active and leading members, always a delegate to the democratic conventions, having been a member of one national convention, and once or twice received the nomination for Governor of the State. Places of trust and responsibility were often accorded him, while a resident of Danby. He was justice of the peace 3 years and a representative one. He was married in 1844, to Lucy, daughter of Ashbel Hurlbut of Pawlet. She was a graduate of Troy Female Seminary, and one of the first principals of the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney. She was drowned at the burning of the Henry Clay Steamer, near Yonkers, N. Y., in 1852, aged 38. They were on their way from Troy to New York, together with their daughter Mary, then about 7 years of age, who was saved by her father who swam with her to the shore. He was again married in 1859, to the widow Mary J. Eastman of Rupert. He died Aug.

3, 1867, aged 55. Mr. Mc Daniels was possessed of good conversational powers, and a mind and heart sparkling with good humor and kind feelings. His word was as good as his bond, and in all things pertaining to social, moral and religious improvement, he was foremost, as well as one of our most substantial men. To Danby, his native town, where most of his fortune was made, where 34 out of 55 years of his life were passed; where he received the highest honors of office that the town could bestow, he gave in 1865, the generous sum of \$10,000, the interest of which is divided annually among the school-districts, for the support of common schools. For generations to come, the name of Isaac Mc Daniels will be associated with the town. His remains repose in Rutland. By his first wife he raised two children; James and Mary. By his last wife he raised three: Cassa, Minnie and Pauline. Mary m. Aaron Putnam, a merchant of Fredonia, N. Y.

MOODY, GIDEON, was many years a resident of this town. He was a Revolutionary patriot, and a great musician, having served as drum-major through the whole of the war, and also that of 1812, and drew a pension. He was quite young when he entered the service. He lived here until his death, which occurred in 1849, aged about 80. He was about the last one of the patriots of the Revolution, who died in this town. He had a retentive memory, which enabled him, during the last years of his life to remember the events of the war, with distinctness, which he took great pride in relating. In all that was grotesque, and droll, he stood pre-eminent, being shrewd and cunning in many of his remarks. He was an eccentric man, and very irregular in all his ways. Training days, however, were those of his most especial glory, and he shone most to his satisfaction, as with his drum and in his military suit, he paraded himself at the head of the company. No military officer could strut more, or felt prouder of his position. It was his custom on other days, to parade himself in the streets with his drum, or march around the liberty pole, at the music of his drum. In person, he was tall and spare, courteous and gentlemanly in his address, very energetic and active in all his movements, and long it will be ere the spare figure or queer sayings of Gideon Moody, fade from the memory of the inhabitants of his

day. His wife's name was Polly Hathaway. Of his children were John, Amasa, Sally, Seymour and Mary Ann. John settled in Arlington and Amasa in Windham.

MOTT, LIEUT. JOHN, was another patriot of the Revolution, and settled here soon after the war. He was a man of ability and intelligence, was a selectman 2 years and occupied other public positions. He was for many years one of the deacons and main pillars of the Baptist church. He removed, we are not informed to what place.

MULFORD, DR. AUGUSTUS, from Wallingford, settled at the Borough, in the practice of his profession. He was a good physician. He also kept tavern there for several years, and built the one now standing. He was twice m., first to Fannie Fox, and next to Nellie, sister of his former wife. He removed to Granville, N. Y.

NICHOLS, THOMAS, SEN., from Greenwich, R. I., in 1730, settled with his son Anthony. He is the earliest known ancestor of the family, who came to this town. He was a descendant of one of three brothers, who emigrated from Wales, during the seventeenth century, and settled in Rhode Island. One of these brothers is said to have been very wealthy, and subsequently went to one of the West India Islands, where he died, leaving no heirs. Several attempts have been made, by other branches of the family, to establish a claim, and recover this property, but thus far have proved unsuccessful. The descendants of Thomas Nichols have been numerous and worthy; many of them still remain here while others are scattered in different parts of this State and other States. He died in 1798, quite advanced in years, leaving three sons and one daughter: Anthony, Charles, James and Hannah.

NICHOLS, ANTHONY, born at East Greenwich, R. I. came here in 1778, two years previous to his father, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Isaac. He first settled in Clarendon, Vt., in 1776, to which place he brought his family and effects in an ox-cart. His entire capital was \$75, in continental money. With this amount he could purchase 75 lbs. of pork, or a brass-kettle. Giving his wife the privilege of choosing which she would have, she decided to take the kettle which was brought here with them. He introduced about the first stove in town, known as the "Abbot Stove." He

was a cabinet-maker and worked considerable at that trade. As land was cheap at that time, especially in "Skunks Misery," as the valley along Otter Creek was then called, he soon became enabled to possess a farm. To him belongs the honor of giving name to the Borough. Mr. Nichols was a Quaker, and one of the oldest, as well as one of the leading and influential members of the society, in connection with which his name is often mentioned. He presents one of the many instances of what industry, economy and patience accomplished during the primitive days of the town. He was twice married his first wife being Alice Greene, a cousin of General Greene, of Revolutionary fame; his next Ann Wood, who died in 1816. He died in 1822, aged 71. His long residence here was characterized by honest frugality and Christian benovolence, and he was endeared to all who knew him.

NICHOLS, CHARLES, came with his brother, Anthony, from Rhode Island, and settled at Scottsville, where his grandson Charles, now lives. He was the first settler in that vicinity. He was an upright and amiable citizen. He died in 1821, aged 69,—children: Thomas, Hannah, Alice, Joshua, Jacob, Charles, Mercy, Mary and Freelove.

NICHOLS, ISAAC, born 1791, m. Abigail, Barrett, and succeeded to his father's homestead. He has been a man of industry, and accumulated considerable property. He is at present the oldest man but one, living in town, who was born here, being one of the few remaining links which connect us with the past. He is highly esteemed, a quiet exemplary Friend, one of the few left in town of that once numerous church. He has attained the greatest age of any member of the family, being now in his 78th year, living cheerful and happy, with faculties unimpaired, the evening of his days is gliding tranquilly away, cheered by the presence of those he loves. His wife died in 1834, aged, 43. They raised a family of nine children: Henry, Mary, Hannah R., Rhoda, Jane, Anthony, Mariah, Jazaniah B. and Isaac J.

NICHOLS, JAMES TILSON, b. in 1803, and d. in Sudbury, Vt., Feb. 1, 1868. He m. Mar-iam Briggs, who d. at Sudbury, Oct. 20, 1850; 2d, m. Mrs. Florinda D. Burr, who survives him. He resided here upon the homestead until, 1834, when he removed to

S. His children were William T., Stukely S., Henry J., Harrison P., Minnie A., William T., the eldest, resides at Chicago, Ill. He is a lawyer by profession, studied with Hon. Solomon Foot and S. H. Hodges at Rutland; was admitted to the bar at the September term, 1851; assistant clerk of the House of Representatives of Vermont in 1852; State's Attorney for Rutland County in 1859—60; represented the town of Rutland in the Legislature in 1861—63; was a Senator from Rutland County in 1863—64; in 1857, formed a co-partnership with the late Robert Pierpoint, under the style of Pierpoint & Nichols, which continued until the death of Judge Pierpoint; went out as a private soldier in the first Vermont Volunteers, being one of the first to respond, was subsequently commissioned Colonel of the 14th Vermont Volunteers, and served with the Regiment until it was mustered out Oct 15, 1863. Col. Nichols was a splendid soldier and a beloved commander: He has been twice married, first to Thersa Cramton and next to Helen Cramton, sister of his former wife.

Stukely S., the second son, resides at Leavenworth, Kansas, and is a farmer. He served 3 years in the Federal armies of the West, during the rebellion. He was a first Lieutenant and acting commissary in the 13th Kansas Cavalry, and was in several engagements.

Henry J., the third son, resides at Marshall, Texas, and is now the Sheriff of Harrison County, Texas. He entered the army as a private in the 11th Vermont Vols. in 1862, rose through every grade to the rank of a Major in that regiment; was engaged in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment participated, and was mustered out in 1865.

Harrison P., the fourth son graduated at Middlebury College, August, 1860, and is now studying law at Chicago, Ill., with Rogers & Garnett.

Minnie A., the only daughter, graduated at Greenwood Seminary, August, 1868.

NICHOLS, THOMAS, JR., still lives upon a portion of the homestead. He is a farmer, and worker and dealer in marble. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1868. His son, Nathan R., is a graduate of Middlebury College, now preparing for the ministry, at the Theo. Sem. Andover, Mass.

NEAL, ROBERT, from Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland in 1855, is a shoe and harness-maker. His harness took the premium at the Ireland County Fair in 1869. He served as a soldier in the army during the rebellion. Hem. Margaret Richmond: children; Robert, Isabelle, Elizabeth, Ellen, Alexander, Margaret and William.

OTIS, DR. HARRIS, born in Scituate, Mass., 1775, came to this town in 1793. He was of English descent, son of Dr. Ephraim Otis, of the 8th generation in descent from John Otis, the oldest ancestor of the family known, who emigrated to America about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a graduate in the medical science. Dr. Otis was the third physician who came to Danby and at that time less than 20 years of age. Physicians were often obliged, to travel by marked trees, through storms, by night and day, and fording streams at the hazard of their lives. Dr. Otis experienced all these difficulties. For the first two years he hired his board here. In 1795, he married Sarah, daughter of Stephen Rogers, and settled where his son William now lives. Although having been regularly educated as a physician, his inclinations at length led him to farming, and he became a distinguished farmer, and left at his death, one of the largest fortunes ever accumulated in town. He was rightly and truly educated, with a conscience sensitively alive to the distinction between right and wrong. In the use of language he took great care and by his courteous bearing as a gentleman, uniformly won the respect of all. No man ever exercised a better influence over his family, no children ever received a more gentle training.

He was many years one of the members of the board for the examination and inspection of schools, and teachers, and no man in town ever took a more lively interest in the cause of education. He was lister 4 years; tythingman 5; auditor several. He was one of the leading Quakers. In 1828, when the division among the Friends occurred in this town, he became an Orthodox and was mainly instrumental in building a new church. His moral and religious life was always exemplary. Few men of so long a life have uniformly sustained so unblemished a reputation. In a word he was a grand, large hearted, great-souled man, incapable

of a petty act or thought, strong and resolute when those qualities were needed, and will long be remembered. He died Aug. 8, 1847, being 72 years of age. His widow died May 24, 1864, aged 85, beloved and mourned. Their children were Stephen, Ephraim, William, Lydia, Elizabeth, George, Mary H., and Harris F.

OTIS, WILLIAM, m. 1st, in 1830, Sarah Almy, who was killed by being thrown from a wagon near the residence of John S. Parris, in 1839, at the age of 32; 2d, in 1841 Delia Peck of Queensbury, N. Y., who died in 1843, aged 26, 3d, 1850, Jane, widow of Allen Vail of Middletown, who died in 1856, aged 34 4th, in 1859, Ann F. Mason of Glen's Falls, N. Y., with whom he now lives. He still resides upon the homestead, aged 62. His farm is a model in many respects. For many years he has been the largest and one of the leading dairyman of this section. In 1861 he manufactured and presented to President Lincoln, a very large cheese, which the President acknowledged in the following terms:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, JAN. 18, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me through you to return my sincere thanks to your friend and constituent, Wm. Otis, Esq., of Danby, Vermont, for the very superior and delicious cheese he had the kindness to send me, in your care.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

HON. SOLOMON FOOT, U. S. Senate."

He has been town clerk and treasurer, 8 years; and justice of the peace, 8 years; representative and selectman, five; lister, two; trustee of U. S. deposit money, three.

OTIS, HARRIS FOSTER, m. 1st, 1836, Elizabeth H. Haviland of Queensbury, N. Y., who died in 1841, aged 24; 2d, Paulina, da. of David Lapham. He was a farmer of fine taste and habits, a man of great talent. He was selectman, 2 years; lister, six; representative and town agent one, and justice of the peace, five. In 1855, he sold his farm and removed to Manchester, Vt., where he remained until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Topeka, Kansas. He at once took up a leading position and soon became Mayor of Topeka. His excellent business habits, sound judgment and ability gained for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he associated. He died at Topeka in 1861, aged

45, caused by falling from the stairway of a building.

PALMER, JOHN, m. Catherine Fraily and settled early on the southern part of what is now the Town farm. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and his long life among us was marked with honest industry, and Christian deportment. Probably no person who ever lived here, remembered with so much distinctness or knew more of the early history of the town. He lived to be aged 97, cheerful and happy with faculties but little impaired; and died in 1860. He had 12 children. Their names are George, Henry, Jacob, Seneca, Wilson, Leonard, Micah, Gilbert, Harvey, Silas, Sarah and Mailda.

PALMER, DANIEL, settled on the homestead of his father where he lived many years. He was twice married, first to Hannah, da. of Henry Herrick and next to Polly Hopkins. Mr. Palmer was, in his early days, a respected member of society. About the year 1820, there lived in the edge of Tinmouth a man named Ephraim Briggs, who came to the Corners frequently to transact business. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Briggs met one evening at the old "Red Tavern," then kept by Nicholas Jenks. Both men were addicted to drinking and when intoxicated, were somewhat quarrelsome. A controversy finally arose, in which the two differed and an angry dispute occurred, both being quick tempered, until one challenged the other to the door. Mr. Palmer, upon reaching the door, being very quick in his movements, struck Briggs in the face felling him to the ground, and then jumping with both feet into his breast, which unfortunately resulted in his death. This sad affair created considerable excitement through the town, happening as it did in a community comparatively quiet and peaceable, and it being the first case of the kind that ever took place. Mr. Palmer was arrested for murder and brought before Barton Bromly, Esq., who upon hearing the testimony, acquitted Palmer. The friends of Briggs believing that justice had not been done, caused Palmer to be arrested the second time. His second trial took place in the old court house at Rutland, where by an impartial jury, he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Upon receiving his sentence, which he did with great calmness, he politely thanked the judge "that his sentence was not for a longer term." Mr.

Palmer remained but a year or two in prison, when a petition was presented to the Governor, praying for a commutation of the sentence which was finally granted. Mr. Palmer remained a citizen of this town for many years after this event. He died at Wallingford in 1862, aged 84.

PARRIS, ELKANAH, b. 1728, in Pembroke, Mass., settled, 1797. He m. Grace Mott, of Scituate, Mass. He was a man of considerable means, and an exemplary member of the Quaker Society. He died, aged 85; his wife, aged 81.

PARRIS, DANIEL, born at Williamstown, Mass., 1763, m., 1st, Eunice Lamb; 2d, Drusilla Sherman, whom he married here in 1789. His first wife died at Williamstown. He came to Danby about the year 1785, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, John S. He became a wealthy farmer. He was a great friend of Isaac Tichenor, third Governor of this State, who, we are told, frequently came to pay Mr. Parris a visit. He was constable in 1793; lister, 5 years; auditor 4 years; offices to which in those days, only men of good judgment and ability were called, and, although possessing many eccentricities, he was a man of good morals and a very worthy member of community, possessing the confidence of all. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died, Feb. 17, 1822, aged 62.

PARRIS, CALEB, settled on the homestead where Wesley Parris now lives, which he occupied many years, or until his death. He built the present dwelling, known as the "sixteen cornered" house, which he was a number of years in building, having built a portion of it at a time. He was selectman, 3 years; lister, 7; grand juror, 2; and auditor, 7. He was a man of considerable wealth and influence; died unmarried, Jan. 23, 1848, aged 82.

PARRIS, CALEB, 2D, CAPT., b. 1794, m. Cata, da. of Rev. Jared Lobdel, in 1815, and settled where his son, Leonard G. now lives. He was selectman, 2 years; lister, 4; trustee of U. S. money, 6; a justice of the peace, 10; and moderator of town meetings many years. He was captain of the militia, by which he gained his title. He exemplified his religion by dispensing with a liberal hand to the needy, and no one was more generally respected in town. He died in 1868, aged 74.

PARRIS, HARVEY, b. 1799; m. Sally, da.

of Edward Herrick, and settled on the homestead, and was a thrifty farmer during his residence here. He was constable and collector in this town 2 years; selectman, 4; later, 6, and justice of the peace, 5. In 1848 he removed to Pawlet.

PHILLIPS, CALEB, a native of Rhode Island, m. Martha Bishop, and came to this town during the Revolution. Three of his brothers, Stephen, John and Seth, also came here. He settled on the farm afterward owned by his son Josiah, now by Warren Vaughan. He was the first settler in that locality. He built a framed dwelling in 1801, which stood till within a few years. He came here with nothing but his head and hands to carve himself a fortune, which by patient toil, he accomplished. He was an active participant in the struggles which the early settlers of this town had to endure. As a pioneer, he was peaceful, but able to meet danger with firmness, and his memory is held in high esteem, as a citizen of Danby, in the stirring scenes of its early history. He died in 1825. His wife died in 1837, aged about 90. Their children were Chad, Mercy, Benjamin, Sabrah and Josiah.

PHILLIPS, CHAD, m. Sarah Weller, and settled near his father a short time. He removed to Tinmouth and was a prominent citizen of that town during his lifetime. He was a magistrate many years, and a major in the State militia. He died in 1847, aged 80; his wife in 1847, aged 78.

PHILLIPS, BENJAMIN, m. Charity, da. of Henry Herrick, and settled on a portion of his father's farm, and subsequently in Tinmouth. He at quite an early day owned and run a furnace, near the residence of Edwin Staples, known as "The Pocket Furnace," and the only one ever built in town.

PHILLIPS, ISAAC, m. Ruth Lord, and settled near Scottsville. He was a good and substantial citizen. He died in 1863, aged 91; his wife in 1854, aged 70. Their children; William L., George, Lucinda, Lorana, and Stephen W. Lucinda has been deaf and dumb from childhood; Stephen has been a teacher of penmanship many years, favorably known as one of the best in the State.

PHILLIPS, ISRAEL, from R. L., settled at an early day. He was a Revolutionary soldier and drew a pension. He m. Nancy Fisk. The old house in which he lived is still standing, and where he kept tavern several years.

He died aged 80. He served through a large portion of the war and would tell with much zest, the many incidents he was knowing to, of such thrilling interest to the early settlers.

PORTER, MERRICK, m. Eliza da. of Daniel Palmer, and settled here, but removed to Wallingford where he died. Of his children are Isaac and Harry. Isaac is a carpenter and joiner by trade. He m. Hortense Odel and resides in town. He was drafted in 1863 and served three years in the 5th Vt. Regt. His children are Giraldo, Ada and Ida, twins; Marcus, Cassi and Don.

PRIEST, JOHN, another of the Revolutionary patriots, was a resident of the town a number of years. He served during nearly the whole of the war, for which he drew a pension. He was a stone mason and a man of considerable ability, full of anecdote and humor, and loved to relate incidents of the Revolution, and the war of 1812, in which he also served. He never accumulated much property, and in his old age was almost entirely dependent upon his pension for support. He removed about 20 years since to Mechanicsville, N. Y., where his son then lived.

RANDALL, ALVAH, b. in Danby, is a physician and resides in Michigan.

RANDALL, NELSON, succeeded to the homestead of his father. He was constable and collector 5 years. He now resides in Ripley, N. Y., to which place he removed some 10 years since, and is a U. S. detective, being peculiarly adapted to that kind of business.

REED, ISAAC, from Rhode Island in 1802, settled on a portion of the Governor's Right. He was a soldier of the Revolution and drew a pension. He lived to a good age, having raised 15 children, of whom are Elijah, Oliver, Isaac, jr., Durphy, Ichabod, Solomon, Nelson, Abigail, Elizabeth, Susan and Patience. Isaac, jr., settled in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he became eminent.

REED, SOLOMON, lived for many years upon the land formerly occupied by his father, a portion of which lies in the town of Pawlet, and upon which Solomon now resides. He has always been a tough, hard laboring man, and a great hunter, in which he more frequently engaged in his younger days than of late. That portion of the town, has ever been a haunt for wild beasts, and more especially bears. About thirty years ago Solomon, with his brother Ichabod, who was a

young man of feeble health, was out one day in what is known as "Fir Swamp" after balsam. This swamp is situated near the top of the mountain. They had been there but a short time when their dog, commenced barking near a sort of cave or den in the rocks, which signified there was something there. Believing it to be nothing more than a coon, the dog had tracked, Solomon thought he would venture in. So laying his gun down by the mouth of the cave, in he crawled to see what was there. He soon discovered, and called upon Ichabod to hand him a gun. Taking as good aim as possible by the light of the occupants eyes, he fired, but the contents failed to take effect. Mr. Bruin not liking the call, made a rush for the passage, which, not being very spacious gave Solomon considerable squeezing, and upon coming out, at once made attack upon Ichabod, at the mouth of the cave. The dog also immediately closed in for a fight. Solomon, hurrying out, saw at a glance that his brother must have help forthwith, and commenced upon the bear, which drew her attention from Ichabod. The bear however paid her attention first to the dog, whereupon Solomon seeing the dog would get the worst of the fight unless he had help, stepped astride of the bear and took an ear in each hand. And the bear feeling the whole weight of this new element in the controversy, turned her attention from the suppliant tones of the dog to the more defiant antagonist on her back. The dog having found there was help, now applied himself vigorously to the bear's haunches, whereupon she succumbed and commenced descending the mountain. Solomon maintaining a firm hold upon her back, and Ichabod continuing to beat with the breach of his gun. But the dog's mode of fighting having the misfortune to chiefly lacerate her feelings, she turned her special attention thence to him as having no further fear of the men. Thus the dog would fight until seeing he would get the worst of it, Solomon would step astride of the bear, again while his brother kept plying his blows, drawing her attention away from the dog, first being under and then top, for the distance of a mile or more down the mountain, by which time the gun had been used up around her, and she being rather exhausted, Solomon and the dog were left to contend with the bear, while Ichabod went for an-

other gun and the bear was soon disposed of. Solomon was not much injured by this adventure, but his brother never fully recovered from its effects.

GUSTAVUS, one of his sons, is married and lives in Dorset. In 1851, having a desire to go to sea, he sailed from New Bedford, Mass., on a whaling voyage, and was gone about 2 years. Among the places visited, were the Cape De Verde Islands, Juan Fernandies, Sandwich Islands, Australia and New Zealand, and sailing as far north as the Arctic regions. He also served as a soldier in the late war.

READ, TIMOTHY, a native of Swanzy, N. H., came to Danby in 1826; m. Eunice, widow of Barton Kelly, and settled on the farm obtained by his wife. He was at one time the owner of a large property, and one of the most extensive farmers in town. But few men labored more hours in a day. He was also a shoemaker, and worked considerable at that business. He was selectman 5 years; lister three, representative and a justice of the peace two. He was mainly instrumental in building the church south of the Corners, by which he became seriously embarrassed. He was a man remarkable for the energy with which he carried forward whatever he undertook. So active and prompt was he in the fulfilment of his contracts, that he was known at various times to sit up all night to make a pair of boots, that it might not interfere with his labor on the farm. But few men were his match at farm-labor, being very tall in stature, of robust frame and very stout. He was a great mower, concerning which many good stories are related. We have been told that at one time he mowed a swath 19 feet in width. No man ever died more regretted in town. His death occurred from disease of the heart, in 1849, at the age of 52. His widow is now living at the age of 84, having been a very smart, industrious woman through life. Their children are Eunice, Charles T., Lucy and Edward J., who lives upon the homestead. Lucy has been deaf and dumb since the age of five, being caused by the canker-rash, and blind since the age of eleven. She is one of the most remarkable persons on record. She possesses ability for performing work far beyond that of many persons endowed with perfect senses. Although deprived of the sense of seeing and hearing, yet by the use

of the other senses, she is enabled to know her friends and to perform many things. God in his goodness has so organized the human family, that where one sense is deficient, it is made up in a measure by the others. And in her case the loss of these two most important senses, is almost more than made up by the action of the others. It is truly wonderful to look at the labor performed by her, from the braiding of the finest hair-fish-line to the piecing of a bed-quilt. The order, neatness and regularity displayed, is unexcelled. She can distinguish color and quality as readily as any person. In piecing bed-quilts, the colors are all neatly and tastefully arranged, and her knitting, sewing and braiding is all done in the highest style of the art. She performs various other kinds of labor, in which she also displays great mechanism. Her work has taken the premium at our State and County Fairs. She is now about 35 years of age.

RICHARDSON, DR. ISRAEL, settled here about forty years ago, in the practice of his profession. He lived near the residence of Howell Dillingham, but remained here only a few years. He was esteemed a good physician, and a man of considerable intelligence.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM, from Nine Partners, N. Y., about the close of the Revolution, m. Rachael Andrus and settled first in Manchester, afterwards in Vergennes and then in Danby. Four of his brothers also came about the same time, Christopher, John, Peter and Benjamin. Christopher settled in Manchester where his descendants still reside; and John settled in Plattsburg, N. Y. William was a soldier of the Revolution and was in the battle of Bennington. He lived in the south part of the town. He died at Manchester in 1829, aged 70; his wife in 1854, aged 79; their children were: John, Ephraim, Allen C., Ethan, Stephen, Caleb, Nathaniel, Susan, and Rachel. Ephraim settled here a short time, then moved to Dorset and in 1830 owned and run a canal boat on the Erie Canal. He died at Blackrock, N. Y. Ephraim, one of his sons, is now a missionary on one of the Sandwich Islands. Caleb m. Drusilla Fisk, and settled in Dorset. He was one of the 16 recruits from this town to the Mexican War, and died in hospital at Puebla, Aug. 26th, 1847. His children are Sabra, Delia and Benoni. Allen C. m. Hannah Farrar of Rupert where he settled

a few years, and afterwards in Dorset. He has been for many years a noted hunter and trapper, having since 1830, killed nearly fifty bears. Few men have a keener relish for this kind of sport, which is always full of excitement and not unfrequently of danger. Even during the last few years, he has had many encounters with them. While on a hunting excursion in 1854, he accidentally slipped down upon the ice, when his gun which he carried over his shoulder was discharged, and the contents entered his foot, which resulted in the loss of his leg. He has also for a number of years been a Methodist preacher and exhorter.

ROGERS, WING, from Mansfield, Mass., settled about 1770. He was a man of large means, and at once came into possession of a large farm, which included the one now owned by J. E. Nichols and also the one owned by F. R. Hawley, besides portions of adjoining farms. He also owned nearly all the land in what is known as "South America," as well as land in other parts of the town. He was doubtless one of the most wealthy men of his times. He was a birth-right member of the Quaker Society, and one of the founders of that church in this town, a man of many eccentricities, many good stories are told of his oddities. It was his custom to carry his family to church in an ox-cart, and sometimes he would carry his wife and children upon a trundle-bed. No man was ever more distinguished for his peculiar habits, and his name will be remembered for generations to come. Being a man of considerable ability, he was often called to fill some office of trust, but many times refused to serve. His name is often mentioned in connection with the early history of Danby. He was a member of the proprietors' meeting held at the house of William Bromley in 1776, and was appointed one of the committee to lay out the land in the 4th division. He was also a prominent member of the meetings held by the inhabitants for the general safety of the town, during the Revolutionary war. He was the first appointed to the office of "hog-constable," in 1777; selectman four years; grand juror one, and a member of the Legislature in 1790, which was held at Castleton, commencing Oct. 14 and ending Oct. 28, after a session of 12 days and again elected for the years 1791, '92 and '93. The descendants of Wing Rogers have

been numerous, being wealthy and prominent men. He was 4 times married, 1st to Deliverance Chatman, 2d to Mercy Hatch, 3d to Rebecca Sherman, 4th to Hannah Titus. In 1800, he removed to Ferrisburg, Vt., where he died, well advanced in years. His children were: Deliverance, Elizabeth, Augustus, Asa, Rufus, Ruth, Wing, Mary, Lester, and Lydia. Deliverance was b. at Marshfield and came here with his father. He m. Judith Folger, and became a very wealthy, and influential citizen. He removed to Granville, N. Y., where he died in 1849, aged 83; his widow died 1864 aged 86. His children were Cynthia, Daniel, Ruth, Dinah, Eliza, David, Wing, who died at the age of 17; and Mark, who m. Lydia Hemenway, settled here a few years, and then removed to Granville.

ROGERS, STEPHEN, brother of Wing Rogers, also from Marshfield, Mass., came in 1770 and settled on the farm occupied by J. T. Griffith. He also owned the farm now belonging to H. Dillingham. He m. Elizabeth Lapham. The house in which he lived was burned a few years since. It was built in 1790, and was the first two-story house erected in town, being considered the best house in town for that day. He also became a large land-holder, and contributed essentially towards the prosperity of the town. He was another of the early members of Quaker society, a man of exemplary religious character, and good natural abilities. He died in 1835, aged 85; his wife in 1840, aged 80. Their children were Aaron, Joseph, Sarah, Hannah, John, Ruth, Stephen, Elizabeth and Sylvia.

ROGERS, AARON, b. at Danby, 1770, m. Dinah Folger and settled where Howell Dillingham now lives. He is said to have been the first male child born in town. Some, however, have given priority of birth to Hosea Williams, who was born the same year. Mr. Rogers resided here for nearly 85 years, being engaged in agricultural pursuits from boyhood. He removed to Lynn, Mass., when quite old, where he died in 1860, aged 90. He lived with his father previous to his marriage, when he settled by himself, and toiled on, until he had acquired a large competency. When in after years his sons and daughters left their paternal homes, and when the snows of more than 80 winters had sprinkled his brow, and grand children were

gathered around him, his feet still lingered around the old homestead, where were associated many pleasant scenes of the past. He was an influential member of the Quaker society, a man of excellent morals and habits, but being of a quiet turn of mind, did not take an active part in political matters. He was selectman 1 year; lister six, and auditor five. His children were Joseph, Lydia, Moses, Aaron, jr., Judith, Elisha T., George D., Eunice and Seth. Moses lives in Lynn, Mass., and is one of the wealthy citizens of that place; Elisha settled at the Borough a few years in the mercantile business, but now lives in New York. Seth became a physician. He was also in trade a short time with his brother Elisha. He served as surgeon in the Union army, during the late war. He is a man of large experience, having traveled for a number of years, during which time he has visited France and other countries on the eastern continent. He now resides in Worcester, Mass., and has been connected with a water cure establishment of that city.

ROGERS, HENRY A., son of Aaron, jr., resides in Minnesota, and is a man of considerable prominence, having been State's Attorney and County Senator.

ROWLEY, THOMAS, born in Hebron, Ct., came here in 1768, and settled near the residence of A. C. Risdon. His farm consisted of about 200 acres. Being a man of ability, he at once took a leading position in the town. He was clerk of the proprietors till 1783, surveyor in the 2d, 3d, and 4th divisions, to set off the proprietors's rights and was employed as surveyor for the town a number of years. He was first town clerk in 1769, and held that office 9 years, the last being in 1782; was one of the committee of safety for the town and was always chairman of that committee. He was the first representative elected in 1778 and again in 1782. While a member of the General Assembly, he was appointed on the most important committees, and generally made chairman, whenever a resolution was referred with instructions to report a bill. Mr. Rowley lived some time in Rutland and was first judge of the special court for the County. He was associated with Chittenden, Allen and Warner in vindicating the rights of the people against New York; participated largely in the deliberations of those who declared Ver-

mont a free and independent State, and aided in framing its first constitution. He removed to Shoreham, Vt., in 1775, where he remained for about one year, and then returned to Danby. At the close of the war he removed back to Shoreham.

Below is an invitation to the poor tenants that live under their patroons in the province of New York, to come and settle on our good lands, under the New Hampshire Grants, composed at the time when the land jobbers of New York served their writs of ejectment on a number of our settlers, the execution of which we opposed by force until we could have the matter fairly laid before the King and Board of Trade and Plantations, for their directions.

[Rowley is moreover preëminently distinguished as the poet of the Green Mountain Boys. His verses were contributed principally to the *Rural Magazine* and the *Bennington Gazette*. Says the late Rev. P. H. White, in a material for a note in connection with a poem of Rowley's published in the *Revised Poets and Poetry of Vermont*, The poem mentioned is an inviting of settlers into Rutland Co., and was very popular at the time—for which see volume mentioned—For additional biography of Rowley see also biography of him in the history of Shoreham, in this work, vol 1, page 98; and for a still more complete representation of his poetry see "*History and Map of Danby, Vermont*, by J. C. Williams, 12mo. 231 pp. printed at Rutland by McLean and Robbins, 1869.—*Ed.*]

NATHAN ROWLEY'S LIST FOR THE YEAR 1795,

BY THOMAS ROWLEY.

My head contains my sight and brains,
And many other senses—
As taste and smell, I hear and feel,
And talk of vast expenses.
It doth exert each active part
Of human nature's whole;
Reason and sense are its defense,
Which some have termed the soul:
The noble part of human frame,
With sense and reason bound—
Our men of sense say it shall rate
At half a dozen pounds.
My real estate I have to rate,
The public are partakers;
I plant and sow and feed and mow
Not far from twenty acres.
My herd allows two stately cows,
As neat as woven silk;
They seldom fail to fill the pail
Up to the brim with milk.
Also, two mares, good in the years
To plow the clay or gravel;
When dressed with saddle and mounted straddle
Are very good to travel.
'Tis my whole list; I do protest
I will not add a line;

No more this year that can appear
That is my dad's or mine.
My whole estate you have to rate
As here I've set it down,
The whole accounts, you see, amounts
To eight and twenty pounds.

ON PREDESTINATION.

If I withhold my hand
From what I am forbid,
Why then should I be dam'd
For what I never did?

If I let loose my hand
And say it was decreed,
You say I shall be dam'd
Because I don't take heed.

If all things are decreed,
As some good people say,
Why should I spend my time,
Or make attempts to pray?

The idle servant was not condemn'd
For not doing what he could not:
But for leaving that undone
He might have done but would not.

But some will say "I can do nothing,"
Well, if the case be so,
Then I may rest quite easy,
For I've nothing here to do.

REFLECTIONS ON THE RAPIDITY OF TIME.

While I reflect on misspent days,
I fear Thy dreadful rod;
See money spent in mirth and play,
So little done for God.
I find a sore, corrupted will,
But little faith is found;
But there is balm in Gilead still,
To heal the deadly wound.
Should I be lost in long despair,
'Tis hell within my breast;
But unto Jesus I'll repair,
As He can give me rest.
May God uphold me all day long,
By His supporting grace,
And I Him praise with heaven-taught song,
And speed the heavenly race.
The age of man is past with me,
My soul be in thy care,
From sin and Satan to get free,
To meet thy God prepare.
This day 'tis threescore years and ten
Since I received my breath,
And very slothful I have been
Preparing for my death.
A thousand dreams have filled my mind,
As days came rolling on;
Like one that's deaf or one that's blind,
I know not how they've gone.
If God should add unto my days,
And give me longer space;
Oh! may I spend them to his praise,
And seek His pardoning grace.

MEDITATION ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

As I lay musing on my bed,
 A vision bright my woes o'erspread;
 Amidst the silent night.
 My second self lay by my side,
 An angel came to be her guide,
 And soon she made her flight;
 Methought I saw her passing high
 Through liquid air, the ethereal sky,
 And land on Canaan's shore;
 Where smiling angels, singing sweet,
 Bade her a welcome to a seat,
 And join the heavenly choir.
 I'm too unholy and unclean
 Of these bright heavenly things to dream,
 Till grace refines my heart;
 The dying gifts of Christ, our King,
 Must tune my heart in every string,
 To sound in every part.
 Oh! how sweetly now she sings,
 Her harp is tuned in all its strings,
 The melody to grace;
 Prepare me, Lord, that I may go
 And take a humble seat below,
 And sound upon the bass.
 Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove,
 Give me a tale of sovereign love,
 Then I can safely go;
 My soul would swiftly wing its way
 Into the realm of endless day,
 And sing Hosannas, too.

RUDD, INCREASE, from Middletown, was for a number of years a resident of this town. He was formerly in the custom house service. He removed to Collins, N. Y., where he is still living, being over 90 years of age.

SAULSBURY, NATHAN, from Rhode Island, settled at a very early day. He m. Tenta Davis: both died in old age. He was for many years one of the prominent men of the town; one of the selectmen in 1795, and lister 4 years. Their children were: Howard, Elias, Daniel, Nathan, jr., David and Anna.

ELIAS settled in Tinmouth—was a justice of the peace there many years, besides holding other prominent office. Jonas, as a capital story-teller, stood prominent. He died in California. John A. was a soldier in the late war, serving in the 10th Vt. Regiment, through the different grades of offices, and rose to the position of major. He was a good soldier and brave officer, and is now the proprietor of the Central House, Rutland.

SELEY, JONATHAN, from Rhode Island, settled about 1780, and became one of the largest landholders in town. He was a great speculator, and something of a broker—was chosen constable in 1784, at that time an office of some more respectability and responsibility than it has been in later days. He was selectman 5, lister 5, and justice of the peace 10 years—was

twice m.; 1st, to Elizabeth, da. of William Bromley, sr.; 2d, to Freeloove, da. of William Bromley, jr. He removed to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and thence to Ohio, where he died. Children: Hannah, Ira, Bromley, Elizabeth, Jonathan, jr., Hiram, Lucy, Benjamin and Isaac. Hiram became a physician, m. a daughter of Dr. Carpenter, and settled in Whiting—finally removed to Hubbardton, where he died. Ira, m. Nancy, da. of Capt. John Vail—was elected constable in 1817, and again in '20, which office he occupied until 1825. He removed to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and was killed by the kick of a colt in 1850, aged 67.

SELEY, ISRAEL, a brother of Jonathan, sr., came in 1770. He m. Peggy Bromley—was a soldier of the Revolution—died in 1810, very old. His children were: Latten, Ephraim, John and Peggy, all of whom removed West.

SELEY, EPHRAIM, also a brother of Jonathan, settled here as early as 1770. He lived at the Corners, being one of its first settlers, and built the "Red Tavern." He was appointed highway surveyor in 1773, one of the assessors in 1774; moderator of the annual meeting of '76, and in '75 a delegate, in connection with Joseph Soule, to represent the town in the convention which met at the house of Martin Powell in Manchester, in regard to the safety of the settlers; and, in 1776, one of the committee to lay out land in the 4th division—one of the selectmen in 1773. He removed to Canada, where he died.

SHELDON, ISRAEL, from Pawlet, settled in 1840. His wife was Catherine, da. of Henry Herrick. Their children: Henry, Mary Jane, Oliver, Charity, Betsey Ann and Julia Ann.—He was a soldier in the Mexican war, distinguished for bravery and good conduct. He left the town some 20 years since for the West, and now resides in Salem, Oregon. Betsey Ann m. 1st, Jackson Sherman; 2d, John McIntyre, who died during the war of 1861, and 3d, R. H. Clark of Mt. Holly.

SHERMAN, DANIEL, from Rhode Island, an early settler—was a magistrate 12 years, being the fourth one elected in town. He removed to Canandagua, N. Y., in 1805. His children were: Phebe, Sylvia, Margaret, Stephen, David and Daniel.

SHERMAN, ELIHU, from Rhode Island, came at an early day and settled in the north part of the town, where his descendants still reside. He was one of the board of selectmen in 1796; lister 2 years; grand juror 2 years; representative to the legislature in 1794, and a magis-

trate 4 years. He died at a good old age, having raised a family: Edmund, Hannah, Charity, John, Debra, Lowen and Melinda. John, m. Betsey Bromley, and settled where his son Harrison now resides. He was selectman 3 years; grand juror 3—a good farmer—accumulated a good property, and died in 1864, aged 76; his wife in 1863, aged 73. Children: Lucinda, d.; Semantha, d.; Barton B., Fanny, Ransom, Susan, Jackson and Charles.

SIGNOR, HENRY, from Nine Partners, at a very early day, was the pioneer settler on "Dutch Hill." He was of Dutch descent, from which the name of that locality was derived. Other settlers soon followed, until the settlement on "Dutch Hill" became quite extensive. At one time it numbered no less than 18 families. That once prosperous settlement has long since been discontinued, and but few traces can now be seen. There some of our most prominent men once lived: James McDaniels, Jared Lobdel, Henry Herrick, jr., the Lewises, the Buxtons, and many others. Henry Signor was a bright, noble hearted man, and acquired considerable property. He removed to Peru, N. Y. Children: Henry, John, Charity, Betsey and Katie.

SMITH, CALEB, from Uxbridge, Mass., in 1787, m. a Chickering, and settled on the farm now owned by A. D. Smith. The spot where his log-cabin stood was a dense wilderness at that time. The farm still remains, as it ever has since its settlement, in the hands of the family. Only one solitary apple-tree marks the spot where the first log-house stood. A nice sugar-orchard of several acres grows where it was once meadow-land. Caleb Smith was a member of the Quaker society; a man of peaceable habits, whose name is mentioned by those who knew him with esteem and affectionate remembrance. His descendants have been numerous, many of whom still remain here. He died at about 80 years of age. Children were: Nathan, Asa, Bareck, Debrah, Ebenezer, Lydia and Rhoda. Nathan m. Elizabeth, da. of Wing Rogers, and succeeded to the homestead. In 1799 he built the house in which his grandson now lives, which at that day was one of the best in town. Upon the door-handle is stamped the date 1799. It is still kept in use, and is regarded a valuable relic. But few older relics of the kind are found. Nathau Smith was also a member of the Quaker society. He died in 1824, aged 71. A man who was esteemed by all who knew him, can be truly written of him. His wife died in 1817, aged

50. Their children were: Barak, Mercy, Augustus, Daniel, Friend R., Ruth, Catherine and Lydia. Daniel succeeded to the homestead—was married, 1st, to Anna Boyce, who died in 1822, aged 27; 2d, Hannah Potter, of Granville, N. Y.—was an industrious farmer and a good citizen. He died in 1830, aged 36; his widow in 1859, aged 61. Children: Elizabeth, m. Jesse Hill; Augustus D., Anna and Mary H. who died in 1840, aged 22.

SMITH, AUGUSTUS D., m. Charity, da. of William Herrick, and settled upon the homestead—a man of good talents, much energy, and possessing, in a high degree, the confidence of his townsmen. He has been one of the listers 4, a justice of the peace 7 years, superintendent of the common schools from 1857 to 1861, making able reports each year upon the condition of our schools, highly beneficial; and is one of our most scientific and thorough-going farmers, to which he devotes much time—particularly distinguished for the great variety of fruit he cultivates. He has been connected for many years with the Rutland County Agricultural Society, being one of its leading and most active members. In 1862 he was elected its vice president, and in '63, its president. He is at present treasurer of the society, which position he has occupied several years. He is one of the leading dairy-men in town, his butter and cheese having taken the first premium at our State and County Fairs. It is also well known he is among the largest and most celebrated manufacturers of maple sugar and syrup in Western Vermont, which has a reputation throughout this and other States, and for which he was awarded the first premium at the Vermont and New England Fairs for 1864 and '65. Many have tried to compete with him, but are unable to produce a superior article. The 25th anniversary of his marriage was celebrated with a Silver Wedding, Jan. 28, 1870, being the first one of the kind which ever took place here. They have 3 children now living: Daniel C., Augustus N. and Charity. Daniel C. married Lois, da. of Henry Wilber, and has one son, Alvin, who makes the sixth generation of the family now living upon the homestead.

SMITH, ASA, son of Ebenezer, m. Rhoda Barker of Easton, N. Y., and settled on the farm now owned by his son Ebenezer. He was somewhat deranged for many years, caused by receiving a blow upon the back of the head; and also blind for many years; and we are told that he did not leave his farm for nearly 20

years previous to his death. He died in 1845, aged 65; his wife in '66, aged 76.

SMITH, SENECA, son of Enoch Smith, was born in Clarendon, Feb. 10, 1807. When a boy he cut his knee with a hay-knife, which troubled him for many years, and caused his lameness through life. He taught school in Clarendon several years. He came to this town in 1828, and soon after went into the mercantile business at the Corners, in company with Charles Button, and continued with Button several years, when he went into company with his brother Nathan. In 1836 they erected the large building now used for the cheese-factory, in which they conducted the mercantile business on a large scale for nearly 15 years, when the company dissolved. He then went into trade in the old McDaniels store, which he carried on several years. Mr. Smith was engaged in the mercantile trade, in all, about 25 years. In '55 he was appointed clerk and treasurer of the Western Vermont railroad company. He then resided at the Borough, where he remained 5 years—was lister 5, grand juror 2, town agent 1, and a justice of the peace 3 years. He was by nature a scholar, and early manifested an ardent love for books. Although he never entered the school of law, yet his knowledge of the science was quite extensive, and his practice considerable. He was a man possessed of intellectual power, which, with cultivation, would have placed him in the front rank of professional life. He, however, improved the limited means afforded him to the best advantage, and he always favored improvement, and took great interest in matters pertaining to religion and education. He died in 1846, aged 59.

SOPER, JOSEPH, from Nine Partners, in 1765, settled on the farm now belonging to James Stone—was the first settler, and made the first clearing—one of the original proprietors of the town, and drew lot No. 15, in the 1st division. Two of his brothers settled in Dorset about the same time. His log-house was the first erected in town; and there was no other family in town for several months. He came with two horses, bringing his family and effects upon their backs, and pursuing his journey here by marked trees; and froze to death a few years after his settlement here, and previous to the Revolution. There had been no grist-mill erected in town at that time, and the settlers were obliged to pound their corn, or go to Manchester to mill, a distance of 14 miles. It was on one of these trips during the winter, and

when on his way home at night, that Soper perished. It was a bitter cold night, accompanied by a severe snow-storm, and it was supposed that he became exhausted by travel, and overcome by cold. It was somewhat late when he started with his grist, and dark when he reached his brother's house in Dorset. They advised him not return that night; but despite their entreaties he concluded to pursue his journey across the mountain. His not returning as expected that night gave his family much uneasiness. All through the night they waited his coming with great anxiety; but no sound could be heard without, save the howling of the storm, and above this, at times, the distant howl of the wolf. As neighbors were not plenty, nothing could be done, nor any search made until morning. His brothers, fearing something might have befallen him, determined in the morning to come to Danby, and ascertain if he had reached home in safety. Following the path as nearly as possible, they at last found the team and grist, and the body of Soper beside a tree, where it was supposed he had sat down and frozen to death—it being less than one mile from his home. The body was buried in a hollow log, on the spot where found; it being on the land now owned by John Hilliard, nearly opposite the residence of Ezra Harrington; and an old stump is still standing near the grave—the first ever made in town.

SOUTHWICK, JOSIAH, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1777—came to Danby when but 24 years of age; m. Mary Baker of Granville, N. Y., and, in 1801, settled on the farm where he now lives. He is a son of Lawrence Southwick, a native of Salem, Mass., and was one of a family of 20 children, he being the 19th child. His grandmother was the daughter of John Franklin, a printer of Newport, R. I., who was brother of Benjamin Franklin, the celebrated philosopher. Mr. Southwick is at present the oldest inhabitant of the town, being 93 years of age—is a robust, healthy old man; his mental and physical powers being quite unimpaired. He can read common print without spectacles, and his memory at this advanced age is good. Nearly the whole world of mankind, living at the time he was born, have died. He has been a hard laboring, industrious farmer, and a man of excellent habits; is a member of the Quaker society, a Republican by principle, and although never having been an active politician, he has attended every presidential election since his residence here.

We hope that many years may yet be by a kind providence meted out to him. He is one of the old land marks, and the only remaining link which connects us with the Revolutionary times. Two generations have passed away since his settlement here, and there are less than a dozen living here now, who were here at that time. He is a man of cheerful disposition, wit and humor, and possessing a large fund of anecdote. Many of his stories, although relating to events of seventy-five or eighty years ago, are still told with the ardor of youth. Mr. Southwick has been twice married: his last wife's name was Rachael Brown, with whom he now lives—has but two children, William and Hannah. Hannah married Joseph Fletcher, and lives upon the homestead.

SOWLE, WESSON, from Westport, Mass., settled at an early day—was the son of Joseph Sowle, from England, who was one of the original proprietors of the town, and an early settler here. Wesson returned to Westport, where he died at the age of 97. Children: Mary, Lizzie, Hannah, James and Hiram.

SOWLE, JAMES, came about the year 1791, and settled on the farm purchased by his father, Wesson. He was a seafaring man, and when young went out on a whaling voyage, with two of his brothers. They were finally taken prisoners by a privateer, when his brothers died, but James escaped. He m. Patience McOmber—was a respectable farmer here for many years: died at Westport, aged 63. Children: William, Wesson, Gardner, James, John and Pardon.

STAFFORD, ROWLAND, was a very early settler here—lived at the Borough, where he kept tavern a number of years, near the site of the present hotel—was selectman 2, and lister 8 years. He removed to Peru, N. Y.

STAPLES, ABRAHAM, from Rhode Island, m. an Arnold, and settled where Harris O. Herrick now lives—removed with his family to Troy, N. Y., in 1805.

STAPLES, JONATHAN, brother of Abraham, also from Rhode Island, a soldier of the Revolution, and drew a pension, was one of the early settlers here; m. Rachael Holbrook; both died about the year 1840, quite old. Children: Sally, Sylvia, Ellery, Willard, Rachael, Abraham and Jonathan.

STAPLES, ELLERY, born in 1784, m. Alvira Skeels, first settled where Henry Rogers lives, afterwards on the Sylvanus Cook farm; was an excellent farmer and a valued citizen: he died in 1861, aged 77; his widow in 1870,

aged 81. Children: Lydia, Sarah, Eunice, Amanda, Olive, William, Almira, Eliza Ann, Sylvia, Rhoda, Rachael and William Ellery. Sarah m. Jonathan Crocker, and lives in Lewinsville, Va. He was an uncompromising union man, during the rebellion of 1861, and was obliged several times to leave his home, and take his family to Washington. He was connected with the army a portion of the time as sutler.

STAPLES, EDWIN, m. Louisa, da. of Ira Vail, and succeeded to the homestead. She died in 1849, aged 25. He next m. Margaret V., da. of David Lapham. He has an artificial pond, built at considerable expense, well stocked with trout and other kinds of fish.

TABOR, WATER, from Tiverton, R. I., in 1770, settled where the woolen factory was built—was a Revolutionary soldier, a tanner and currier by trade, and associated with Micajah Weed in that business—removed to Mt. Tabor, about the year 1792, and died in 1806. Children: Rosamond, Gideon, Hannah, John, Lydia, Peleg, Phebe, Water and Mary.

THOMPSON, ISRAEL, a native of Swanzy, N. H., came to Danby in 1817; m. Mariam Aldrich; died Dec. 18, 1849, aged 81; his wife June 26, 1851, aged 76. Their children are: Lydia, John, Israel, Silas, Samuel, Joanna and Mariam. John m. Nancy Whitehorn, and settled in Granby, N. Y.: Silas m. Lucy Ingrama, settled in Wallingford, where he died. Joanna m. Samuel Croff.

TOLMAN, DR. EBENEZER, was the first physician who came to this town. His name was on the roll of 1778. He was also a land speculator, and a prominent man in town affairs—remained here until about the year 1800, when he was succeeded by Dr. Adam Johnson in the practice of medicine. Dr. Tolman was a good physician, and a man of talent, although but very little is known respecting him. We are unable to learn to what place he removed.

TYRON, ELISHA, settled on a portion of the farm owned by H. S. Herrick, where he kept a store for many years—was considered one of the wealthiest men of his day. It was at his store that James McDaniels was employed as clerk several years, and through his assistance McDaniels was started in life. He was a man of good business habits, and was successful for many years—was a kind hearted and pleasant man, and highly esteemed; being very liberal and public spirited and charitable, almost to a fault. Finally, by some speculation, he lost his property, and became somewhat destitute

in after life. He removed to Manchester, where he died.

VAIL, CAPT. MICAH, born in 1730, was the seventh son of Moses Vail, of Huntington, Long Island, and of English descent; m. Mary Briggs, and was one of the first five settlers who came here in 1763. It may be truly said that he was one of the fathers of the town. He was moderator of the annual town meetings in 1773 and '74, one of the selectmen in '70, and again in '75: was associated with Allen, Warner and others, in defending the rights of the people, during the struggle between New York and New Hampshire: being for several years a member of the committee of safety—represented Danby in the convention which met at the house of Capt. Kent, in Dorset, in 1776, and "declared the New Hampshire grants a free and separate district." He was an intimate friend of Ethan Allen, whose house Allen frequently visited. The "haughty land-jobbers at New York" found in Capt. Vail a strong opponent to their unjust measures, and the settlers a firm friend. But few of the early settlers were more prominent and useful in organizing the town and society. He and his wife both died of the measles in 1777, the same day and were buried in the same grave. Tradition says that they died from the effects of poison, administered to them by a tory doctor, after they had nearly recovered from the measles. Their children were: Deborah, Hannah, Louisa, Eunice, Moses, John, Phebe, Lucretia, Edward and Micah.

VAIL, CAPT. JOHN, sixth child of Micah Vail, was born 1757,—twice m., first to Lois Allen, and next to Catherine Weller, daughter of Eliakim Weller of Manchester. He settled on the farm now owned by Eunice Reed. Land for the cemetery, near her residence, was given by him to the town. Although quite young, during the struggle with New York, he participated in the deliberations of the settlers, and was prominent in maintaining the rights of the people in those trying times. He also participated in the struggle for Independence, and was captain of a company of militia. Great confidence was placed in him, and he exerted a controlling influence. He died in 1790, aged 33, leaving two children: Isaac and Nancy.

VAIL, JOHN H., married Samantha, da. of Ira Vail—resided in Danby until 1834; removed to Dorset, where he remained until 1836; returned to Danby, and was clerk in the store of Lapham & Vail until April, 1837; then went to South Wallingford in the mercantile business,

in partnership with Jesse Lapham, A. R. Vail and John Vail; was connected with that firm 7 years; remained in South Wallingford, a portion of his time being devoted to agricultural pursuits, until 1842, when he came back to Danby, and resided until the spring of 1859; removed to Brandon, where he now resides. In the fall of 1842, he, together with his brother Isaac, went into trade, in which he was interested about one year. During 1851, '52, and a part of '53, he was general agent of the Western Vermont R. R. Co.; and, in 1857, elected cashier of Danby bank. After his removal to Brandon, he was connected with the Howe Scale Co. of that place as agent.

VAIL, ISAAC, J., m. Laura F. Andrus of Wallingford, and settled in the mercantile business at the Borough, a number of years. He also went into trade at Granville, N. Y., in 1842. On retiring from mercantile business, he went to reside in Dorset, where he remained several years; and, in 1857, was elected president of the Danby bank, and now resides in Brandon, being connected with the Rutland & Burlington R. R. Co. as wood agent.

VAIL, EDWARD, ninth child of Micah, was born in 1756, and came here with his father in 1765 being but 9 years of age—m. Margaret Allen, and settled on what has since been known as the "Vail farm" north of the Corners, where he lived and died. From his having settled here at an early day, he became inured to toil and hardship, by which he acquired a good property. His public spirit and capability to serve the town gave him frequent offices.—He was the first justice of the peace elected in 1784, which office he occupied 19 years—was town clerk and treasurer 21 years, being the longest term any one has served in that office; selectman 5 years; lister 4 years, and one of the early representatives of the town to the Legislature. He was a man of good habits—attended strictly to his own business, and took equally as much interest in shaping the affairs of the town. He died in 1837, aged 81, being one of the last who died, who was living here at the time the town was organized. For seventy-two years he witnessed its growth, having shared in its trials, prosperity and honors. His descendants have been numerous, although but few are now living in town. The names of his children were: Moses, Ira, Allen, Edward, Micah, Eunice, John and Samantha. Ira m. Hannah Randall—was a good farmer and a worthy man; a justice of the peace 12 years; died in 1846, aged 63 years; his wife in 1857,

aged 71. Children: Edwin, Anson, Albert; Mary m. Ira M. Frazer; Semantha, Almon and Louisa.

EDWARD, JR., born in 1791. m. Sally, da. of Henry Herrick, jr., and succeeded to the homestead—was selectman 6 years; lister 2; a justice of the peace 6. and town clerk and treasurer at the time of his death. He also held a colonel's commission in the State militia; was a man of wealth, and possessed the confidence of the people; but died in 1841, aged 50; his widow still survives him. Their children were: Platt G., Ira H., William, Lovisa and Margaret.

VAIL, JOHN, son of Edward, m. Ruth, da. of Stephen Rogers, and settled on the farm now owned by Ira H. Vail, being for many years one of the substantial farmers of the town—was a man of good talent; was town clerk and treasurer 11 years, selectman 2, lister 4, town agent 1, and a magistrate 12 years. He removed to the Borough, where he died in 1848, aged 63; his wife in 1840, aged 53. Children: Aaron R., George O., Moses and Semantha.

VAIL, AARON R., m. Sophronia, da. of Jesse Lapham, and settled at the Borough in the mercantile business for a number of years, being connected with the firm of Lapham, Vail & Co., and was one of the successful merchants of the town. He is now engaged in the slate business, and resides at Fairhaven.

VAUGHAN, WARREN, m. Lucy Allen of Vergennes, and succeeded to the homestead, having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits—has been successful in acquiring property, and is now the largest land-holder in the town; has been constable and collector 3, and trustee of surplus money 8 years.

WARD, MOSES, born in 1787, was an early settler; was constable here in 1815, and also deputy sheriff; was m. in 1810, to Betsey, da. of John Harrington, and removed to Poultney, where he died in 1862. Their children: Almira, William H., Walter, Ann M., Hiram, James U., Benjamin F., David B., Solon, Martin, Lyman S. and Sarah J.

WELLER, NATHAN, came from Nine Partners in the spring of 1767, and settled on a portion of the farm now owned by William Otis. He bore a conspicuous part in organizing and settling the town; was selectman 11 years from 1770; town treasurer in 1772, and lister 4 years. He died at a good old age. The names of his children were Nathan, David, Jonathan, Hubbel, Rhoda, Katie, Sally, Harry and Mary Ann.

WILLIAMS, STEPHEN, from Rhode Island in

1776, was the first settler on the farm owned by Ira Edmunds: he was a son of Goliath Williams and grandson of Joseph Williams, and of English descent. He became one of the largest land-holders in town. He was the first grand juror elected, which office he held several years, and besides was honored with various other positions of trust. He removed to Concord, Erie Co., N. Y. His children were: Hosea, Sally, David, John, Hannah, Pruda, Sylvia, Daniel, Isham and Phoebe.

WILLIAMS, ROGER, brother of Stephen, an early settler from Rhode Island, was a land-jobber, a man of considerable property, and highly respected in the community. For his affair with John Hart, see pages 625-'26. He settled on the farm owned by Joel Colvin; was a representative in 1783, and a magistrate 13 years.

WILLIAMS, OLNEY, from Rhode Island in 1832, m. Susan, da. of William Roberts—born March 2, 1793; settled at the Corners, and is now the oldest inhabitant of the place.

WILLIAMS, JOHN C., was born June 26, 1843, and m. Nora, da. of James Colvin, in 1868. He has labored on a farm, been clerk in a store, and taught school several winters: was superintendent of common schools in 1865 and '66; in '66 was appointed constable and collector, which offices he still retains. He was this year (1870) appointed assistant marshal to help in taking the ninth census. From his "History of Danby" we have selected these biographical sketches of its early settlers.

WILBUR, ISAAC, only son of George Wilbur, was born in 1782, and is now the oldest man living in town, who was born here: m. Nancy Aldrich, who died in 1863; has been selectman, lister, justice of the peace, &c., but long since retired from active business pursuits. His declining years have been blessed with the fruits of honest and well directed toil. Although his frame is bowed with the weight of over fourscore years, with a failing memory, and energies impaired, he still lives on, calmly awaiting the time when he shall be called to that "land where the weary rest."

WING, JOSEPH, from Dartmouth, in 1775, settled on the farm now owned by A. A. Mathewson. He emigrated from England at an early day and settled in Dartmouth. He held two commissions there under King George; one as constable and the other as captain in the militia; died in 1810, aged 90. Children: Giles, Matthew, Elizabeth, Ruth and Mary.—Matthew was twice m.; first to Catherine Bul-

lis, and next to Keziah Jenkins, who died in 1839, aged 70. He came here with his father at the age of 12—died in Mt. Holly during the epidemic of 1813, aged 50. Children: Benjamin, Catherine, John, Daniel, Stephen, Seneca, Nelson, Thomas, Anson and Andrew, twins; and Charles. Benjamin m. Elsie Nichols, and settled in Canada. During the war of 1812 he left and settled in Mt. Holly, where he died. Seneca became a physician, and settled in Illinois.

WILLARD, CAPT. JONATHAN, although not a settler, was the principal grantee of this town.

WHITE, JOHN C., son of Hosea White, from Mt. Holly, m. Cynthia, da. of Nathan Lapham, and settled where Henry Griffin now lives—was selectman 3, lister 2, and magistrate 5 years. Was a captain in the State militia, and died about the year 1840, leaving but one son, John J., who settled in Buffalo, N. Y.

WHIPPLE, DR. E. O., was born at Athens, Vt., in 1831, and studied his profession with Profs. Bradford and Sprague, of Randolph. He graduated at Castleton Med. Col. in 1848, and located in Danby the same year, and has acquired during his long residence here the reputation of a skillful physician, and had an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and as a citizen is highly esteemed. He m. Augusta Sawyer, and they have but one son, Frank, now living.

YOUNGS, DAVID, a native of Paizley, Scotland, came to Danby at the age of 16, and was among our early merchants. He m. Charlana Eggleston, and was a resident of this town until his death. He possessed a peculiar tact for business, which was united with industry and a will to accomplish. When quite young he commenced peddling, as his first experience in trade, and soon after went into the mercantile business, in connection with Robert Green, in which he continued a number of years. He was also in trade with Williams and Eggleston, after which he purchased the clothing-mill of Hosea Williams. In 1821 he built a woolen-mill at the Borough, which he ran until 1837 when it was burned. He was selectman 7, grand juror 2, and a justice of the peace 3 years. He died in 1840; his wife in 1842. Children: Samuel B., Harriet, Fanny, David and Alexander.

SOLDIERS' RECORD.

The Revolutionary war is the first in which any of our citizens were engaged, and notwithstanding the controversy with New

York, they were ever ready to co-operate with other towns on the grants, against the common enemy. These were times "that tried men's souls," and while engaged with the common enemy, and with New York, they had to cope with a more dangerous foe within their own midst, the tories, against whom they were greatly incensed, and while they applied the "Beach Seal" to the naked backs of the "haughty New Yorkers," they hung the tories convicted of "enmical" conduct to the nearest tree.

A good many of the early settlers of the town participated in this war. During the invasion of Burgoyne, a company of militia was organized here, and some of our citizens were engaged in the battle of Bennington. Soon after the close of the war, there were many of the Revolutionary soldiers who settled in this town, the most of them remaining till their death. It is many years since the last one died, and but little knowledge of them is now within our reach. Although no monument marks the place of many, and even the names of some are fading from the memory, we will gather up what few fragments are still left, and transmit them to our posterity.

"Here rest the great and good,—here they repose
After their generous toil. A sacred band,
They take their sleep together, while the year
Comes with its early flowers to deck their graves
And gather them again, as winter frowns.
There is no vulgar sepulcher,—green sods
Are all their monuments; and yet it tells
A nobler history than pillared piles,
Or the eternal pyramids. They need
No statue nor inscription to reveal
Their greatness. It is round them; and the joy
With which their children tread the hallowed ground
That holds their venerated bones, the peace
That smiles on all they fought for, and the wealth
That clothes the land they rescued,—these, though
mute

As feeling is when deepest.—these
Are monuments more lasting, than the fanes
Reared to the kings and demigods of old.

"Touch not the ancient trees, that bend their heads
Over their lowly graves; beneath their boughs
There is a solemn darkness, even at noon,
Suited to such as visit at the shrine
Of serious liberty. No factious voice
Called them unto the field of generous fame,
But the pure consecrated love of home.
No deeper feeling sways us, when it wakes
In all its greatness. It has told itself
To the astonished gaze of awe-struck kings,
At Marathon, at Bannockburn, and here,
Where first our patriots sent the invaders back
Broken and cowed. Let those green elms be all

To tell us where they fought, and where they lie.
 Their feelings were all nature; and they need
 No art to make them known. They need
 No column pointing to the heaven they sought,
 To tell us of their home. Let these trees
 Bend their protecting shadows o'er their graves,
 And build with their green roof the only fane,
 Where we may gather on the hallowed day,
 That rose to them in blood, and set in glory."

We annex, in addition to the names given on page 590, a list of revolutionary soldiers who settled in this town, with the rank, and age and year of decease, of each one so far as we have been able to ascertain:

	Age.	Year.
Ephraim Briggs,	72	
William Bromley,	90	1848
Joshua Bromley,	63	1825
John Brock,	75	1829
Rufus Bucklin,	84	1841
Joseph Button,	80	
Capt. John Burt,		
Capt. Stephen Calkins,	83	1841
Dennis Canfield,	80	
Abraham Chase,		
David Comstock,		
Jonathan Crandall,	85	
Obadiah Edmunds,		1809
Benedict Eggleston,	95	1859
Henry Frost,		
Capt. Wm. Gage,	82	
Thos. Harrington,		
Israel Harrington,	72	
Henry Herrick,	89	1827
Miner Hilliard,	84	1847
Abel Horton,	86	1842
Daniel Hulett,	90	1838
Dr. Adam Johnston,	54	1806
William Lake,		1850
Capt. Elijah Lillie,	87	1844
Henry Lewis,		
Peter Lewis,		
Elisha Lincoln,		1830
Darius Lobdel,	67	1796
Lieut. Abraham Locke,	67	1820
Jonathan Mabbitt,		
Ephraim Mallory,	75	
Jabesh Matteson,		1825
Gideon Moody,	80	1849
Lieut. John Mott,	85	
Israel Phillips,	80	
John Priest,	85	1845
Isaac Reed,	83	
William Roberts,	70	1829
Joseph Ross,		
Jonathan Seley,	90	
Water Tabor,		1806
Gideon Tabor,	61	1814
Capt. Micah Vail,	48	1777
Capt. John Vail,	40	1790
Isaac Wade,		1837
Ebenezer Wilson.		

THE WAR OF 1812.

After 30 years of peace, in 1812, our nation was again involved in a war with Great Britain. Our citizens did not hesitate to

take up arms against their old enemy, in defense of the liberty and independence their fathers had won. The impressment of our seamen by the British, and the plundering of our commerce was a sufficient cause for a declaration of war, which act Congress passed the 18th of June, 1812. It is the duty of every nation to protect and defend its own citizens, and when the right to exercise this was denied us, the genius of freedom was again aroused, and after a contest of 3 years, peace was restored to a free, united and independent nation.

We annex a list of those who entered the service, viz. William Bromley, jr., Oliver Emerson, Luther Briggs, David Benson, Edward Tabor, Noah Gifford, Gideon Moody, Rufus Bucklin, jr., and Moses Harrington. Names of those who were drafted: John Colvin, Israel Colvin, Levi Parris, Jacob Mc Daniels, Consider Frink, Stephen Calkins, jr., John Vail, Isaac Vail, Ira Seley, Enoch Colvin, Joseph Bartlett, Benoni Colvin, and Bromley Seley.

THE MEXICAN WAR, 1846.

The object of the Mexican war being the acquisition of more territory, in which to extend the institution of slavery, it did not arouse the sympathy of our citizens. A large amount of territory however was acquired, popular States, and thriving cities have developed, and instead of its becoming slave territory, the larger portion was consecrated to freedom. Notwithstanding, the necessity of the war was not generally concurred in by our citizens. We have the names of 16 recruits who went from this town, viz. Darwin Ballard, Elisha Bradley, Hiram Harrington, Samuel Hall, Daniel Hilliard, Chauncey Maxham, Jamon Preston, Caleb Roberts, Oliver Sheldon, C. Smith, Wesson Soule, Henry Tufts, Stephen Woods, Willard Woods, L. Smith, and Hiram Wait.

Below will be found a copy of a letter written to Miner Hilliard, Esq., in 1848, and which gives a better record of the recruits from this town, than we could give:

"PACHICA, MEXICO, Feb. 4th, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of Dec. 10th, was received by last mail, and I write in answer, for the reason that the Capt. is at present unable, having hurt his hand whilst visiting the mines at Rio Del Montis. Danby I believe, furnished 16 recruits for the Vermont company, and at present as far as I know they are as follows: Ballard is in hospital in

the city of Mexico, left Dec. 26th, 1847; Bradley died of fever in hospital, city of Mexico, Oct. 5th, 1847; Harrington was transferred to Co. K, June 5th, 1847, and was left sick in hospital Vera Cruz, July 12th, 1847; Hall was wounded at Cherubusco, in the shoulder. After recovery of his wound he died in hospital at Mexico, Nov. 16th, 1847; Hilliard deserted at Fort Adams, May 26th, 1847; Maxham was left sick in hospital at Puebla, Aug. 6th, 1847; others left sick at the same time who have since joined the Co., report him as having recovered and on duty; Preston is with the Co., and well; Roberts was left sick in hospital at Puebla, the 6th, and died Aug 26th, 1847; Chauncey Smith is well and with his Co. doing duty; Sowle was wounded in the ankle, at Cherubusco. After getting well and returning to his company for duty, was taken with the brain fever and died in the hospital at Mexico, Oct. 15th, 1847; Tufts deserted at Fort Adams, May 26th, 1847; Stephen Woods was left sick in hospital Dec. 26th, 1847; he has been in hospital some four months and will probably be discharged as soon as he recovers; Willard Woods is present with the Co. doing duty, and is well and hearty; Luther Smith is present with the Co., he has just recovered from a severe fit of sickness, but is now well and doing duty. For his good conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco, he was promoted to be a corporal, which post he holds now; Wait died in hospital at Mexico, Nov. 13th, 1847.

In conclusion permit me to say that with the exception of two who thought discretion the better part of valor, the Danby boys have nobly sustained their own reputation, and the reputation of the State to which they belong. Danby may well be proud of them.

With much respect,

I remain, yours,

N. C. MILLER,

1st Sergt. Co. D., 9th Infantry."

THE WAR OF 1861—5.

Danby bore her part faithfully during the struggle. This town was among the first to respond to the call of the government for men, and it has a record of which her citizens may well be proud. Although called upon from time to time to raise large bounties and large taxes, yet when the war closed, every dollar of the war debt was paid. The quota required at different times, was promptly filled, and the bounties voted without hesitation. The town paid in bounties \$18,625, the bounties ranging from \$100 to \$1,200. There are doubtless not many towns in the State, from which a larger number enlisted into the service, in proportion to the number subject to military duty. In 1863, the roll of men subject to be drafted from, numbered 137 and there were 103 men enlisted into

the service during the war, being 6 more than was required to fill the quota of the town. Under the call of the President of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, the town stood as follows: number enrolled 137; quota under the call, 24; excess of credit over previous calls, 18; number to be raised July 31, 1864, was 6. But few towns in the State can show a better record.

Danby was represented in most of the infantry regiments raised in the State, as well as in the cavalry, sharpshooters and batteries, also in several regiments from New York and other States. We were also represented in nearly every battle and campaign of the war. Our volunteers were in all the movements of the army of the Potomac; in the campaign of General McClellan in 1862, in his fruitless attempts to take Richmond, and in the campaigns of Pope, Burnside and Hooker. They were with General Meade, and assisted in achieving the victory at Gettysburg, and Lookout Mountain; in the march of Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley, and were with General Banks at the taking of Mobile. They were also with General Grant, and shared in all the movements, from the Rapidan to the closing battles around Richmond.

It is due to those who enlisted from this town to say, that they were mostly men of intelligence and good moral character, and were brave and faithful soldiers. When the nation was threatened with destruction, and in its hour of peril, these men sacrificed the comforts of home, leaving their business, their families, and all they held dear, enduring untold hardships and sufferings, from toilsome marches through mud and over frozen ground, exposure to heat and cold, privations in food and raiment, from diseases in camp and wounds on the field, some of them meeting death far from home and kindred, for its preservation. We have no honors too great, or gifts too precious to bestow upon such men, for we can never pay the great debt we owe them. Those who survived, returned to their homes after serving out their term of enlistment, to be again useful citizens. It is our duty to celebrate in song and in story, the sacrifices, virtues and zeal of these men, transmitting them to our children and grandchildren, that they may derive new courage and zeal in "performing their duty to their country and their God."

NAMES OF SOLDIERS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg't.</i>	<i>Date of Enlistment.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Term of Bounty Enlist'd. fr. town.</i>
Aaron H. Baker,	22	E	5	Aug. 26, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	25	E	5	Dec. 15, 63.		3 years,
Albert A. Baker,	20	E	5	Aug. 26, 61.		3 years,
Henry J. Baker,	18	F	6	Aug. 13, 62.	Corp.	3 years,
Holden D. Baker,	18	B	9	Jan. 2, 62.	Corp.	3 years, \$ 300
Joel C. Baker,	24	B	9	May. 27, 62.	Lieut.	3 years,
Elias S. Baker,	31	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Corp.	9 months, 100
George S. Baker,	19	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
John F. Baker,	35	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Corp.	9 months, 100
Luman A. Ballou,	21	G	7	Dec. 17, 62.		3 years, 500
William H. Bond,	21	A	2	May. 7, 61.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	23	A	2	Dec. 21, 63.	Capt.	3 years,
Chester Bradley,	21	D	7	Dec. 30, 61.	Corp.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	21	D	7	Feb. 7, 64.		3 years,
James W. Bromley,	27	B	2	May. 8, 61.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	29	B	2	Dec. 21, 63.		3 years,
Erwin E. Bromley,	13	E	1 Cav.	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
Henry Bromley,	21	B	14	Aug. 27, 63.		9 months, 100
P. A. Broughton,	37	I	7	Dec. 15, 63.		3 years, 500
George A. Bucklin,	22	H	10	Aug. 8, 62.	Corp.	3 years,
Elisha Bull,	32	D	7	Dec. 12, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	37	D	7	Feb. 19, 64.		3 years,
Bernice M. Buxton,	27	D	7	Aug. 27, 64.		3 years, 700
Thomas Burnett,	35	U. S. N.				3 years, 700
Job H. Colvin,	24	C	10	Aug. 11, 62.		3 years,
Alonzo N. Colvin,	38	K	14	Sept. 18, 62.	Capt.	9 months, 100
Charles A. Cook,	18	D	7	Dec. 10, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	21	D	7	Feb. 16, 64.		3 years,
George M. Cook,	18	D	7	Dec. 18, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	21	D	7	Feb. 16, 64.		3 years,
William S. Cook,	18	E	2 s. s.	Oct. 16, 61.		3 years,
Morris H. Cook,	44	I	7	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
John Cook,	32	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
William Corey,	18	C	10	July. 30, 62.		3 years,
Albert Crandall,	27	H	1 Cav.	Sept. 16, 61.		3 years, 700
2d Enlistment,	23	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Everard Crandall,	39	I	7	Jan. 30, 62.		3 years,
Willard Crandall,	23	H	1 Cav.	Sept. 16, 61.		3 years,
Francis E. Crapo,	31	K	14	Sept. 18, 62.		9 months, 100
Daniel V. Croff,	31	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Fifer.	9 months, 100
Ezra Croff,	28	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Israel T. Croff,	22	H	10	Aug. 8, 62.		3 years,
Alonzo E. Doty,	21	H	1 Cav.	Nov. 4, 61.	Corp.	3 years,
Henry Denver,	21	D	7	Aug. 31, 64.		3 years, 700
Benj. F. Dawson,	24	K	14	Sept. 18, 62.		9 months, 100
Gary H. Emerson,	16	H	2 s. s.	Dec. 4, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	19	H	2 s. s.	Dec. 21, 63.		3 years, 500
Orange G. Emerson,	23	H	2 s. s.	Dec. 4, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	25	H	2 s. s.	Dec. 21, 63.	Corp.	3 years, 500
Hiram R. Edgerton,	40	E	2 s. s.	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
Caleb P. Fisk,	24	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
James Fitz Patrick,	33	U. S. N.				3 years, 700
Martin Flanagan,	36	D	7	Aug. 27, 64.		3 years, 1200
Edwin M. Fuller,	18	F	6	Sept. 28, 61.		3 years,
George Gardner,	18	F	6	Sept. 30, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	20	F	6	Dec. 15, 63.		3 years,
William Gardner,	20	F	6	Oct. 3, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	22	F	6	Dec. 15, 63.		3 years,
Warren Gifford,	29	B	2	May. 8, 61.	Corp.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	32	B	2	Dec. 31, 63.	Serj.	3 years,
Danforth B. Gilmore,	37	I	7	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
Spencer Green,	42	B	9	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
Smith Green,	21	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Hiram P. Griffith,	39	I	7	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
Gardner F. Griffith,	21	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg't.</i>	<i>Date of Enlistment.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Term of Bounty Enlist'd. fr. town.</i>
Julius C. Griffith,	26	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Wagoner.	6 months, 100
John E. Hagar,	22	F	6	Sept. 28, 61.	Wagoner.	3 years,
Henry M. Hall,	35	F	1 s. s.	Sept. 30, 61.	Surgeon.	3 years,
Enos Harrington, jr.,	25	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Sewall T. Howard,	35	E	2 s. s.	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 300
George E. Kelley,	33	B	7	Dec. 3, 61.		3 years,
John Kelley,	21	F	6	Oct. 3, 61.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	24	F	6	Jan. 1, 64.		3 years,
David H. Kelly,	21	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Isaac W. Kelly,	23	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Serj.	9 months, 100
Daniel H. Lane,	31	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Fifer.	9 months, 100
2d Enlistment,	32	E	17	Feb. 27, 64.		3 years, 500
Lysander B. Lord,	39	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
John Maker,	19	F	6	Sept. 28, 61.		3 years, 750
John McIntyre,	35	H	1 Cav.	Sept. 20, 61.		3 years,
John Mylott,	21	D	7	Dec. 4, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	24	D	7	Feb. 23, 64.		3 years,
James C. Moore,	21	F	6	Dec. 29, 63.		3 years, 500
John Murphy,	U. S. N.					3 years, 700
Joel T. Nichols,	24	D	7	Jan. 6, 62.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	26	D	7	Feb. 16, 64.		3 years,
Jared L. Parris,	22	H	2 s. s.	Nov. 23, 61.		9 months,
John J. Parris,	19	E	2 s. s.	Oct. 31, 61.		3 years,
Foster J. Parris,	18	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Isaac Porter,	30	F	1	July 27, 63.		3 years, 100
George W. Potter,	23	G	7	Feb. 21, 62.		3 years,
Gustavus Reed,	33	B	2	March 10, 62.		3 years,
George P. Risdon,	19	H	10	Aug. 12, 62.		3 years,
Charles A. Roberts,	25	G	7	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years,
Elbert Shermau,	21	C	9	Aug. 25, 64.		3 years, 700
William W. Stimson,	23	B	14	Sept. 18, 62.		9 months, 100
Richard Stone,	22	G	1 Cav.	Sept. 27, 61.		3 years,
George Stults,	34	I	7	Dec. 11, 63.		3 years, 500
Elisha Sweat,	29	K	14	Sept. 18, 62.	Serj.	9 months, 100
Francis Sylvester,	32	U. S. N.				3 years,
Charles H. Tarbell,	24	F	6	Sept. 30, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	27	F	6	Jan. 31, 62.		3 years,
Abner W. Tarbell,	25	E	2 s. s.	Dec. 21, 63.		3 years,
James M. Tarbell,	19	E	2 s. s.	Oct. 16, 61.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	21	E	2 s. s.	Dec. 21, 63.		3 years,
George F. Taylor,	23	B	9	May 30, 62.		3 years,
John C. Thompson,	33	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Capt.	9 months, 100
James Thompson,	35	U. S. N.				3 years,
Thomas Van Guild-er,	23	D	7	Jan. 1, 62.		3 years,
Henry H. Vaughan,	19	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Serj.	9 months, 100
Orsemus W. Weaver,	29	D	7	Dec. 9, 61.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	32	D	7	Feb. 19, 64.		3 years,
Merrick G. Wilkins,	18	C	11	Aug. 26, 64.		3 years, 700
Moses O. Williams,	40	F	5	Dec. 23, 63.	Drummer.	3 years, 500
Martin V. Williams,	21	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Drum Maj.	9 months, 100
2d Enlistment,	22		6	Dec. 21, 62.	Drum Maj.	3 years, 500
John C. Williams,	18	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Corp.	9 months, 100
William Wightman,	27		14	Aug. 27, 62.	Q. M. S.	9 months, 100
Moses O. Wheeler,	40	I	7	Dec. 1, 63.		3 years, 500
Alonzo White,	41	E	2 s. s.	Oct. 16, 61.		3 years,
Harvey S. Woodard,	29	I	7	Jan. 30, 62.		3 years,
Daniel Woods,	45	C	10	Aug. 2, 62.		3 years,
3 Unknown Men,						3 years,

The following persons who were drafted in August, 1863, paid commutation, \$300 each: Oliver G. Baker, Joseph Fisk, Lyman Fisk, jr., Lemuel Harrington, Simeon E. Harrington, Erastus Kelly, Jeremiah Ragan, Edward J. Reed, and Henry G. Thompson. Procured substitute: Oratus Kelly. Entered service: Isaac Porter.

The following persons, natives and former residents of the town enlisted in this and other States:

<i>Name of Soldiers.</i>	<i>Soldier's father.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
George W. Baker,	Sanford Baker,	Mt. Tabor.
Homer Benson,	Jacob Benson,	Dorset.
Wm. H. Belding,	Henry Belding,	Rupert.
Lt. Joshua Bromley,	Hiram Bromley,	Paney.

Amos Boutell,	Amos Boutell,	Danby.
David M. Buffum,	Daniel Buffum,	Danby.
Stephen Buxton,	Benj. O. Buxton,	Danby.
Capt. Arnold Chase,	Ephraim Chase,	Collins, N.Y.
Serj. Job Corey,		Tinmouth.
Stephen Corey,		Tinmouth.
Capt. Geo. E. Croff,	Abner Croff,	Danby.
Edward Dickerman,	Amasa Dickerman,	Danby.
Deforest T. Doty,	Silas Doty,	Tinmouth.
William Edmunds,	Linus Edmunds,	Chittenden.
John N. Frisbie,	James Frisbie,	Tinmouth.
John J. Frost,	Jeptha Frost,	Danby.
Nathaniel Gillett,		Tinmouth.
Julius C. Hart,	Merrick Hart,	Tinmouth.
Orange Hart,	" "	Tinmouth.
Elisha Harrington, Jr.,	Elisha Harrington,	Dorset.
Hiram Harrington,	" "	Dorset.
Henry J. Hild,		
William Jenks,	John Jenks,	Tinmouth.
Alonzo Kelly,	James Kelly,	Weston.
Robert Neal,		Danby.
Merrit E. Parris,	Walter M. Parris,	Danby.
John Palmer,	Jacob Palmer,	Danby.
Josiah Phillips,	Josiah Phillips,	Danby.
Benoni Roberts,	Caleb Roberts,	Dorset.
Joel M. Rogers,	Isaac Rogers,	Tinmouth.
Chas. F. Sheldon,		Dorset.
Charles Stimpson,	David Stimpson,	Mt. Tabor.
Homer H. Southwick,	Isaac Southwick, Jr.,	Middletown.
Isaac A. Sweat,	William Sweat,	Danby.
John C. Thomas,	Clark Thomas,	Mt. Tabor.
Silas A. Thompson,	Israel Thompson,	Mt. Holly.
Charles Tufts,		Dorset.
Jaazaniah B. Wade,	Isaac Wade,	Danby.
Charles Wade,	Hiram Wade,	Dorset.
Arnold Wait,	Nathaniel Wait,	Dorset.
Ira Wait,	" "	Dorset.
Barlow G. Wescott,	Job Wescott,	Dorset.
Reubin H. Williams,	Joseph Williams,	Poultney.
Willard Woods,	James Woods,	Danby.
Stephen Woods,	" "	Danby.
Willard Woods, 2d.,	Stephen Woods,	Danby.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Only three from this town were in this regiment: George E. Croff, who was a member of the Rutland Light Guards, Co. K.; Jared L. Parris and Gustavus Reed, members of the Allen Greys, Co. G., of Brandon.

SECOND REGIMENT.

There were four volunteers from this town in the second regiment, viz.: William H. Bond, James W. Bromley, Warren Gifford and Gustavus Reed. Bond enlisted May 7, 1861, at the age of 20, in Co. B, and was mustered in June 20th. He re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, and was promoted sergeant, which position he held until Sept. 15, 1864, when he was promoted 1st lieutenant of Co. A. He served with honor in this capacity until Dec. 24, 1864, when he was promoted captain of the company. He was mustered out of service July 15, 1865, having been a brave sol-

dier, and a good officer, and his rapid promotions were the result of meritorious conduct. Bromley enlisted May 8, 1861, and was mustered in June 20th; he was killed at Petersburg, and will be noticed in the list of deceased soldiers. Gifford enlisted May 8, 1861, in Co. B, and before his term expired re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863—was promoted corporal, and from that rose to the position of sergeant. He was a good soldier, and fearlessly discharged his duty at every post and in every engagement, however dangerous. At Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864, while desperately engaged in close contact with the enemy, Serg't Gifford took a stand of colors belonging to the 2d N. Carolina regiment, which was planted directly in front of his position. He dispatched the color-bearer with his bayonet, seized the colors and bore them off in triumph, amid the cheers of his comrades. He was mustered out of service July 15, 1865. Reed enlisted March 10, 1862, and was discharged before his term expired.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

But two men from this town served in this regiment: Isaac Porter and Amos L. Boutell. Porter, who was drafted in July, 1863, entered the service in Co. F: was transferred to Co. B, Feb. 25, 1865, and from that to the veteran reserve corps, July 20, 1865, and at the expiration of his term was honorably discharged. [For Boutell, see obituaries.]

FIFTH REGIMENT.

There were four volunteers from this town in this regiment: Aaron H. Baker, Albert A. Baker, Martin V. Williams and Moses O. Williams. Aaron H. Baker enlisted Aug. 26, 1861, in Co. E, for 3 years: re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863, and served until the regiment was discharged. He was severely wounded in the arm at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, but refused to retire as long as he could handle a musket. He soon after came home on furlough, remained until his wound was sufficiently healed to enable him to do duty, when he rejoined his regiment. He was a faithful soldier, and manfully performed his duty, wherever called, being in all the hard fought battles in which the 5th regiment was engaged. Moses O. Williams was a musician in Co. F—enlisted Dec. 23, 1863, and was discharged Jan. 12, 1865. Martin V. Williams was principal musician of the regiment. He enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, and remained with the regiment until it was mustered out, June 29, 1865.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

There were 9 volunteers from this town in this regiment: Henry J. Baker, Edwin Fuller, George Gardner, William Gardner, John E. Hagar, John Kelly, James C. Moore, Charles H. Tarbell and John Maker. Baker, William Gardner and Kelly were killed. Fuller enlisted in Co. F, Sept. 28, 1861, and was discharged February 19, 1864. George Gardner enlisted Sept. 30, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; was transferred to Co. A, Oct. 16, '64, and mustered out July 21, '65. Hagar enlisted as wagoner for three years, in Co. F, Sept. 28, '61, and was honorably discharged Oct. 23, '64. Tarbell enlisted Sept. 30, '61; re-enlisted Jan. 31, '64; was transferred to Co. A, Oct. 16, '64, and mustered out June 26, '65. Maker enlisted Sept. 28, '61; re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64, and was mustered out June 26, '65.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The names of 24 volunteers from this town are reported: Chester Bradley, Elisha Bull, Charles A. Cook, George M. Cook, Everard Crandall, George E. Kelly, John Mylott, Joel T. Nichols, George W. Porter, Thomas Van Guilder, Orsemus Weaver and Harvy S. Woodward, whose names are on the original muster-rolls; and Luman A. Ballou, P. A. Broughton, Morris H. Cook, Martin Flanagan, Danforth B. Gilmore, Hiram P. Griffith, Charles A. Roberts, George Stults, Moses E. Wheeler, Bernice M. Buxton, John A. Crandall and Henry Denver, recruits furnished in 1863.—These men all returned home, with the exception of George M. Cook, Everard Crandall, Geo. E. Kelly, Thomas Van Guilder, Harvey S. Woodward, George Stults and Bernice M. Buxton. Bradley enlisted Dec. 30, 1861, and occupied the position of corporal—re-enlisted Feb. 17, '61, and served with the regiment until mustered out. Charles A. Cook also re-enlisted and served out his term. John Mylott re-enlisted Feb. 23, '64, and remained in service until the regiment was mustered out. Nichols enlisted as sergeant, Jan. 6, 1862, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, Aug. 22, '65. Weaver enlisted Dec. 9, '61; re-enlisted Feb. 19, '64, and occupied the position of sergeant until June 15, '64, when he was reduced to ranks. Ballou, Broughton, Roberts, Wheeler and Morris H. Cook remained with the regiment until mustered out. Gilmore was discharged Oct. 16, '64; Griffith, May 24, '65; Porter, Oct. 15, 1865; Crandall and Denver, July 14, 1865.

NINTH REGIMENT.

There were seven volunteers from this town in it: Joel C. Baker, Holden D. Baker, George F. Taylor, Deforest T. Doty, Spencer Green, William B. Jenks and Elbert Sherman. Joel C. Baker enlisted May 27, 1862, in Co. B, and occupied the position of sergeant—was promoted 2d lieutenant of Co. K, Dec. 22, '63, and promoted 1st lieutenant Dec. 1, '64. He served with honor and credit in these positions—won the highest esteem of his men and associates, and was honorably discharged April 16, '65. Holden D. Baker also enlisted in Co. B, and was promoted corporal July 13, '64—was disabled by a wound received while in battle, and was discharged May 17, '65. Taylor enlisted in Co. B, and was discharged on account of sickness, at Philadelphia, Feb. 5, '63. Doty enlisted in Co. B, Dec. 14, '62, and was transferred to Co. C, June 13, '65. He was a faithful soldier, and served until his regiment was discharged. Jenks enlisted June 23, '62, and was taken prisoner Feb. 2, '64—was mustered out June 13, '65. Sherman enlisted in Co. C, Aug. 25, '64, and was transferred to Co. K, 5th Vt. regiment, Jan. 20, '65, and was mustered out June 29, '65. He was sick during the latter part of his service, and barely lived to come home.

TENTH REGIMENT.

There were six volunteers from this town in this regiment: George A. Bucklin, Job H. Colvin, William Corey, Israel T. Croff, George P. Risdon and Daniel Woods, all of whom were original members of the regiment, and with the exception of Bucklin and Croff, returned home. Colvin enlisted in Co. C, Aug. 11, 1862, and was a brave and faithful soldier—was sick in the general hospital Aug. 31, '64, but recovered and performed duty until mustered out June 22, '65. Corey also enlisted in Co. C, and was sick in hospital Aug. 31, '64, being for some time unable to perform duty. He was transferred to veteran reserve corps May 15, '65, and was mustered out July 18, '65. Risdon enlisted in Co. H, and gained the reputation of a good soldier. He was also transferred to the veteran reserve corps, and mustered out July 4, '65. Woods was discharged Dec. 30, '62.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

This town furnished 28 men for this regiment: Elias S. Baker, George S. Baker, John F. Baker, Henry Bromley, Alonzo N. Colvin, John Cook, John A. Crandall, Francis E. Crago, Daniel V. Croff, Ezra Croff, Benjamin F.

Dawson, Caleb P. Fisk, Smith Green, Gardner F. Griffith, Julius C. Griffith, Enos Harrington, jr., David H. Kelly, Isaac W. Kelly, Daniel H. Lane, Lysander, B. Lord, Foster J. Parris, William W. Stimpson, Elisha F. Sweat, John C. Thompson, Henry H. Vaughan, William Wightman, jr., John C. Williams and Martin V. Williams. They all returned home with exception of George S. Baker, Fisk, Sweat and Vaughan. The rest, with the exception of Colvin, served out their term of enlistment, and were mustered out with the regiment. Colvin was captain of Co. K, but resigned on account of ill health, Feb. 10, 1863; and as an officer was greatly beloved by his men. John F. Baker occupied the position of corporal, and made a good soldier. Elias S. Baker was promoted corporal, Feb. 4, '63, and was considered the best marksman in his company. Daniel V. Croff served as musician in Co. K. Julius C. Griffith was a member of Co. B, and served in the position of wagoner. Isaac W. Kelly enlisted as sergeant of Co. B, and was promoted 1st sergeant July 3, 1863; he was also a good soldier, and greatly beloved by his comrades. Lane served as musician in Co. B. Thompson was captain of Co. B, and was a worthy officer. Wightman served in the position of quarter master sergeant. Martin V. Williams served as principal musician of the regiment. John C. Williams enlisted as corporal of Co. B, but was transferred to Co. K, as musician, March 1st, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The only man from this town in this regiment was Daniel H. Lane. He enlisted as musician in Co. I, Feb. 27, 1864, and was promoted sergeant Jan. 1, '65, and 2d lieutenant of Co. A, July 10, '65, and was mustered out July 14, '65.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

There were 7 recruits from this town in this regiment: Albert Crandall, Willard Crandall, John McIntyre, Richard Stone, Alonzo E. Doty, Stephen Buxton and Erwin E. Bromley, all of whom, with the exception of Bromley, were original members, and all, with the exception of McIntyre, returned home. Albert Crandall was discharged April 1, 1862, and William Jan. 2, '64; they were brothers. Stone was discharged on account of sickness, June 15, '62. Doty was a fearless soldier, and was promoted corporal March 1, '64, and mustered out Nov. 18, '64. Buxton also served with honor and credit. He was taken prisoner in the action of

May 14, '64, and paroled; and mustered out Jan. 28, '65. Bromley enlisted for 3 years or during the war, in Co. E, Dec. 16, '63, and was mustered out Jan. 26, '65.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. SHARP SHOOTERS.

This regiment was mustered in 1861, for 3 years, and was with the army of the Potomac. Henry M. Hall, who enlisted in Co. F, was the only man from this town in it. He served as surgeon of the regiment during the service.

SECOND REGIMENT U. S. SHARP SHOOTERS.

This regiment was also mustered in 1861, and was with the army of the Potomac. There were 10 recruits from this town: Wm. Cook, Gary H. Emerson, Orange G. Emerson, Jared L. Parris, John J. Parris, Alonzo White, Hiram R. Edgerton, Sewal T. Howard, Abner W. Tarbell and James M. Tarbell. All of them, we believe, returned home. Cook was discharged Feb. 6, 1863, and afterwards re-enlisted in the 7th regiment. Gary and Orange Emerson re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863. Orange was promoted corporal March 12, '64 and sergeant Nov. 1, '64. They were both transferred to Co. H, 4th Vt. Vols. Feb. 25, '65. Gary was promoted corporal of Co. H, June 24, '65, and both were mustered out July 13, '65. Jared L. Parris re-enlisted Jan. 23, '64, and was severely wounded Aug. 31, '64, and taken to general hospital. He was transferred to Co. H, 4th regiment Feb. 25, '65; promoted corporal June 24, and discharged July 13, '65. John J. Parris was transferred to veteran reserve corps, and mustered out of service Nov. 9, '64. White was transferred to the invalid corps, and afterwards honorably discharged. Edgerton enlisted Dec. 16, '63, in Co. E, and was sick in general hospital Aug. 31, '64. He was transferred to Co. G, 4th Vt. regiment, Feb. 25, '65. Howard was also transferred to Co. G, 4th Reg't, and from there to the veteran reserve corps Nov. 20, '64. Abner W. Tarbell was mustered out June 3, '65. James M. Tarbell re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; promoted sergeant, and discharged Dec. 31, 1864.

We have now spoken of all who enlisted to the credit of the town, besides having given the names of 44 others who were natives and former residents of the town, who also gave their aid in the great struggle. Seventy-six of the one hundred and three who volunteered returned—the most of them after a long period of arduous service, and now a larger portion of that number are in our midst, and among our active and useful citizens. It af-

fords us great pleasure to record the fact, that so far as our information extends, not one of our native citizens has deserted, or been dishonorably discharged.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Out of one hundred and three men which Danby furnished for the war, nearly thirty laid down their lives to preserve to us our nationality.

ALBERT A. BAKER, son of Brayton Baker, enlisted for 3 years, in Co. E, 5th Vt. Reg't, Aug. 26, 1861. He died from wounds received in the seven days' fight before Richmond, July 2, 1862, aged 22 years, and was buried on the field.

HENRY J. BAKER enlisted for 3 years in Co. F, 6th Vt. Reg't, Aug. 27, 1862. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, aged 20—was buried on the field; but his remains were disinterred in October following, and brought home for interment. He was a good soldier—highly esteemed by his comrades, and the pride and hope of his patriotic parents.

JAMES W. BROMLEY, son of Miner Bromley, enlisted for 3 years in Co. B, 2d Vt. Reg't, May 8, 1861, being the first one who went from this town for 3 years. Before the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, and was promoted sergeant. After his re-enlistment in '65, he was granted a furlough home to see his friends. He rejoined his regiment at Brandy Station just when the army of the Potomac under Gen. Grant commenced its last grand march towards Richmond. He was killed at Petersburg, Va., April 20, '65, when the last battle, which was to crush the rebellion, was being fought. He was in over thirty pitched battles, being one of the original members of the regiment—shared in all the dangers, trials, sufferings and hardships of the regiment—always on duty, and having been several times wounded. Brave and daring, he was ever ready to share with his comrades the dangers to which they were often exposed, being always prompt in the discharge of duty. His health was good through his entire term of service, and he never failed of being able to perform his duty as a soldier, and never dodged the post of danger, or flinched in the face of the enemy. No soldier in the Vermont brigade possessed a better reputation; his conduct in every engagement with the enemy being highly commended by officers and men. His coolness and courage was shown in the first engagement with the enemy at Yorktown, April 6, 1862,

and throughout the disastrous campaign of Gen. McClellan—at Williamsburg, May 5; at Chickahominy, from May 20 to May 26; at Hanover C. H., May 27; Fair Oaks, June 1; Golden's Farm, June 30; Savage Station, June 27; White Oak Swamp, June 28; Charles City, June 30, and Malvern Hill, July 1. After the retreat of McClellan he was with his regiment under Gen. Pope, in the engagement with the enemy at the second Bull Run, where he also exhibited gallant conduct. Following the fortunes of his regiment, he was next in the battle at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, under Gen. Burnside; and again at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, and at Franklin's crossing, June 5, under Gen. Hooker. In the bloody engagement at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3; at Fairfield, July 5; Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7, and at Mine Run, Nov. 24, under Gen. Mead, he was particularly distinguished for the fearless discharge of duty. From the opening of the campaign in 1864, under Gen. Grant, he was in the terrible battles of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6; at Spotsylvania, May 8, 10 and 12; at Anderson's House, May 20; at Cold Harbor, June 1 to 13; at Petersburg, June 16 to July 10; at Fort Stevens July 12; at Winchester, Sept. 15; at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. His re-enlistment in Dec., 1863, arose from his unbounded patriotism and determination to see the rebellion put to an end. His promotion to sergeant was the result of gallant conduct, and he nobly sustained his reputation in the closing battles around Richmond, and until his death. After having escaped death in all its forms, and on the day previous to the fall of Richmond, the last strong hold of rebellion, and an achievement for which our armies had fought for nearly five years, and which his own valor had helped to achieve, he fell in the front of battle, fighting for the country he loved.

LIEUT. JOSHUA BROMLEY, son of Hiram Bromley, enlisted for 3 years in the fifth N. H. Reg't, being among the first to respond. He was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., in June, 1864. He was a native of this town, and always lived here more or less, until within a few years previous to the war. He was a man of intelligence, and a brave officer, possessing the highest esteem of his men.

AMOS L. BOUTELL enlisted from Wallingford for 3 years, in Co. F, 4th Vt. Reg't, Feb. 29, 1864. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Petersburg, June 23, '64, and died in Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 1, 1864.

GEORGE A. BUCKLIN, son of Albert Bucklin, enlisted for 3 years in Co. H, 10th Reg't, Aug. 8, '62. He died April 14, '65, of the wound received at Petersburg, April 8, 1865, aged 24. After receiving the wound he was taken to the hospital near Washington, where he died and was buried in the cemetery at Arlington. His father, upon receiving intelligence that his son was wounded, started for Washington to see him, but arrived there only to hear the sad news that he was dead and buried. His remains were exhumed Oct. 10, 1865, and brought home for interment. It is due to his memory to say that he was a good soldier. His letters to the dear ones at home were always couched in the most patriotic terms. He felt it his duty to serve his country, and wherever the old flag of the 10th Vt. went, and in every battle, there George was found. He was promoted corporal Sept. 19, '64. In all the battles of the 10th, commencing with Orange Grove in November, 1863, up to his being wounded at Petersburg, being some ten or twelve in number besides numerous skirmishes, he bore his part honorably. S. E. Perham, late captain of Co. H, 10th Reg't Vt. Vols., says:

"I had other men in my company from Danby, one only of whom I will mention—George A. Bucklin. He received a wound in the morning of the 2d of April, 1865, in the last grand charge on Petersburg, Va., which caused his death. It is no more than justice for me to say in behalf of him who cannot speak for himself, that he was one of the best men in my company—ever faithful, patriotic and brave. He stood high in the estimation of his comrades, who deeply mourned their loss at his death.—He was a man of few words; therefore I never learned what friends he left at home; but they too had the hearty sympathy of both officers and men of his company."

ELISHA BULL enlisted for 3 years in Co. D, 7th Vt. Reg't, Dec. 12, 1861. After serving out his term he re-enlisted Feb. 10, '64, and was promoted corporal. He died at New Orleans, April 26, 1865, aged 35, leaving a widow and several children to mourn his loss. His comrades give him the credit of being a good soldier, and of faithfully performing his duty.

BERNICE M. BUXTON, son of Benjamin Buxton, enlisted for 3 years or during the war, in Co. D, 7th Vt. Reg't, Aug. 27, 1864. He died of disease March 26, 1865.

GEORGE M. COOK, son of Justus Cook, enlisted for 3 years in Co. D, 7th Vt. Reg't—served out his term, and re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1864, and died at New Orleans.

JOE COREY enlisted from Tinmouth in Co. H,

1st Vt. cavalry, Sept. 16, 1861, as sergeant, and was one of the most daring soldiers in the army, and highly esteemed. He was killed while gallantly leading his company in a charge against Mosby's rebel cavalry, near Greenwich, Va., May 30, 1863.

MAJ. GEORGE E. CROFF, son of Abner Croff, enlisted for 3 months in Co. K, 1st Vt. Reg't. After the expiration of his term of service, he again enlisted Feb. 12, 1862, in Co. D, 7th Vt. Reg't, as lieutenant, until March 1, 1863, when he was promoted captain. He finally rose to the position of major, which rank he held for several months previous to his discharge. He remained with the regiment until it was discharged, and returned home as strong and resolute as when he entered the service. He came home, after his long service, with a glorious record, and an untarnished career, to be again an active, useful citizen. His health, however, in the course of a year or so began to fail him, and he fell a victim to consumption, in the spring of 1867, aged 28. He was a good soldier and a brave officer. His deserving mother receives a pension.

EZRA CROFF, son of Abner Croff, enlisted for 9 months in Co. B, 14th Vt. Reg't, Aug. 27, 1862. He served his term out, and on returning home was attacked with the typhoid fever, and died soon after. His wife died of consumption while he was in the service. He left 3 orphan children, who receive a pension.

ISRAEL T. CROFF, son of Samuel Croff, enlisted for 3 years in Co. H, 10th Vt. Reg't, Aug. 8, 1862, and died of disease Jan. 6, 1863, aged 23. He was not of a very robust constitution, and when he entered the service but few supposed he could endure the fatigue and sufferings incident to a soldier's life. But his patriotic spirit prompted him to lend assistance to his imperiled country; and he is said to have performed his duty faithfully, as long as he was able. His remains were brought home for interment.

EVERARD CRANDALL son of Russell Crandall, enlisted for 3 years in Co. D, 7th Reg't, Jan. 30, 1862, and went South with his regiment; and although strong and healthy, he survived but a few months, falling a victim to the unhealthiness of the climate. He died July 30, 1862, aged 39.

CALEB P. FISK, son of Oliver Fisk, enlisted Aug. 27, 1862, in Co. B, 14th Vt. Reg't, for 9 months. He died of disease at Wolf Run Shoals, Va., June 20, 1863, being the only one of the nine months men from this town, who

died by disease. His remains were brought home for interment.

WILLIAM GARDNER enlisted for 3 years in Co. F, 6th Reg't, Oct. 3, 1861. Before his term expired he re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863, and was killed at the battle of Petersburg, June 21, '64, aged 24.

SPENCER GREEN enlisted for 3 years in Co. B, 9th Reg't, Dec. 1863, and died of disease Dec. 27, '64, aged 43; being the first one in the ninth regiment from this town who died. His remains were brought home for interment.

GEORGE E. KELLY enlisted for 3 years in Co. B, 7th Reg't, Dec. 3, 1861, and died March 11, 1862. He was a man of good ability and intelligence. He left a wife and two children.

JOHN KELLY, son of Nelson Kelly, enlisted for 3 years as corporal in Co. F, 6th Reg't, Oct. 3, 1861. At the end of his term of service he re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, and was promoted sergeant—was killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, aged 24. He was one of the first who enlisted into the sixth regiment—being first among those who entered the service in the darkest hour of the nation, and when strong arms and brave hearts were needed. He was in all the hard-fought battles in which his regiment was engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill—and last at Cedar Creek, besides numerous smaller engagements and skirmishes. In all these terrible engagements he never flinched, although several times wounded, and comrades fell thick and fast around him. Both officers and comrades give him the name of being a good and faithful soldier, and his associates all speak in the highest terms of his bravery. He sleeps in an honored grave upon the field at Cedar Creek, but his memory is here.

JOHN MCINTIRE enlisted for 3 years in Co. H, 1st Vt. cavalry, Sept. 20, 1861. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and died from the effects of starvation at Andersonville, Ga., July 5, 1864, having suffered for about one year. Although strong and muscular, he was not capable of enduring the sufferings and torture to which our poor soldiers were subjected at Andersonville prison. He left a widow and two children.

GEORGE STULTS enlisted for 3 years in Co. I, 7th Reg't, Dec. 11, 1863, and died of disease

Jan. 23, 1865, at Mobile, leaving a widow and two children.

ELISHA F. SWEAT, son of William Sweat, enlisted for 9 months in Co. K, 14th Reg't, Sept. 18, 1862, as 1st sergeant, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg July 3, 1863, aged 30. He was highly respected, both as a citizen and soldier. His remains were brought home for interment in October, 1863.

JOSIAH PHILLIPS enlisted in Co. D, 7th Vt. Vols. March 7, 1862—went South and joined the regiment, and died from disease Aug. 22, 1862, aged 40.

THOMAS VAN GUILDER enlisted for 3 years in Co. D, 7th Reg't, Jan. 1, 1862, and died of disease at Mobile, Feb. 4, '63, aged 27.

HENRY H. VAUGHAN, son of Harrison Vaughan, enlisted for 9 months in Co. B, 14th Vt. Vols. Aug. 27, 1862, as 1st sergeant, and was instantly killed by the explosion of a shell at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He enlisted from purely patriotic motives, as he was a young man of wealth and good education, with brilliant prospects in the future; but he felt as if his country demanded his services. His remains were brought home in October, 1863, and interred by the side of his father.

HARVEY S. WOODWARD enlisted for 3 years in Co. I, 7th Reg't, Jan. 30, 1862; went South with his regiment, and died Oct. 11, 1863. He left a wife and one son to mourn his loss.

STEPHEN WOODS enlisted for 3 years from the town of Pawlet, in Co. K, 2d Vt. Reg't, Aug. 30, 1862—served out his term of enlistment, and was honorably discharged May 13, 1865, and returned home. He died from disease contracted while in the army, in a few months after his return, aged 41. He left a wife and several children; and his widow receives a pension.

WILLARD WOODS, son of Stephen Woods, enlisted for 3 years from the town of Pawlet, in Co. C, 10th Vt. Reg't, and was drowned at Whitesford, Md., May 7, aged 19.

LOCAL MILITIA.

It became necessary at a very early day to organize a military company, which arose from our critical relations to New York, the Revolutionary struggle, and the almost constant apprehensions of an invasion from Canada. Up to about 1812 there was but one standing company; after which time there were three—one in Little Village, one at the Corners, and one at the Borough. These companies continued in existence down to about 1840, when they were

disbanded. Beside these standing companies, there was organized and maintained for a long period, a company of cavalry, which was in existence at a very early day; but we are unable to determine the precise date of its organization. A portion of this company belonged in Wells and Tinmouth. There was but one captain from this town—James McDaniels.

The first infantry company was in existence as early as 1775. Its captains were: Mica Vail, John Vail, Alexander Barrett, Miner Hilliard, sen., Stephen Calkins, jr., and Edward Vail. Among the members of this company were: Moses Vail, Ira Vail, Micah Vail, Allen Vail, Joseph Bartlett, Martin Larabee, Daniel Allen, Ira Allen, Joseph Allen, King Allen, Benajah Colvin, Benoni Colvin, Luther Colvin, Moses Colvin, Jeremiah Colvin, Caleb Colvin, Allen King, Arnold King, Ezekiel Cook, Sylvanus Cook and William Cook. This company continued until about 1812, when the 3 companies of infantry were organized; the one at the Corners being the oldest.

Its captains were; Stephen Calkins, jr., Edward Vail, Jos. Allen, Seley Vail, Azh. Hilliard, Isaac Hilliard, Dennis Horton, Isaac McDaniels and Miner Hilliard, 2d. Among its members were: Edw'd Vail, jr., Ira Seley, Bromley Seley, Jonathan Seley, Willard Bromley, Miner Bromley, Israel Fisk, Reuben Fisk, Daniel Fisk, Hiram Fisk, Oliver Fisk, Rial Fisk, Joab Fisk, John Colvin, Ira Bromley, Burt Bromley, Bethuel Bromley, Roswell Bromley, Herriek Bromley, John Bromley, Andrew Bromley, Hiram Bromley, Nelson Bromley, Erastus Bromley, Jefferson Sherman, Elihu Sherman, Edmund Sherman, jr., Barton Sherman, Ransom Sherman, Josiah Phillips, Orrin Parris and Rowland Green.

The company at the Borough, or east side of the town, was next organized. Its captains were: Charles Wells, David Youngs, Benjamin Barnes, William Johnson, Allen Griffith and Seth Griffith. Among its members were: Edward Tabor, Arden Tabor, John Tabor, Gideon Tabor, John T. Griffith, Philip Griffith, Daniel Griffith, Benjamin Griffith, Hiram Griffith, George Griffith, Gardner Griffith, Bradford Barnes, jr., Isaac Griffith, Anson Griffith, John White, Joel Perry, Enos Harrington, William Soule, Gardner Soule, Wesson Soule, James Soule, Pardon Soule, John Soule, John Fish, Joseph Fish, Joshua Allen, Isaac Allen, Loden Phillips, Isaac Phillips and Noah Phillips.

The one known as the Little Village company was next organized. Its captains were:

Elijah Lillie, Hosea Barnes, Caleb Parris, 2d, Hiram Lillie, and some others. The ordinary routine of duty for these companies was, to meet on the first Tuesday of June in each year for inspection of arms and drill, and on the first Tuesday in October, for drill and exercise; to which were sometimes added the performance of mock fights. They also attended general muster once in two years, usually at Tinmouth for review. Occasionally they met for brigade review. The only compensation for all their services, and for keeping themselves uniformed, armed and equipped, was an exemption from poll-tax—worth to each one, perhaps, 75 cents per year.

Under the act of 1864 a military organization was effected, in conjunction with Mt. Tabor, consisting of 50 men, most of whom were from this town. Its officers were: Milton H. Pember, captain; Isaac W. Kelley, 1st lieutenant, and Isaac A. Sweat, 2d lieutenant. It was assigned as Co. E, 11th Reg't, 3d brigade. This organization continued only about 2 years, and met on the 1st Tuesday of June for drill and exercise. Its uniform, arms and equipments were found by the State; and, besides, it had pay for its time. Regimental drills were held at Manchester.

The following field and general officers belonged to this town: Major General, Isaac Daniels; Colonel, Edward Vail; Colonel, Hiram Lillie; and Major, Miner Hilliard.

GEOLOGY.

From Prof. A. D. Hager's Geological Map of the State, we find that the middle and southern part of the town is of the marble and limestone formation, while other portions of the town is of the talcoid schist formation. Gold in alluvium is found along Mill River. There is none of the argillaceous or roofing slate formation found here, and which is found extensively a few miles west. Some portions of the rock formation in the western part of the town is said to be interstratified with silicious and magnesium slate. Beds of the finest limestone are found along the middle and southern parts of the town, which was formerly quarried and burned. Extensive beds are also found in the southeastern part of the town, which have been burned to a considerable extent.

A bed of plumbago or black lead exists upon the Hilliard farm, now owned by Titus Lyon. This has been worked to some extent. Specimens of galena and sulphuret of lead have also been found in different parts of the town. Up-

on the north end of "Æolus," or Dorset mountain, are extensive quarries of the finest marble, which are being worked since 1840, and the vein of marble in that portion of the town seems to be inexhaustible. Some of these veins are interstratified with black dikes, which present a very curious appearance, but which is not called quite so good as marble. There is a great variety of rock found here. Sandstones of very peculiar formation are found on some farms. A good building stone is found on the farm of William Herrick, as well as on several others. Lime is one of the principal constituents of most of the rocks.

There is also a great variety of soil found here, which is nearly all susceptible of cultivation. There is excellent meadow and pasture land to be found. Along the banks of Otter Creek are extensive alluvial meadows, which are enriched by periodical overflows. A large proportion of the soil on most of the farms is best adapted to the growth of grass, corn, grain, fruit, &c., while a smaller portion is adapted to the growth of potatoes.

Clay fields are found to some considerable extent. Upon the farm of H. B. Kelly clay has been found of the best quality for brick making. Large deposits of muck are also found on many farms. Sand beds are numerous, which are found to the greatest extent in the northeastern part of the town.

There are some curiosities, which, in this connection, will be worthy of notice. In the southeastern part of the town, and near the top of the mountain, is a cavern which descends like a well into the solid rock. Persons have been let down by a rope 150 feet perpendicularly into this cavern, without discovering any bottom. On the farm owned by O. B. Hulett is a spring issuing from the foot of the mountain, the volume of water from which is sufficient to carry a saw-mill, and which a drought never effects. And on the "Hulett farm," occupied by Lyman H. Bromley, is a maple tree, from the body of which grows an oak limb.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

This town, like many others throughout the State, has several springs which possess medical properties. It has been a well known fact for many years, that some of these springs possess mineral properties which are curative in their nature. The medical spring upon the farm of Ira H. Vail has been known many years, and its water used. The subject of mineral spring water was much talked of during

1869, which led to the discovery of other springs.

The most noted of the mineral springs in this town is the one situated upon the farm of Isaac Nichols, discovered in 1869. This spring belongs to the "Chalybeate" class, the essential feature of which is the presence of iron in solution; the iron being in the form of "Protoxide of Iron." It has been visited by many at home and from abroad, among whom are some eminent physicians, who pronounce the water equally as valuable as that of any of the noted springs in the State, and its effects are precisely the same. The water taken from this spring was sent to Boston, and analyzed by a practical chemist, who gives the following analysis of its qualities:

Boston, 26th April, 1869.

MR. I. NICHOLS, Danby, Vermont:—The mineral water received from you has been analyzed with the following result:

One gallon (standard) contains eight and one-tenth grains of dry mineral matter, consisting of Potash, Soda, Lime, Magnesia, and Protoxide of Iron, combined with sulphuric, Silicic, Carbonic and Crenic Acids, and traces of Chlorine.

It is an aerated, alkaline chalybeate water. The compound of protoxide of iron contained is unusually stable, and will bear boiling without decomposition, and the presence of alkalies with this adds much to the value of the water, as a medicinal agent. It is like some of the favorite European waters, and worthy of a complete qualitative analysis,

Respectfully, S. DANA HAYES,
State Assayer of Mass.

The spring is situated about 2 miles north of the Borough, and about 1-2 mile from the railroad, being conveniently accessible, and will no doubt rival any in this part of the State, in its medicinal effects. Although but a short time has elapsed since its discovery, its reputation has already become considerably extensive, and the water is being sought after from different sections.

THE DANBY BANK

Was chartered in October, 1850, and commenced business in 1851, with a capital of \$50,000. Jesse Lapham was its first president, and held the office till January, 1852. Jacob W. Moore was cashier from commencement till '57. The first directors were: Jesse Lapham, Frederick Button, Eliada Crampton, Isaac B. Munson and Augustus G. Clark, which board continued till January, '56, except Crampton, who died, and George Capron was appointed in his place.

In 1855 Chester Hitchcock, then of Buffalo, N. Y., bought about nine-tenths of the bank,

and in January, 1856, elected a new board, excepting Lapham, which board were as follows: Jesse Lapham, Isaac J. Vail, John H. Vail, Enoch Smith and Udney Burk. In January, 1857, Lapham went out, and the directors then were: John H. Vail, Isaac J. Vail, Charles M. Bruce, Enoch Smith and Udney Burk. Isaac J. Vail was elected president, and John H. Vail, cashier.

The bank failed in Sept., 1857, and Hon. A. L. Miner of Manchester, was appointed receiver, in December following. When the bank failed C. Hitchcock and J. T. Hatch of Buffalo, owed it \$80,000, which proved a total loss, and other bad debts made the loss exceed twice the amount of the capital stock.

FREEMASONRY.

Farmers' Lodge, No. 30, was chartered Oct. 7, and organized Oct. 26, 1811, and met for the first time in the hall of Henry Herrick, jr., at the Corners. The charter was granted to Perez Brown, Nathan Weller, Henry Herrick, jr., Israel Phillips, John Harrington, Israel Fisk, David Youngs and others. Perez Brown was its first master; Nathan Weller, first senior warden, and Henry Herrick, jr., its first junior warden.

The Lodge continued to hold its meetings at the hall of Henry Herrick, jr., until 1822, when it met at the hall of Charles Walbridge at the Borough during 1823. In 1824 it met several times at the house of Hosea Williams, and in August of the same year its meetings were held at the Corners in the hall of the widow Chavity Herrick, where it continued to meet until December, 1825; after which it met at the hall of Nicholas Jenks. In 1826 the Lodge met at the hall of Samuel Harnden, and in '27 at the hall of Ephraim Gilmore. In June of the same year it was again held at the hall of widow Herrick, where it continued to meet until 1832, when its meetings were held in the hall of David Kelly. The Lodge suspended its meetings in 1832, and they were not resumed.

Among the members of Farmers' Lodge were: Perez Brown, Nathan Weller, Henry Herrick, jr., Jared Lobdel, John Harrington, Samuel Emerson, Capt. Miner Hilliard, Ezekiel Ross, Benjamin S. Phillips, John Signor, jr., Chad Phillips, Israel Fisk, Benjamin Fisk, Moses Ambler, John Lobdel, Israel Phillips, John Vaughan, Reuben Fisk, Amos Ross, David Youngs, Abraham Allen, Elisha Leach, Andrus Eggleston, Nathan Weller, jr., John Griffith, Azariah Hilliard, Nicholas Cook, Deliverance Haskins, Elisha Peckham, Alexander Tift, Andrew Ed-

dy, 2d, Pratt Curtis, Peter Harrington, Abner Croff, James Sweat, jr., John Allen, William B. Seley, Humphrey Gifford, Albemarle Williams, Jaman Curtis, Loring Dean, William Bebee, Carlton Gifford, William Johnson, Spencer Wales, Pain Gilbert, Moses Ward, Edmund Sherman, George W. Dewey, Hosea Eddy, Arwin Hutchins, Ira Seley, Pазiah Crampton, Nicholas Jenks, Isaac Hilliard, Anthony Colvin, John Wood, Steadman Bebee, Chauncey Stevens, Leonard Palmer, Lemuel Stafford, Ephraim Roberts, Jacob Lyon, Abram Locke, Joseph Libbee, Allen C. Roberts, Stephen Calkins, Jonathan Brewer, Josiah Phillips, Abel Huskins, Edward Vail, jr., Jonathan Weller, Lyman R. Fisk, Joseph Allen, Ormond N. Blin, Daniel Axtel, David Sayles, Enoch Congor, Foster Harvy, Samuel Harnden.

The masters of Farmers' Lodge were: Peres Brown from 1811 to '12; Jared Lobdel, from 1812 to '15; Moses Ambler, from '15 to '16; David Youngs, from '16 to '20; Azah Hilliard, from '20 to '23; Samuel Emerson, from '23 to '24; Azariah Hilliard, from '24 to '25; David Youngs, from '25 to '28; Azah Hilliard, from '28 to '31; Nathan Weller, from '31 to '32.

The senior wardens were: Nathan Weller, from 1811 to '15; David Youngs, from '15 to '16; Samuel Emerson, from '16 to '18; Azah Hilliard, from '18 to '20; Samuel Emerson, from '20 to '23; Andrus Eggleston, from '23 to '28; Samuel Emerson, from '28 to '29; Josiah Phillips, from '29 to '32.

Its junior wardens were: Henry Herrick, jr., from 1811 to '14; Azah Hilliard, from '14 to '16; Israel Fisk, from '16 to '18; Samuel Emerson, from '18 to '22; Israel Fisk, from '22 to '24; William Johnson, from '24 to '26; Benjamin Fisk, from '26 to '28; Nicholas Jenks, from '28 to '30; Nathan Weller, from '30 to '31; Lyman R. Fisk, from '31 to '32.

Its treasurers were: Moses Ambler, Miner Hilliard, Samuel Emerson, John Wood, Israel Fisk. Its secretaries were: John Lobdel, Chad Phillips, Moses Ward, Andrus Eggleston, Nicholas Jenks, Abram Locke, Stephen Calkins, Edward Vail, jr. Its deacons were: Jared Lobdel, Israel Fisk, Miner Hilliard, Samuel Emerson, Deliverance Haskins, William B. Seley, Nicholas Cook, James Sweat, Anthony Colvin, Isaac Hilliard, Abel Haskins, Lyman R. Fisk.

The Masonic institution was revived here in 1866, when Marble Lodge, No. 76, was organized, and now numbers over 40 members. Its meetings are held at the Borough. Its masters have been: B. F. Eddy and W. H. Bond;

senior wardens, W. H. Bond, P. Holton and D. H. Lane; junior wardens, P. Holton, H. H. Beebe and C. H. Congdon; treasurers, D. A. Kelly, B. A. Fisk; secretaries, L. P. Howe, A. S. Baker; senior deacons, Isaac W. Kelly, J. C. Williams, D. H. Lane, Dr. E. O. Whipple; junior deacons, O. G. Baker, E. J. Read, L. S. Waldo; chaplain, O. H. Rounds; stewards, B. N. Colvin, J. J. Soule, George W. Baker, J. C. King; marshals, C. H. Congdon, J. Dillingham, William Vail; tylers, A. N. Cook, J. E. Hagar, Israel Sheldon.

TEMPERANCE.

The town of Danby has always been foremost in casting her vote in favor of the strongest measures, in all the different phases of legal restriction and prohibition, and has had many strong advocates of temperance among her inhabitants. During the past few years, and while this new impetus was being given to the temperance movement in other parts of the State, the people of this town have not been behind. In 1868 Cushing Lodge, No. 68, I. O. G. T. was organized, and their labors thus far have been blessed with good results. The Lodge numbers at present over 70 members being in a very flourishing condition, and for the great work in which it is engaged, promises auspicious results for the future.

TOWN CENSUS, JUNE 1, 1870.

The whole number of inhabitants 1321; males, 675; females, 646; colored males, 1; colored females, 1; number of dwellings, 263; number of families, 268; males of foreign birth, 48; number whose father was of foreign birth, 251; number whose mother was of foreign birth, 250. Aggregate age, 36,890 years; average age, 27.928. Number of voters, 329; number attending school within the year, 390; number who cannot read nor write, 6; deaf, dumb and blind, 1; deaf and dumb, 3; blind, two.

Of men over 21, there are farmers, 259; carpenters, 11; blacksmiths, 4; shoemakers 7; photographers, 1; masons, 5; dealers and finishers of marble, 2; wagon-makers, 3; dealers in lumber, 2; house-builders, 3; painters, 3; harness-makers, 3; railroad employees 8; employed on marble quarry 13; tinners, 1; merchants, 6; produce dealers, 2; tanners, 2; hotel keepers, 1; clergymen, 2; physicians, 2; attorneys, 1; teachers, 14.

LONGEVITY IN DANBY, IN 1870.

One man and woman, each, 80 years of age; 1 each, 81; 1 man and 2 women, 83; 1 woman, 84; 1 man of 87, 1 of 88, and 1 of 89; 1 man and 1 woman, age 93.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THIS TOWN, FOR THE YEARS NAMED, TAKEN FROM THE REGISTRATION REPORTS.

Years.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.				DEATHS.							
	SEX.			PARENTAGE.			NATIVITY.				SEX.		AGE.					
	Whole No.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	American.	Foreign.	Whole No.	American.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Whole No.	Males.	Females.	Ages Given.	Aggregate.	Average.	Per centage.	
1857	37	28	9	1	23	14	13	6	5	2	10	6	4	9	418	29	6.54	
1858	33	15	17		21	12	10	8	12	1	19	8	11	19	427	22	1.21	
1859	30	18	12	1	15	11	4	11	6	3	2	10	5	5	10	256	52	.65
1860	47	23	24		35	6	6	8	6	2	21	11	10	21	645	32	1.70	
1861	19	10	8	1	15	3	1	7	7		15	4	11	12	479	34	1.65	
1862	30	13	17	1	20	10	14	10	2	2	17	6	11	15	406	27	1.19	
1863	32	14	18		24	5	3	10	8	2	23	12	11	23	924	40	1.62	
1864	21	8	13	1	16	3	2	3	2	1	35	21	13	33	669	20	2.46	
1865	34	18	16		26	8	14	9	3	2	27	11	16	27	625	23	1.90	
1866	34	21	13	1	22	9	3	26	17	1	8	29	19	10	29	985	33	2.04
1867	28	11	17		18	8	2	3	5		1	17	8	9	17	548	32	1.19
1868	22	12	10	1	16	4	2	14	13	1	13	4	9	13	304	33	.91	
1869	35	17	18		16	9	8	14	13	1	12	7	5	12	401	30	1.22	
1870	35	21	14	1	18	10	7	16	16		13	6	11	10	430	35	1.12	

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

No. of farms producing to the amount of	
\$ 500,	130
No. acres of improved land,	15,027
" " " unimproved "	8,408
Present cash value of farms,	\$ 678,700
Average price per acre,	\$ 28.90
Value of farming implements and machinery,	\$ 32,770
Total amt. wages paid during the year, including board.	\$ 24, 370

LIVE STOCK ENDING JUNE 1, 1870.

Horses, 268; milch cows, 1617; working oxen, 52; other cattle, 714; sheep, 924; swine, 236; value of all live stock, \$130,385.

PRODUCE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1870.

No. bushels wheat, 1018; rye, 100; Indian corn, 14,150; oats, 16,219; barley, 10; buckwheat, 1,934. No. lbs. wool, 4,492; No. bush. peas and beans, 197; potatoes, 32,000; value of orchard products, \$5533; produce of market gardens, \$1395; No. lbs. butter, 35,250; cheese, 437; tons of hay, 6,268; bush. grass seed, 175; No. lbs. maple sugar, 53,395; gall. molasses, 1,191; lbs. honey, 1100; value of forest products, \$11,481; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$21,225; value of home manufactures, \$525; estimated value of all farm productions \$243,950.

A BARGAIN.

BY SARAH A. BOYCE.*

"Going! going! going!

Who bids for the mother's care?

Who bids for the blue eyed girl?

Her skin is fair, and her soft brown hair
Is guiltless of a curl!"

The mother clasped her babe

With an arm that love made strong;

She heaved a sigh, but her burning eye

Told of the spirit's wrong.

She gazed on the heartless crowd,

But no pitying glance she saw,

For the crushing woe her soul must know,

Was sanctioned by the law.

"Going! gentlemen! going!

The child is worth your bids;

Here's a bargain to be gained,—

This chubby thing will one day bring
A pile of yellow gold."

"A dollar a pound!" cries a voice

Hoarsely from out the throng;

"Two! three! five!" it calls and the hammer falls;

"Five dollars, gentlemen, gone!"

* Now the wife of Mr. J. B. Nichols.

Five dollars a pound! and his hand,
Just stretched to grasp the child,
Is smitten aside by the giant might
Of the maniac mother, wild.

One moment, and the loaded whip
Is poised above her head,
Then down, down, it came on her helpless frame,
Like a crushing weight of lead,
With a tightening grasp on her kidnapped child,
She falls to the cold, damp ground;
And the baby is laid on the scales and weighed,
And sold for five dollars per pound.

And the eye of the sun looks down
Undimmed on such scenes of sin;
And the freemen's tongue must be chained and dumb,
Though his spirit burns within.
O God! for a million Tongues
To thunder Freedom's name,
And to utter a cry which should pierce the sky,
The indignant cry of shame!

Our eagle's talons are red
With the reeking blood of the slave,
And he kindly flings his protecting wings
O'er the site of Freedom's grave!
How long, O Lord! how long!
Awake in thy mercy and might,
And hasten the day which shall open the way
Of Truth, and Justice and Right.

LAMENT FOR DR. E. K. KANE.

WHO DIED AT HAVANA, FEBRUARY 16, 1857.

BY SARAH A. BOYCE.

Wail! for the mighty is fallen!
Mourn! for our loved one sleeps!
The pride of our nation in death lies low,
And the flower of our nation weeps!
The man who knew not fear
Has bowed to the foe at last,
And the hero brave of Northern Seas
In death is frozen fast.
Let the anguished wail ring out,
Our mountains and rocks among,
And the blackened cloud of woe be found
Where the morning sunbeams hung!
Mother! thou'st shed not thy tears alone!
A nation weeps for thy death cold son!
Father! mingling its tears with thine
A wide world bows at thy lost son's shrine!
There is no beauty, nor glory, nor grace;
There is no certain abiding place,
Since he could die,
While his sun shone high,
While the blast of the silver trumpet of fame
Like music over his spirit came,
And the worshiping love of a nation's heart
Was freely poured to him;
But the star of his glory that flamed in pride
In death is clouded and dim.
Gone! gone! gone!
We shall never see him more,
Nevermore! Nevermore!
His work is done!
His good brig is moored at last,
Sails are furled and cables fast,

And through ages long and chill
The same ice shall shroud it still,
In its narrow home?
But the captain is not there!
Boundless fields of knowledge fair
Now are all his own!
And the simple earnest prayer
Breathed in suffering and care.
"Restore us to our home."
God in mercy bowed to hear,
And beneath the sable bier
Rests the wearied one!
The strong men of the sea,
Whose hearts are true and bold,
Mourn that their loved and honored chief
Lies in his earth-bed cold;
And Hans in his distant Erah home,
Will weep in the arms of his bride
When he knows that the nuleyak he loved
Has laid him down and died.
Rest in thy slumber sweet!
The laurel is on thy brow!
And the tears of a wide world's bleeding heart
Are poured around thee now!
Thou knowest it not; in thy Father's arms
There is rest and peace for thee,
Where the weary soul "remembereth not
The moaning of the sea!"

HENRY H. VAUGHAN.

WHO WAS KILLED AT GETTYSBURG, JULY 3d, 1863.

BY MRS. S. A. NICHOLS.

Where the hillside slopes to the southern sun,
And a rambling orchard buds and blows,
A lone grave sleeps in the waving grass,
Or hides 'neath the deep New England snows.

Long years ago, in his quiet rest,
They laid a husband and father there,
The burden of life, was a weary load
Too great for his feeble strength to bear.

And the young wife sat in her stricken home,
With her fair haired boy upon her knee,
'Numbed with a sorrow, too deep for words,
Alone in her fearful agony.

Through days and nights she wrestled and strove,
Beating the tide of anguish back,
That her hand might be strong to guide her son
Wisely and well, on life's devious track.

And at last in his manhood's glorious strength
He stood; the light of her widowed home:
And asked her to lay on her country's shrine,
The priceless gem she had thought her own.

Under the shimmering light of the moon,
The grave in the orchard, peaceful lay,
And her tried, true heart dared only to ask,
"If his father was living what would he say."

Well she knew, that the loyal man,
Would give his treasure, his life, his son,
To aid the perilled cause of the right,
And she must do as he would have done.

So she laid, for a time her terror aside,
And blest her boy with tearless eye,

And sent him out from his love-crowned home,
In the smoke of the battle-field to die.

Then she turned to her household cares,
Doing the duty that nearest lay,
Patiently bearing the burden of life,
And not forgetting to pray.

Aye, pray; thou has need, for thy fair-haired son
Sleeps at Gettysburg, gory and dim,
His blue eyes glassy, his fair hair torn!
Pray for thyself, mother, not for him.

SONG TO THE EMIGRANT.

BY MRS. H. M. CRAPO.

From the Emerald Isle they cross the sea,
To our land they come: the home of the free,
And their hearts oppressed by want and care,
Grow light again when they breathe our air.

A mighty band they will soon become,
They're hast'ning on, the old and the young;
The Emigrant comes from a foreign shore,
The high, the low, the rich and the poor.

To the home of the free they hasten on;
Our fields are broad and wave with corn,
Emigrant haste to the Western plain,
Build thee a cabin and sow the grain,

And thy fields shall teem with golden grain
Haste thee, emigrant, over the plain;
Independent as the lord who gave
The right to toil, to be his slave.

Shalt thou be there, in thy cabin home,
When thy fields are gleamed, thy harvest done?
Then haste thee emigrant on to weal
From the land that crushed thee with iron-heel.

Our fields are broad, we welcome thee,
None shall ask thee to bow thy knee,
Or doff thy hat when they pass thee by,
All are equal, none are high.

Then haste thee emigrant over the plain,
Build thee a cabin and sow thy grain,
And there beneath thy trees and vine,
Sit thee down in life's decline.

THE WANDERER'S LAST SONG.

BY MRS. H. M. CRAPO.

Green are the hills of my home in Vermont,
Moss-grown the roof of my father's low cot,
Sweet are the roses that bloom near its door,
The song of the blue-bird that flits o'er the moor.

The home of my childhood I ne'er shall see more,
There kindred await me—in vain I deplore,
That fate that has left me to die here alone,
Far away from my loved ones,—my own cherished home.

In the land of the stranger—kind friends will weep,
For one who is sleeping far o'er the blue deep:
Oh, why did I leave them, in a strange land to roam?
A shadow will darken their once happy home.

My mother is waiting beside the bright hearth,
 In the cot on the hill side—my father comes forth
 From his fields that are waving with bright golden
 grain,
 But never, O never shall I greet them again.

Green are the hills of my home in Vermont,
 Moss-grown the roof of my father's low cot,
 Sweet are the roses that bloom near the door,
 Of the cot on the hill-side I ne'er shall see more.

THE QUAKER GIRL.

BY MRS. H. M. CRAPO.

She is both good and sensible,
 No modern belle is she,
 She scorneth affectation,
 And that right heartily.

She does not change her manner,
 When gentlemen are by,
 She does not blush and simper,
 And downward cast her eye.

She wears no gaudy colors,
 Her dress is plain and neat
 She wears no trails nor flounces
 To sweep and dust the street.

Says "thee," and "thou" so sweetly,
 I know you all would love her,
 If you could know Ruth Halliday,
 The Quaker's only daughter.

NOT YET.

BY CHAS. H. CONGDON.

At fifteen I was anxious very,
 That time should wait me o'er the ferry,
 To manhood's golden gifted power,
 So anxious and uneasy I,
 My patience it did sorely try.
 Some spirit whispered in that hour,
 Not yet!

At twenty, could not make it seem,
 That I knew less, than at fifteen,—
 And so I strove and jogged along,
 But then there comes with length'ning years,
 Which at fifteen excites no fears,
 That spirit speaks in accents strong,
 Not yet!

At twenty-five, we are not cured
 Of what at fifteen we endured,
 In almost hopeless misery,
 Begin to dream of something wrong,
 But days and weeks still speed along
 In slow succession they pass by!
 Not yet!

At thirty we would fain look back,
 Upon the well known beaten track,
 And wish 'twere straighter, better trod,
 But business now our thoughts engage,
 For what may stare us in old age,
 And I a begging way might plod,
 Not yet!

But thirty-five soon hastens on,
 New years come—but soon are gone,
 As gone so many have before
 Yet scarce we heed how swift they pass,
 Until we're looked as old at last,
 That spirit whispers as of yore,
 Not yet!

Ah! forty did you say—in truth
 I feel as young as in my youth;
 You say I'm getting—yes I'm old—
 But then, three score and ten long years,
 'Allotted is to man,—who fears
 When only forty has been told,
 Not yet!

Then since I'm writing up my time,
 Nay putting it in uncouth rhyme,
 Why should I need a gentle hint
 That at forty-five the scales may turn,
 As less'n'g fires more dimly burn.
 Now must I think my powers to stint?
 Not yet!

To day I'm fifty I declare!
 My face is wrinkled, gray my hair!
 At fifteen—thirty—did not dream,
 But life would pass without a ripple,
 Now I'm rheumatic, almost a cripple.
 Is life a burden as it seems?
 Not yet! Not yet!
 Danby, Oct. 6th, 1870.

ON THE DEATH OF DR. JOHN FOX.

WHO DIED JUNE 17TH, 1853.

BY A. S. BAKER.

Lo on the silent breeze is borne,
 A tale of grief and dread,
 An honored one has just passed on,
 Is numbered with the dead.

Those friends who hold him all so dear,
 May well in anguish mourn,
 That cherished one to them so dear,
 Has passed away and gone.

Yet not alone to grief will bend,
 Those of his kindred clan,
 The healing art has lost a friend,
 The world an honored man.

Amid the scenes of pain and death,
 A useful life he led,
 He soothed the weak and feeble breath,
 And smoothed the dying bed.

Now long will suffering mortals wait,
 For his return again,
 He's passed beyond the royal gate,
 They'll wait for him in vain.

(Written June 18th, 1853.)

MY MOUNTAIN HOME.

BY A. S. BAKER.

I love my home, though other lands
 May boast of fairer fields,

I love my home though India's strands
The fragrant spices yield;
My mountain home is dearer still,
Though mid the forest trees;
For sweetly flows the dancing rill,
And healthful is the breeze.

Let others praise the beauties of
The smiling far off West,
I'm not ashamed to own I love
My native land the best;
For fairer suns have never shone,
On any land or clime,
Than shines above my own dear home,
This mountain home of mine.

The breeze is pure, the sky serene,
The woodlands fair to view,
The summer robes the fields in green.
The people all are true.
And e'en the rude blast's chilling wind,
Is music sweet to me;
I love its snow-clad hills and dales,
Its bleak winds whistling free.

THE CHRYSALIS.

BY CHAS. H. CONDON.

When I attempt a search, throughout
Creation's vast domain,
Things curious, wonderfully wrought,
Fill up this being's chain.

The other morn, though winter's claim
Its zenith scarce had passed,
A chrysalis that long had laid,
Unconscious of the piercing blast,

Was wakened from its torpid dreams,
By balmy breezes' gentle power,
And from its self-made prison beams,
The golden light, the blissful shower,

And forth it came the joy of all,
Itself was joyous too,
It came at nature's earnest call,
Of nature's wealth to woo.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY BISHOP DE GOESBRIAND.

The first missionary who paid regular visits to the Catholics who lived about this place was Rev. J. Daly. Since the year 1854, they have been attended at different intervals by the priests who resided at East Rutland, Bennington or East Dorset. Rev. Thomas Gaffney of East Dorset has now charge of the mission, where there are about 30 families. Up to this time (1872) they had no place of worship. Last year they purchased the building which had been built and was once used for a Bank, and it having been carefully repaired, is now used by them as a church.

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. EUNICE BULL, WIDOW OF ELIJAH BULL OF DANBY—MAR. 1, 1864.

[Taken from her lips by our hand. The excellent old lady was remarkable for her intelligence and mental ability.—*Ed.*]

"My maiden name was Bump. My father was Edward Bump, 2d, called Capt. Bump. When I asked him why he was called Captain, he answered "I was captain of the cripple company." I think, he had a commission under King George. He was bound to a farmer till 14 years of age. He and my mother both came from Connecticut. My mother's maiden name was Jerusha Wheat, and her mother's family name was Gale. My mother had a brother killed in building Norwich bridge, Connecticut, where the great railroad disaster, a few years since occurred. She was left an orphan when but 7 years of age. Her husband was also an orphan. They were married at Dr. Payne's in Canaan, Ct., with whose family my mother lived. My parents were married in January—and soon after their marriage, the same month, settled in Wallingford Vt—rising of 90 years since. Three children were born to them in Wallingford before myself, now aged 84. (July 27, 1863.) Their children were: Lael, Edward, Maria, (Mrs. Perry Wells of Wallingford; deceased) Eunice (myself) Jerusha (married Abijah Nelson; settled in New York State; deceased.) Bela (died young) Ain, Abner (now living in West Springfield, Pa.,—Ain in Wisconsin or a Western State—Leal and Edward also live at the West.

Eunice, (myself) married Elijah son of Crispin, son of Timothy Bull.

Timothy Bull of Rhode Island married Patience Page of the same State. They first settled in Clarendon, Vt.: afterward they lived and died in Danby. Timothy lived to the age of 97. Patience, his wife, was for many years a doctress or midwife. While they lived in Clarendon an English soldier came to them one night who was sick and begged for medicine and to stay over night. For humanity's sake he was taken in and a bed made for him on the floor of the cabin and Mrs. Bull made him an herb tea. About light, they knew he was there, but when they had risen in the morning, he was gone, but they knew not where. The whigs who had got track of his having been there, came to question Mr. and Mrs. Bull. They could

not elicit anything satisfactory, and went so far as to hang the old man twice at his own door till almost dead. His wife, not allowed to speak a word, stood by and witnessed the barbarity. Timothy and Patience Bull had children; Page who died in Connecticut and left two children; Crispian, Michael, Williamson and Phoebe—Michael went to Canada and Williamson to Maria, N. Y., where he died. Phoebe married John Bull a cousin and died leaving four or five children, and a pair of twins buried with her. They lie buried on a knoll above Isaac Nichols's.

Crispian, born in Rhode Island, married Mary Carpenter of the same State. They had three children when they came to Danby." [For additional biography of the Bulls of Danby see history by Mr. J. C. Williams.—Ed.]

"Crispian first purchased in Danby 60 acres for 60 days work upon the road which was then being built around Dorset pond.

We lived in Huntington about 1803. In Hinesburgh, a Mr. Bostwick, I think put up a carding-machine. Gov. Chittenden then lived in a neighboring town (Williston.) Mrs. Chittenden had never seen a carding-machine. So one day she took a load of wool on to her horse behind and started off for Hinesburgh. John Thomas, a soldier in the British army who remained after the declaration of peace, who had been out to Hinesburgh that day, came home and told me about the carding-machine, and that the Governor's lady had been out to see the wonder and gone all over the building and examined the machinery and had her wool carded and returned home with her rolls behind her the same night. So I thought I would go out and see the carding-machine and get my rolls carded. But I went with my husband. I had not as much courage as Mrs. Chittenden to go alone. When I arrived at Hinesburgh, a protracted meeting was being held among the Congregationalists, by a Mr. Hovey, I think from Waterbury, and eight or ten other ministers were there. It rained in the forenoon and the meeting was held in three houses. It cleared up in the afternoon and the people all came together around Mr. Bostwick's, and held their meeting. I saw the new carding-machine but so much was going on I did not get my rolls that night to carry home with me as Mrs. Chittenden did."

"How have the homespun days departed," continued the venerable old lady, "in which an honored governor's wife could take her wool on horseback and start off to a distant town without servant or company and bring her rolls back at night to the admiration of all the neighboring women of the country."

Mrs. Bull also says that the house for worship in town was a Baptist log meeting-house, with desk and seats of rough boards.

ANECDOTES OF WING ROGERS.

BY MARIAH H. TUPPER, CHARLOTTE—FROM THE "VERMONT RECORD."

"One day he came in from the field, and ordered his wife to bring him a pitcher of water from the spring. She went cheerfully and readily, and brought the water. He received it from her hand, and looking into the vessel, declined to drink, on the plea that there was a straw in it, and pouring it out ordered her to bring another. She did so, and this time took care to ascertain that it was perfectly pure and irreproachable. Without drinking, he poured it out and ordered her to go the third time. She did so, and returned: and when at a convenient distance she dashed the whole contents over his person. He spluttered and gasped at the suddenness of the cold bath; and when sufficiently recovered, he looked up at the calm, quiet countenance beside him and spoke out, "There, that's done like a sensible woman! If Becky had done that years ago, she would have made a good husband of me." The couple lived in a tolerable degree of comfort and harmony to the end of their union, she adapting her "treatment," as the doctors say, "to the exigencies of the case."

Rogers employed a man to assist him in logging. The hired man drove the team while Wing was busy with a lever rolling logs, and sometimes got in the way of the team. The man would stop to allow his employer a chance to save himself. This did not please Wing, it was a waste of time; so he ordered him to drive on and he would take care of himself. He obeyed, and before long the old Quaker found himself flat on the ground with a log rolling over him. The consequence was a broken leg and three months on his back; but said the sufferer, "Gideon, thee wasn't to blame; thee did just as I told thee."

Rogers's fourth wife proved herself his equal, and paid him in his own coin. One day he went out, turned the cows into the meadow, and returning, addressed his wife, "My dear, the cows are all in the meadow; I want thee should go and drive them out." She started at once like a dutiful wife, and opening the bars between the meadow and the cornfield, hurried the cows through, and then returned, saying, "My dear, the cows

are in the cornfield; I want thee should drive them out." This was too much for Wing's acquisitiveness and he drove them back to the pasture at once.

Wing's wife bought a cheap set of dishes, which were set out on the table when he came in. He knew they did not cost much and thought it necessary to teach his better half not to make purchases without his knowledge or consent, so he deliberately kicked them over. She said nothing, but quietly cleared away the broken crockery and next day brought home a more expensive set, which she spread on the table as before. These were smashed also. His wife cleared away the fragments without a frown, and next day brought home a costly set of china and the third time set them on the table. Her husband surveyed them with a troubled countenance, and muttering, "It won't do; they cost too much," he went to the merchant and forbade him trusting his wife. He had hardly got home again when a writ was served on him, and he was obliged to fork over the money for the three sets of dishes."

FAIR HAVEN.

BY A. N. ADAMS.

[This history is compiled from a volume, 12mo., 516 pp., published by A. N. Adams, and printed by Tuttle & Co. of Rutland, in 1870, and sent to us in the sheets, to take what part of it we might desire for our work—and we have taken, therefore, everything we regard not only as of any general interest for the State and County, but, also, of any particular interest to the town itself.—*Ed.*]

This town, comprising originally within its limits what is now West Haven and Fair Haven, was in the time of the Revolutionary War, an unsettled tract lying along Poultney river and East Bay on the east side of Lake Champlain, which, in connection with Benson on the north, had been cut off and left south of Orwell and between the towns of Hubbardton, Castleton and Poultney on the east, and the Lake on the west, when those towns were incorporated by the government of New Hampshire in 1761.

A part of the territory was covered by Col. Philip Skeene's second grant, and was all included in the New York county of Charlotte, of which Skeenesborough was the county seat.

The inhabitants of the N. H. Grants divided their new State into two counties, Cumberland and Bennington.*

* See Bennington, Caledonia, and Chittenden County chapters, Vol. i.; also Franklin and Orange County chapters, Vol. ii. of this work.—*Ed.*

Fair Haven—from what cause called by this name we are unable to say—was thus brought within the bounds of Bennington county.

Oct 27, 1779, in the second year of the State, the Gen. Assembly, convened at Manchester, granted petitions for acts of incorporation for the two towns of Fair Haven and Benson.

The charter of Fair Haven was granted at Manchester, Oct. 27, 1779. The grant was made in consideration of £6930 and signed, at Arlington, by Governor Thomas Chittenden, Apr. 26, 1782. The grantees were:

Ebenezer Allen, Isaac Clark, Samuel Herrick, George Foot, Jesse Belknap, John Grant, Oliver Cleveland, John Smith, Gilbert Mallery, Aaron Adams, James Brookins, Elisha Hamilton, Wm. Seymour, Daniel Owen, Stephen Pearl, John How, Benjamin Cutler, Derrick Carner, Isaac Knapp, Ira Allen, Elisha Baker, Nathaniel Smith, Joseph Averist, Lemuel Robberts, Jonas Galusha, Zadoc Averist, Noah Allen, Matthew Lyon, Ebenezer Frisbe, Lemuel Payne, Joseph Haven, Wm. Williams, Ezra Allen, Ralph Watson, Stephen Mead, Stephen Fay, John Payne, jr., Nathan Allen, Stephen Rice, Asa Joiner, Samuel Allen, Jacob Ruback, Philip Priest, John Fassett, jr., Nathan Clark, Eleazer Dudley, Elisha Ashley, Stephen R. Bradley, Jesse Sawyer, Wm. Ashley, Oliver Sanford, Asa Dudley, Solomon Wilder, Israel Trowbridge, Elisha Clark, Elijah Galusha, Wm. Stewart, Cephas Smith, Samuel Josiah Grant, Andrew Carner, Robert Clark, Thomas Chittenden, Solomon Lathrop, Hope Lathrop, Thomas Ashley, Benjamin Richardson, Jonathan Brooks, Thomas Taylor, David Wheeler, Giles Pettibone, Noah Smith, John Hamilton, Samuel Kent, Israel Smith, Elizabeth Chittenden, Benjamin Everst.

Among the original grantees, or proprietors, are the names of Col. Matthew Lyon, Oliver Cleveland, Philip Priest, Israel Trowbridge, Derrick Carner, and Eleazer Dudley, who were settlers in the town. The conditions of the charter were the same as other charters of this period in this State.

The first deed of land was made at Manchester, the same day with the grant, by Zadoc Everst, then of Manchester, to Elisha Hamilton, of Tiamouth, both proprietors.

Of the state of the country previous to this time it is difficult to speak, on account of the

absence of direct records. It will be our aim to write what is known, or may justly be inferred to be matter of historical truth.

During the Revolutionary War the territory was not improved to any considerable extent: along the shore of the lake and the borders of the bay and rivers, there were a few settlements commenced, but mainly the town was a wilderness.

Maj. Ebenezer Allen, of Tinmouth, and Capt. Isaac Clark, of Castleton, appear to have had "a hunting camp" on one of the large ledges in West Haven and not far from Benson line, with paths leading to and from the same in various directions, before the town was chartered, and probably before the State government was organized. The proprietors met at this camp, Aug. 21st 1780, to commence the survey of their several proprietary pitches.

There are traces still existing confirmatory of early indirect records, that a body of Hessian soldiers came up the East Bay during the war, and abandoning their boats at the foot of "Carvers Falls," cut a road thence through the woods on the New York side, to Poultney river at a point a little below its junction with the Castleton river, at the south end of the old Merritt farm, where they threw over a bridge long afterward known and called the "Hessian bridge," over which they crossed the river and cleared a road eastward toward Castleton and Hubbardton by way of the large hill south of Hiram Hamilton's, which, on account of their hollowing out a stump on the top of the hill was called "Hessian Bowl Hill." By this "Hessian road," where it came away from the river, the surveys and deeds of Mr. Merritt's farm were afterwards bounded.

Another detachment of Burgoyne's army passed through this town after the battle of Hubbardton, in July, 1777, and it is thought, made a road south of the river, passing near Otis Eddy's, and along the north side of the cedar swamp below J. W. Estey's house and thence crossing the Poultney river S. and W., either creating or following what was long subsequently known as Skeene's road. On a rude map of this region, printed in London, in January, 1779, by order of Governor Wm. Tryon, of New York, there are two roads branching out of one, about on the east of this town, and diverging S. W. across the territory of Gen. Skeene.

At what precise date the first squatters came into this district we have not the means of determining, but know from existing records at or about the time the charter was obtained—which was done chiefly through the efforts of Maj. Ebenezer Allen and Gen. Isaac Clark, who had traversed the territory in their hunting excursions—there were a few persons resident in the town, and actual settlers began to come in and take up the land under the proprietor's titles.

Oliver Cleveland, an active pioneer in the settlement and organization was one of those who had made improvements before the act of incorporation, and appears to be the only one of the original settlers who is represented in the charter. He had come from Killingworth, Ct., and sat down with other members of his father's family, on what is now New York, or Hampton side of the river, then called "Greenfield," which it was at that time expected would be in Vermont, the State line or boundary between the two States not being as yet settled.

While residing near the river, the road running close by the bank, instead of over the flat as now, he had commenced clearing the land which about this time became his home farm in Fair Haven. It extended from Poultney river to Poultney west line, and is said, in a survey of 1746, to contain 205 acres, laid, all but 64 acres of it, on his own proprietary right.

At his death, in Sep. 1803, the farm became divided among his sons, Joshua, Albert, and James. James' part, about 80 acres, he sold in Nov., 1807. Albert also sold his 60 acres in 1813, but probably continued to occupy it until Sep., 1817. Joshua had 60 acres and lived on the same until near the spring of 1818, when he removed to Hampton and sold his part.

Mr. Cleveland was a rough, illiterate man, unable even to write his own name, yet a man of great natural force and ability, and was elected one of the selectmen of the town from March, 1784, nearly every year till his death. He left a large family.

The lands lying to the south of Mr. Cleveland, between the river and Poultney line, had also been improved as early as 1779, by Joseph Squier, Lemuel Hyde and William Meacham, resident on the Hampton or Greenfield side, who do not seem to have become citizens of the town.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held at Castleton, Oct., 1780, it was voted that John Meacham, Joseph Ballard, William Meacham, Lemuel Hyde and Joseph Squier might have the privilege of "covering their possessions with 21 Div. pitches to be laid out in the form of the first when there was undivided land enough to lay them out in such form; and it appears from records in the archives of the State that these individuals, together with some fifty or more who had settled along the river and in what is now Hampton, considered themselves as within the bounds of the State and had as early as the year 1779, and probably in the last part of the year, after Fair Haven was incorporated, and while the Legislature was still in session at Manchester, petitioned the authorities of Vermont for incorporation of the territory on which they resided as a town under the name of "Greenfield"—but the boundary of the State being in controversy, the authorities did not grant it, and the petition was renewed in June, 1781, the petitioners expressing a strong desire to be under the government of Vermont, and evidently supposing the boundary, which was then established, to be to the westward of them. The catalogue of signers of this petition includes the names of several individuals who were then resident, or who afterwards became such; as John Meacham, Joseph Ballard, Abel Parker, Solomon Cleveland, Abraham Sharp, Oliver Cleveland, Derrick Carner, Isaac Race, Benjamin Parmenter and Stephen Holt.

From the State archives we learn, in June 1781, the settlers on the south side of East Bay and north of the old town of Skeenesborough, many of whom were from New Hampshire and the East, desired to be under the authority of Vermont, and supposed they were so, being on the east side of the Lake, and they accordingly petitioned our Gen. Assembly, then met at Bennington, for an act of incorporation as a town by the name of "New Cheshire." Among these petitioners were Lemuel Bartholomew, Peter Christie, Robert Adams, and others.

John Meacham and Joseph Ballard, mentioned above, and by the proprietors at their meeting in October, 1780, as having possessions in town, were actual residents along the river to the north of Mr. Cleveland. Whether Mr. Ballard came before or after Mr. Meacham we are unable to determine, or

whence he came, but he must have been here, or on the Greenfield side of the river, as early at least as 1779, and it is probable that he came from Massachusetts or southern Vermont.

Mr. Meacham, with his wife and three children, came from Williamstown, Mass., either in the fall of 1779 or the spring of 1780, and built him a log-house on the west side of the road, a little south from where Myron D. Barnes resides. His fourth child, Esther Meacham, born Apr. 23, 1780, it is claimed was the first child born in the town.

Mr. Meacham appears to have been an acquaintance and friend of Col. Lyon in Massachusetts, and he is said to have worked with Richard Beidow at nail-making in a shop which stood on the hill-side east of Mr. Kidder's barns. He was a poor man and had a large family, which necessitated assistance from the town and the apprenticeship of his eldest son, John, afterwards a merchant in the town, and later an influential citizen of Castleton, by the authorities of the town, during his minority. Mr. Meacham was one of the members of the first board of selectmen chosen at the organization of the town in Aug., 1783, and was one of the committee chosen by the citizens in Sep., 1784, to draw up a remonstrance against the doings of a County convention. He removed from Fair Haven to Galway, N. Y., in 1794, and thence to Benson in 1800, where he carried on a brick-yard, and was so injured by the caving in of earth, he survived but one week, and died in 1808 or '9, aged 53 years. His children were Sarah, John, Rhoda, Esther, Jacob, Joel, James, Eliza, Isaac and Rebecca.

JOHN MEACHAM, JR., was a poor boy, in Fair Haven, but rose by his own energy to be a merchant in the town, in 1804, when about 23 years of age, and removing hence to Castleton in 1805, continued in the mercantile business there, acquiring quite a fortune, and becoming Probate Judge for the district of Fair Haven, which office he held at the time of his death. He married Mary Langdon, in 1806, and had one child, Clarissa, now the wife of Hiram Ainsworth Esq. of Castleton.

Mr. Ballard's place of settlement lay next west of Mr. Meacham's, 177 acres, besides some 60 acres bought at auction on Stephen Fay's right. The first 100 acres were land out to him in August, 1781, on rights pur-

chased of Col. Clark in June. 77 acres were laid out in July, 1784, 50 acres of it on Nathaniel Smith, bought on tax sale, and 27 acres on Elijah Galusha's right, purchased of John Meacham. In Feb., 1785, Mr. Ballard deeded the west part of his farm to his son, John Morrow Ballard, and the east part to his son-in-law, Stephen Holt. He re-deeded a portion of the Clark lot to Mr. Holt in Nov. 1792, and gave 45 acres lying south toward the river, to his daughter, Drusilla Holt, with whom he appears to have lived, and perhaps died, about 1795.

The "Clark lot" was sold to Col. Erwin in June, 1794, he having bought Meacham's farm of John Meacham in January previous. Mr. Holt continued to reside on the south part until May, 1801, when it was sold to Henry Ainsworth, and passed through the hands of Danforth Ainsworth and Enos Wells to Barnabas Ellis, in November, 1813. It is now owned by Mr. Ellis' son Zeas C.

John Morrow Ballard sold his part to his brother-in-law, Solomon Wilder, of Whitehall, in March, 1794, and soon thereafter removed to Whitehall himself. John Morrow Ballard is said to have been a Methodist minister, and to have been partly of Indian blood; and beyond this we learn little or nothing of him. Jeremiah Ballard, a noted Methodist clergyman, of southern Vermont and Massachusetts, may have been a brother. He was in the town in Dec., 1795, when he quit-claimed to Mr. Wilder an interest in land which had been owned by Joseph Ballard. Samuel Cleveland, of Hydeville a son of Solomon Cleveland, an intimate friend of Col. Matthew Lyon, and formerly resident in the town, relates that in his boyhood, while his father owned the mills, between 1796 and '98, he well remembers going to Mr. Holt's and hearing Lorenzo Dow preach there, Mr. Holt being known as a devoted Methodist.

Besides these settlements, which appear to have been the earliest in the south part of the town, there were others lower down on Poultney river, which may have been of older date; as at the point where the "Hessian road" came over the river, now on the Standard farm, where a man by the name of Jonathan Lynde had improved a place.

The improvement may have been one cause that the Hessians crossed there, or Lynde may have sat down at that point because they had bridged the river and opened a road there. It

is probable that he was one of a company of Dutch people who came into the neighborhood during the Revolutionary War, from the vicinity of Bennington, or country east of Albany.

The proprietors at their first meeting in June, 1780, called this place of Lynde's "an old possession on Poultney river," and voted to give him the privilege of holding it, "if laid out before the next meeting of the proprietors." The next meeting occurred in August, and as there appears no record of any survey or deed to him, he must either have relinquished his claim or sold it to John Smith, of Poultney, or to Michael Merritt—Mr. Merritt taking possession and surveying the same, this same month, on the 1st div. of Mr. Smith's right.

A little above this improvement of Lynde's, Abraham Sharp, a Dutch settler on the New York side, then at that point, called "New Haven," who came with his brother-in-law James Vandozer, or Vandozen, if not also others of his countrymen, from near Bennington, was given the privilege by the proprietors, in Oct., 1780, of "covering with some proprietor's right all his possessions extending from the upper part of the falls on Poultney river to the junction of said river with Castleton river, excepting Elisha Hamilton's lot, which shall not be covered by any other person to take away his labor."

Elisha Hamilton's lot, surveyed to him Aug. 1780, and laid where Hamilton Wescott now resides, reaching southward over the river and nearly to the river westward,—would thus appear to have been one of the earliest improvements in town; but whether improved by himself—he being said to be a resident of Tiumouth in 1779—or by some person of whom he purchased, we have no means of knowing.

The 2d division of Zadock Everest's right was laid out in July, 1781, next N. of "lot No. 5," made to run W. to the river; but it appears that Mr. Sharp had a claim by possession to all the lands lying along the river west of "lot No. 5," and to the west parts of both the Hamilton and Everest divisions, as also to the land which laid between the two rivers as they formerly run, the junction at that time being further down, below the present bridge, and the Poultney river sweeping westward around land owned by Mr. Sharp, in Vermont, which is now, in consequence

of a change made in the river about 1830, considered to be in the State of New York.

Mr. Sharp appears to have covered his claims in Aug. 1783, with surveys on the 4th. divisions of the original rights of Jesse Sawyer and George Foot, the Foot division was deeded to him for £17 by Beriah Mitchell, Apr. 5, 1784, and both divisions quit-claimed by Gen. Clark in December 1783.

April, 1784, Joel Hamilton, who had come into possession of a half interest in "lot No. 5," and the Everest division north, for £20, deeds to Mr. Sharp 20 acres from the west end of the lot No. 5, and 30 acres from the Everest lot.

This Abraham Sharp was a noted hunter, and was called by the early inhabitants, "Old Abe." He married Jemima Vandozer, and had a son Abraham, who was the father of Robert. "Old Abe" was drowned on one of his hunting excursions, in the river near Granville, previous to March, 1789. Charles Rice was the administrator of the estate, which being insolvent, was sold, with the exception of the widow's interest, Oct. 27, 1789. Dr. Witherell finally purchased the whole estate.

James Vandozer, brother-in-law of Mr. Sharp, purchased of Heman Barlow, of Greenfield, N. Y., Sept., 1782, the 1st div. of Joseph Haven's right, laid out to Mr. Barlow, in Sept., 1780. This lot must have been improved, and may have been settled by Mr. Vandozer and family at as early a period as the lands west of it. Tradition reports it was occupied by Vandozer and his son-in-law, Simeon McWithey, called by the old people "McQuivy," who lived in a log-house on the south side of the road, just west of Mr. O. P. Ranney's barns, in 1783.

Mr. Vandozer and his wife were old people and died at their place at an early day. He willed the west half of his farm to his grandson, Isaac McWithey, who sold about 12 acres to Isaac Cutler, Esq., in Nov., 1789, and the remainder to Russell Smith in Aug., 1795; Mr. Smith building a house on the same, which is now standing.

The east part of the farm, was inherited by Simeon and Sarah McWithey, who bought of Col. M. Lyon, in Sept. 1799, a building-lot on the north side of the road, on which they erected a dwelling-house.

Maj. Ebenezer Allen was allowed by the

proprietors to cover with some proprietary right the possession in the north part of West Haven, which he had purchased of Joseph Hyde; and Benoni Hurlburt was granted a like privilege of laying out on some proprietor's right "a piece of land which he has had in possession a number of years, containing about 15 acres, provided he does not encroach upon any lands already laid out for public or private use." This lot of Benoni Hurlburt's lay on the bank of East Bay, south of Hiram K. Hunt's, and was sold by him in July, 1784, to Luman Stone, of Litchfield, Ct. Benoni Hurlburt's name appears on a petition in the Secretary of State's office, together with those of Joseph Carver, Joseph Haskins, Jona. Hall and John Vandozer, dated at Fair Haven, Feb. 23, 1782, in which the petitioners complain that they have been unjustly treated and deprived of their property and rights by those who obtained the charter of the town without informing them or giving them an opportunity to be represented in the same, though they were "persons who had for a long time before improved the land," having fled "from the southern parts of New England to Vermont to resume its liberties and promote its interests"

The committee to whom the petition was referred reported that on account of the adverse party not being cited to appear at the hearing, the petition be laid over till the next session, and that as the petitioners had made improvements and sowed and raised grain, an order be issued that they be not disturbed in their possessions in the meantime. But May 26, 1782 Hurlburt, who had perhaps been bought over in the meantime, signs a remonstrance, dated at Cheshire, declaring that Carver is a transient person from Rhode Island, and had used his name on the petition without his knowledge or consent, and against his interests.

Who Joseph Carver was, or Jona. Hall or John Vandozer, further than appears above, we are not informed, nor do we know where they located; but it is probable that they dwelt in the neighborhood of Hurlburt and not far from the falls on the Poultney river which are now known as Carver's Falls.

Joseph Haskins lived below the road south of where Otis Hamilton resides when the first surveys were made in 1780. It is said that "an old Indian" had made a pitch

and built a log-cabin on the place with a view to holding it, but Gen. Clark located the 1st div. of his right over the same ground, surveyed and commenced building a saw-mill, on the north side of the Great Falls, now the "Dry Falls," when the Indian taking umbrage at such intrusion sought satisfaction by digging away a neck of land above the falls so as to change the bed of the river over the falls, to the western channel in which it now runs, destroying a valuable fall of water of some 150 feet.

It is said that the Indian had a fight with a bear, and came nigh getting devoured in the fray.

Another independent tradition is that Haskins changed the course of the river; while several old people have incidentally remarked that he was in part of Indian blood, and it has been claimed that the change in the course of the river was the work of freshets. No doubt the natural wear of the stream and repeated freshets in the drift alluvium of this old water-basin, had much to do with the change; but considering the early, decided character of the tradition, with statements from some of the old people, that men were seen to come suspiciously away from the place of the change, leaving tools on the bank, it would not be improbable, when the water had worn away the bank to a narrow isthmus, the spade of Joseph Haskins, or of some other man of the name—there being two others, Silas and Benoni Haskins, then in the country, either on the Vermont or New York side—had secretly hastened the work commenced by the stream itself.

It is a historical fact, that the stream was changed about the time of a freshet in the spring of 1733, and vast quantities of sand and earth were carried down into East Bay, filling up and impeding the navigation of the Bay, which until then, had been accessible to vessels of 40 tons burden, and promised, had it continued of its original depth, to render the town along its banks a place of considerable commercial importance.

Harvey Howes states that when his father, John Howes, from Woodbury, Ct., first came into this country, sometime soon after the first surveys, probably in 1731 or '32, he came to Castleton, and thence followed down the "Hessian road" to East Bay, where the hulks of the Hessians' boats still lay, and the water in the Bay at that point was from 10 to 12 feet deep.

In fact, a town of considerable size was projected by the proprietors at a point just below the falls, as we shall see from the proprietor's records. The town plot, as drawn on paper and actually laid out at the head of the Bay, contained one acre to each proprietor's share, and is now in existence in the town clerk's office. Had the stream remained of its original capacity, the vast water-power of Carver's Falls, and the abundance of good timber then in the forests of the adjacent country, could scarcely have failed, to render the Fair Haven of the early times a commercial mart of no mean importance to the whole western portion of the State. The Bay, connecting as it did with Lake Champlain would have afforded a cheap and easy channel through which vessels could have come in laden with ore and merchandise, and gone out freighted with produce, lumber and other products, in our day, with marble and slate.

As it was, it was made use of for many years, and as late as 1815, or later, by Asa Smith, Joseph Sheldon, Elizer and Chauncey Goodrich and others, as an outlet during the high water in the spring of the year for the rafts of timber and large product of the superior pine lumber which the region produced.

Of further improvements previous to occupancy by the proprietors—we find no trace in the proprietor's records. It is not unlikely that there were others, especially in the West Haven part of the town on the shore of the lake; but the leading inhabitants, the principal settlers after Oliver Cleveland, John Meacham and Joseph Ballard, were those who came into the town after the act of incorporation, beginning about the year 1780.

Michael Merritt and Philip Priest from Killingsworth, Ct., appear to have been here in August of this year, and may have come in the spring. They settled in the west part of the present town, near the Poultney river. Mr. Merritt located where Jona. Lynde had commenced, and we hear he furnished the early comers with corn raised on his place before the other farms were ready to grow it.

In his deed to Mr. Merritt, John Smith says, land "joining on the rode by the hussion bridge which was formerly possessed by Jonathan Lynds and granted to him by the proprietors of fairhaven at their meeting of the 16th July 1780."

It was deeded by Mr. Merritt to his son, Peter, in Jan. 1813, and afterwards passed to Heman Stannard.

Mr. Merritt was on several important committees for the proprietors; was chosen the first constable at the organization of the town, filled the offices of town clerk, treasurer and selectman, and served in other public capacities.

MR. MERBITT was from Killingworth, Ct. He was born in 1738; married in Killingworth, to his first wife, Lucy Chittenden, by whom he had the following children, born in Connecticut: Bartholomew, Michael, Martin, Ansel, Jemima, James, Nathaniel, Lucy, Lydia, Peter, and Rebecca.

Mrs. Merritt died Sept. 15, 1810, in her 74th year and Mr. Merritt married Sarah, widow of Charles Hawkins, Esq., on the 13th of December following. He died Aug. 18, 1815, in his 78th year, and was buried in the old village graveyard.

Mr. Priest was brother-in-law to Mr. Merritt, having married his sister, Trubey, while in Connecticut. He located on his own proprietary right, in August, 1780, next east of Mr. Merritt, and first built a log-house on the ground where Hiram Hamilton now lives. Here he kept tavern for a number of years. In June, 1788, he sold Joel Hamilton 15 acres and must have removed about this time, or previously, to the residence occupied by him till the summer of 1800, on the knoll south of and opposite Mr. Stannard's house. He sold the balance of his farm to Mr. Hamilton, and to Charles Hawkins, partly in Sept., 1793, and partly in Apr., 1800, and went to Chateaugay, N. Y., where he died, suddenly, about 1816.

He was employed by the proprietors, in August, 1780, to lay out a school-lot, and charged them 3s. for one half day in doing it. The first meeting for the organization of a town government was holden at his house, Aug. 28, 1783, and he was made the first selectman. The town meeting of March, 1784, was also, like many of the meetings of the proprietors, held at his house; and we find his name as one of the selectmen as late as 1796.

His family were Trubey, Betsey, Noah, Abi, Diana, Charity, Elizabeth, Merritt, Zadock, Polly, Sally and Aaron.

Noah was an active politician on the Federalist side, a pettifogger and noted anti-Ma-

son. He is said to have gone to Western New York and there died, and Zadock was a Methodist minister in Southern New York or Pennsylvania.

Israel Trowbridge and Jeremiah Durand came from Derby, Ct., in the summer or fall of 1780, settling near the west line of Castleton, Mr. Trowbridge on the north, where the road enters the town from Hydeville, and Mr. Durand further south on the hill, near Alonson Allen's slate quarry.

Mr. Trowbridge was one of the proprietors named in the charter, and located, Sept., 1780, three divisions of his right—nearly 300 acres—in one body along Castleton line and river, and over land lying along the river, which, it is said, in one of the early surveys, a man by the name of Azariah Blancher, or Blanchard, "once pretended to own." He gave lot No. 34 to his son, Levi, in 1786, who, upon the death of his father, sold it, Mar., 1795, to Cornelius and David D. Board, of Castleton, from whom it passed to Hezekiah, father of Joshua Whitlock, now occupant.

The remainder of the estate appears to have been divided among Mary, the wife of Ralph Carver, of Castleton; Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Osee Dutton, of Derby, Ct.; Abigail, an unmarried daughter, and Hannah, the wife of Olney Hawkins, a grand-daughter of Mr. Trowbridge.

Levi and Abigail sold the largest portion of the farm, in 1799, to Dr. Samuel Shaw, of Castleton. Levi sold the remaining 52 acres to Benj. Hickock, in 1804, and is said to have resided in the Russell Smith house, on the west street, until his removal to the West.

ISRAEL TROWBRIDGE was a son of Isaac Trowbridge of Stratford, Ct., and grandson of James Trowbridge, of Norwalk, and lately of Stratford, in April, 1716. He was baptized, at Stratford, September 30, 1722, and married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary Johnson, of Derby, Ct., previous to 1753.

In his family were: Mary, Levi, Anna, Sarah, Elizabeth and Abigail.

Mr. Durand located his land next south of Mr. Trowbridge's, in Nov., 1780, on Thomas Ashley's right, getting a deed of the same from Col. Clark, in 1781. He sold 20 acres to Wm. Buell, in 1791, and 28 acres to Charles Boyle, in 1793; died in 1798, and the remaining 60 acres passed into the hands of Isaac Cutler; in 1807, to "Doct." Thomas

Dibble; to Elisha Parkill, in 1817; is now owned by Alonson Allen.

Curtis Kelsey, sen., of Woodbury, Ct. came in 1780, buying of Josiah Grant, of Poultney, his proprietary right in Fairhaven. His 2d and 3d div. lots made nearly 300 acres. He removed his family from Woodbury to Wells in the spring of 1781, where they remained until the summer of 1782, when, having erected a cabin and covered it with bark, nigh where Mr. Estey's barn is, he moved into town with his family. He was chosen by the proprietors one of the overseers of the highway in November of this year.

Mr. Kelsey was one of the wealthiest persons in town. In the Grand list, 1789, only Matthew Lyon, and Michael Merritt stood higher. In December, 1795, he deeded to his son, Lyman, about 83 acres. He sold in 1821, to his grandson, Harry Spalding, of Middletown. He had married Submitti Parsons, and had four children born in Killingworth, Parsons who settled in West Haven, Orren, Lovisa, Lyman, and Curtis, jr., who was three years old when the family came to Fair Haven.

Orren Kelsey, son of Curtis, m. Fanny Dwyer, of Fair Haven, in 1800. He died in Feb. 1847. Mrs. K. died Feb. 25, 1869. He was a post-rider from Fair Haven to Ferrisburgh in 1795, carrying the Fair Haven papers and mail to towns along the route. In after years he was constable in the town, and often pleaded suits in law before justice's courts with success. His children were Mitty M., James N., Fanny, Olive M., Louisa, and Sally.

In the year 1782, Silas Safford and his brother-in-law, Ager Hawley, came from Arlington and made the first settlement in the village.

Col. Matthew Lyon, who then resided in Arlington, had, in Dec. 1780, located the 2d. div. of Nathan Allen's right, and the 1st and 2d of his own right—about 300 acres—on the land around the falls of Castleton river, the 2d div. covering the ground where the Park now is, and extending eastward over the swamp to Mr. Kelsey's first division lot, No. 60, and his own rights coming over the river and falls from the south and west nearly to the south line of the Park. Subsequently in Jan., 1781, he bought of John Hamilton, of Tinmouth, a second divi-

sion of 105 acres lying next east of his own which had been surveyed to John Smith, thus giving him possession of over 400 acres, all in one body. He must have visited the place at the time of the survey, 1780, and at other times following, prior to removing himself and family, which he did in the year 1783.

Preparing to make improvements on his land, and to build on the falls while yet resident in Arlington, he proposed to Mr. Safford to give him 80 acres of land as a premium to go to Fair Haven with his family and board the men whom he might employ in building his mills.

With Mr. Hawley, who was a mill-wright, he agreed to build a grist-mill in co-partnership, Hawley to have one-third when the mill was completed. Safford and Hawley came to Fair Haven, camping on their arrival, the first night, in their covered emigrant wagon, near the river. Hawley built the first grist-mill, either this season or the following spring, on the south side of the Lower Falls, a little below the present site of the old paper-mill.

About the same time the bridge over the river and the saw-mill on the north side were built.

In building the grist-mill Mr. Hawley received bodily injuries from falling upon the frozen water wheel while attempting to cut away the ice, which caused his death about 18 months afterwards. He is said to have been buried in the old burying ground, N. W. of James Campbell's. All the widow received for his interest in the property was the use of it two days in every seven, on which days her boy Asa then 14 years old, acted as miller, and the inhabitants generally patronized him in preference to Col. Lyon's employee.

Widow Hawley married Derrick Carner, one of the proprietors of the township, whose name appears in the charter, and who is said by some to have been the first miller in town. He removed with his family to Hampton Corners, where he appears to have resided previously, in 1779 and '80, and thence he went to Underhill, Vt., where he and his wife died.

Mr. Safford built first a log house near the river bank. Here he had 25 men to board, and Mrs. Safford, who was a small woman, and mistaken for "a little girl" on one occasion, did the work of the house alone, the men assisting her by washing the potatoes

at night and putting them on to boil in a cauldron-kettle out of doors in the morning.

Mr. Safford did not reside long on this spot, but built a house 20 by 30 feet square on the place where Henry Green's house now stands. He was at this point in Dec. 1784, when the first highway was laid by the selectmen from Kelsey's north ledge to the river on Oliver Cleveland's farm, and is said to have been here keeping a public house when Col. Lyon came, in 1783. He was here also in 1788, when the road was re-surveyed from the bridge northward.

At the time of the survey, in 1784, Col. Lyon's house is said to have stood near the north end of the bridge, the bridge S. W. of Safford's house, Ager Hawley's house S. W. of the north end of the bridge—each about 20 rods from the bridge.

These houses must have stood on Col. Lyons' land, and been owned by him, the contract upon which Mr. Safford came to town not having been written, and Col. Lyon deeding him no land according to the terms of the agreement.

In the spring of 1790, Mr. Safford bought the place where John Meacham lived—now Mr. Barnes'—and removed to that part of the town, opening there a public house, which he kept for a number of years. In the spring of 1814, he sold the place to James Y. Watson, of Salem, N. Y., and bought next north.

Mr. Safford died on this place. He was a justice of the peace from the commencement of the town for nearly forty years and filled other offices.

He had a large family, among whom Erwin was a prominent business man of the place many years.

Abel Hawley, father of Ager and of Mrs. Safford, was here with his children in 1784, and died in town, Oct. 16, 1797, aged 77.

Among those who came into town in 1783, either before or after Col. Lyon, and settled in the central portion of the present town, were Joel Hamilton, from Brookfield, Mass.; Samuel Stannard, from Killingworth, and Daniel Munger, with his son, Asahel, from Litchfield, Ct. Timothy Goodrich and Reuben Munger, jun., may also have come about the same time.

JOEL HAMILTON first settled on west street, lot No. 5. He was here in August 1783, the place being called his "home-lot" at that time. In Dec. 1784, the river, it is said, ran

between him and Sharp. After this he seems to have resided for a time on the side-hill where John D. Wood now has an orchard, north of Harmon Sheldon's house, the hill taking his name, and being called to this day "Mt. Hamilton."

We hear that Mrs. Hamilton was once accosted by a bear near her house on this place on Mt. Hamilton.

The house stood on the 1st division of the right of Benjamin Cutler; and Mr. Hamilton bought of Mr. Hawkins in Dec. 1787 20 acres, buying subsequently until he had over 200 acres in his home farm, on which he remained attending to various public and private duties, and keeping a minute diary of his farm work and other doings, until his death, June 5, 1826.

A man of strong purposes and passions, he entered heartily into the Federalist side in politics, and was an open and determined political antagonist to Col. M. Lyon, with whom he seemed to be in almost interminable controversy during the last years of Lyon's residence in town. He was constable from March, 1785 to 1792 and was deputy sheriff of Rutland county a number of years. He married Jerusha Walker from Brookfield, Mass., who survived him, married Squire Demming of Castleton and died Sep. 1839. Mr. Hamilton had no children.

SAMUEL STANNARD resided for a short time toward the Lake in West Haven, but soon came and made his home on the spot where his son, Heman, so long resided after him. The place on which he settled was purchased, in 1784, by Mr. Stannard and Timothy Goodrich, and by them divided, Mr. Goodrich settling on the east half where Joseph Sheldon now owns and occupies, and Mr. Stannard on the west half.

Mr. Stannard was frequently chosen on the board of selectmen. He was born in Killingworth, Ct. in 1749, and came to Fair Haven in March, 1783. He married Jemima Wilcox, who was born in 1746, and died June 25, 1834, aged 88 years; He died Apr. 8, 1815, in his 67th year. Family: Betsey, Daniel, Charlotte, Samuel, and Heman.

Mr. Goodrich may not have come permanently into town, settling with his family, until the spring of 1784. He appears to have been a son of Waitstill Goodrich, of Woodbury, Ct. and to have had a brother Waitstill; the father giving to Timothy, in Jan. 1784, two-thirds, and to Waitstill one-

third, of a half interest in Asa Dudley's right in Fair Haven. In March, 1801, Mr. Goodrich buys of Dr. Simeon Smith 59 acres on Mt. Hamilton, and the north half of the Frisbie lot, which he sold in 1818, to his son Chauncy, then living on it, he himself being in Bethlehem, Ct. whither he is said to have gone and temporarily resided.

The Mungers, Daniel and Ashael, settled on the interval through which the road to Sheldon saw-mill now runs, known as "the Munger road." Here, with them, also resided Joseph Snow, who had married Elizabeth, a daughter of Dea. Daniel Munger. Snow occupied a house which stood on the west side of the road, and Mr. Munger a house which was standing only a few years since, on the east side.

Daniel and Eunice, his wife, had received a deed from Judah Lewis, in June 1783, while they were yet in Litchfield, of the right of Jos. Taylor surveyed to Taylor Nov. 1780.

Mr. Munger died here Feb. 10, 1805, in his 80th year, and Ashael occupied the farm with his family until the Spring of 1817, when he removed to Michigan.

Daniel Munger was known as a deacon of the church, and is said to have superintended the building of the old meeting-house—now Daniel Orms' dwelling-house—about the year 1791, and to have found one of the first ministers who preached for the church, in the person of Rev. Mr. Farley, a young man, who came hither from Poultney about 1803, and preached for a time, boarding with Maj. Tilly Gilbert. After Mr. Munger's death, his son, Ashael, became a deacon in the church.

Reuben Munger, jr., from Norfolk, Ct. in 1782; bought a place now owned by Mr. Stannard, So. of J. D. Wood's. He was on the place in the summer of 1785, when the road was surveyed N. and W. from "the Narrows," to the eastward of his house. He seems to have removed to Middlebury prior to June, 1790, at which time he sold to Dr. Simeon Smith.

Lt. Charles McArthur, of Noblestown, N. Y. bought of Col. M. Lyon, of Arlington, in July, 1783, 260 acres—Elijah Galusha's rights—on the hill ever since known and called Scotch Hill.

He erected the first frame-house of which we hear in the town—a low studded, one-story building—east of Tilly Gilbert's present residence, and there resided and died.

The place was afterward occupied by his son-in-law, Elihu Wright, and is now owned by Mr. Briggs. His great arm-chair, which was one of the first brought into the town, is in the hands of Mrs. Arnold Briggs.

Mr. McArthur's first wife, whom he must have married in Arlington, was a daughter of Gov. Chittenden, and sister to Col. Lyon's 2nd wife, by whom he had three sons, John, Daniel and Allen. He married Rebecca Stanton for his 2nd wife, by whom he had children: Charles, Clintha, Harvey, Bradford G., Alex, Minerva, and Seneca. Harvey is said to have injured himself bringing potatoes out of the cellar, and to have bled at the lungs till so weak that he fell from his horse and died.

Mr. McArthur's lands were divided among his large family. He died Oct. 8, 1816, in his 74th year, and was buried in the village grave-yard. On his tomb stone is inscribed: "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Eli Everts, together with his brother Ambrose, must have been in town, or vicinity, as early as the fall of 1783. In Dec., 1783, Ambrose is a witness to a deed from Isaac Clark to Abraham Sharp, and in April, 1784, both Ambrose and Eli witness to a deed from Joel Hamilton to Abraham Sharp.

They are said to have lived in a log-house on the lower side of the road below Mr. Stannard's at an early day, and they resided on the place in Dec., 1784, when the road was surveyed from Eleazer Dudley's southward to Eli Everts' before purchasing the land, of Col. Isaac Clark. Haskins was on the place in the spring of 1783, when the great change in the course of the river bed occurred, and as there was trouble between him and Col. Clark, he may have decamped about this time, leaving Col. Clark to lease the place to Mr. Everts. The place was deeded to Everts, Nov. 20, 1786.

Mr. Everts must have built the old gambrel-roofed house which formerly stood where Otis Hamilton's house is.

Mr. E. was called "Captain" by the people of his time. He was selectman of the town in 1793, and is spoken of as an old man in 1820. His wife's name was Jemima, and they had a daughter Millicent who married a man by the name of Fuller, and lived in Malone, N. Y., in June, 1826. Milo was a teacher, and removed to Athens, Ohio, subsequent to his mother's death, about 1823, where he became judge of probate.

Richard Beddow, an Englishman who had been a soldier in the army of Gen. Burgoyne, but deserted, or was taken prisoner and never returned, was early a settler near John Meacham, on the hill east of Mr. Kidder's. He was a blacksmith and nailer, and worked at making nails with John Meacham, in a shop on his farm.

He married widow Rebecca Hosford and had 7 children. His sons removed to Warsaw, N. Y., whither he followed them subsequently to 1825, having in a fit of intoxication beaten his wife so as to cause her death. The farm passed through the sons' hands to Oliver Maranville.

Andrew Race is said to have lived in a small house near the school-house in the south district; and his brother, Isaac Race, on the Hampton side of the river. Mrs. Sally Benjamin, a daughter of Isaac Race, who was afterward a resident of this town many years, relates that when she was a child, she was playing beside the river bank and saw Col. Lyon's emigrant teams ford the river below Mr. Cleveland's on the arrival of the family in town.

We hear of a young physician of the name of Safford in the town as early as 1783, but he was no relation to Silas Safford, and appears not to have remained long in the town. Perhaps there were other residents at the time Lyon commenced his works. We hear of several, among whom was Thomas Stonnage, a Dutchman, who cleared the land where Mr. Kittredge's house now stands, Benjamin Parmenter, or Parmentry, who married a daughter of Oliver Cleveland, and first built on the east side of the cedar swamp, afterward residing on land that Stonnage cleared, was also in the town at this date.

In the north and west parts of the town—now West Haven—Beriah Mitchell, who had come from Woodbury, Ct., to Castleton, and thence to Fair Haven, in 1782, was settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Adelaide Hitchcock. He was constable in 1784, but did not remain, returning to Connecticut in the year 1786.

His place passed to his brother, Ichabod Mitchell, who came here in the year 1783, or thereabout, and kept a public house at the corner of the road.

James Ball and Perley Starr, bought the right of John Fassett, jr., about where Rodney Fields now lives, early commenced im-

provements, but soon sold out and moved away. In the early part of 1783, sometime between January and April, Eleazer Dudley and Abijah Peet, from Woodbury, Ct., located in the West Haven part of the town, Mr. Dudley on or near the "school-lot," about where Nathaniel Fish resides, and Mr. Peet next north of Mr. Mitchell's, toward Benson. Thomas Dixon, written also Dickson and Dickinson, in the records, came in from Castleton, locating next north of Mr. Peet's on Benson line.

John Howe, Elijah Tryon, Elisha Frisbie, John and Henry Cramer, Timothy Lindsley, and others, came this year from Connecticut, and took up lands in West Haven. About the same time, also, or a little later in the year, came Heman Barlow, Cornelius Brownson, David Sanford, Samuel Lee, Amos and John McKinstry, and others, whose settlements belong to the history of West Haven.

The first meeting of the proprietors, to organize under the charter, was warned by Ira Allen, Governor's Assistant, and held at the house of Nehemiah Hoit, at Castleton Corners, June 14, 1780. Col. Ebenezer Allen moderator, Capt. Isaac Clark, proprietors' clerk.

Capt. Clark, John Grant and Nathaniel Smith were appointed a committee to survey and lay out a town-plot on the most convenient place for trade and navigation, of one lot to each proprietor's right, of not more than 4 acres, nor less than one. The committee were instructed "to lay out such roads as they should judge to be most convenient to the place of trade and navigation."

It was voted to make a division of 100 acres of land, with 5 acres for highways, to each proprietor's right, and "that Maj. Ebenezer Allen and Capt. Isaac Clark, as a compensation in part for their looking out the town and procuring a grant, "shall have the privilege of making the two first pitches in the first division."

Lieut. Elisha Clark, Oliver Cleveland and Asa Dudley were chosen to lay out the first division lots on the public rights, and Capt. John Grant was chosen proprietor's treasurer.

It was voted that the 21st of Aug. 1780, be the day to begin to survey the pitches. The next meeting was held by adjournment at the same place, Aug. 16th. Of this meeting Capt. John Grant, of Poultney, was moderator, and Michael Merritt clerk.

It was voted to accept the survey of the town-plot reported by the committee, each lot containing one acre, together with one acre set apart for a public landing-place for shipping.

Oct. 4, 1780, the proprietors met again at Mr. Hoyt's. Philip Priest, moderator. Voted to make a further division of 100 acres to each right to be called the "second division lots." Ensign Gershom Lake, Oliver Cleveland and Asa Dudley were appointed to lay the public lots of this division.

It was voted to draw for the town-plot lots in the same manner that they had for the 1st and 2d div. pitches, and Maj. Clark, Ensign Lake and Asa Dudley were appointed to lay out a public highway from the west line of Castleton to the Great Falls. It was directed that this main road from Castleton to the Great Falls should be 6 rods wide, and other roads which the committee might lay might be of any convenient width, they should think best.

Dec. 14, 1780. The proprietors met to draw for 3d div. pitches of 63 acres each, and chose Michael Merritt, Philip Priest and Heman Barlow to lay the public lots of this division; and Philip Priest, collector, with power to enforce settlements.

June 7, 1781. A proprietors' meeting was holden at the house of Maj. Isaac Clark, and voted to draw for a 4th division of 50 acres each. At a meeting, Oct. 4, Col. Isaac Clark and Jonathan Brace, Esq., were "empowered to act as agents for the proprietors of Fair Haven to vindicate the title of said township, as granted by charter of the General Assembly, in October, 1779."

Apr. 8, 1782. Isaac Clark charges the proprietors £3 and 6s. for two journeys to Bennington "to procure the charter and get it recorded," and £1 and 8s. for fees paid the secretary for drawing and recording said charter. At an adjourned meeting, at Col. Clark's, Sept. 2d, of this year, Beriah Mitchell and Oliver Cleveland were constituted a committee to warn land owners when to work on the highways, and to keep the account of every man's work, and see that the roads were properly and well made.

The main highway from Castleton line to Mr. Dudley's camp, a point somewhere not far westward of the present division line between Fair Haven and West Haven, was surveyed, Oct. 8, 1782, via "muddy brook"

Philip Priest's house, and the house of Joseph Haskins; Haskins' house being about 200 rods N. W., nearly from Mr. Priest's then residence.

In November, 1782, Philip Priest and Curtis Kelsey were appointed overseers of highway work, and after several adjournments the last meeting of the proprietors in Castleton was held at Col. Clark's, May, 8, 1783; whence, after voting a tax of one penny per acre, 311 acres to each right, for highways and bridges, and appointing Heman Barlow, Thomas Dickson and Eleazer Dudley a committee to look after roads and open such new ones from the main road, already cleared, as best to accommodate the inhabitants, the meeting was adjourned to come together again Nov. 3d, at the house of Philip Priest, in Fair Haven.

Nov. 3, 1783, the proprietors met at Mr. Priest's house, and after appointing a committee to settle with the treasurer, adjourned to the first Monday of Jan. 1784, which meeting passed a vote limiting the special privileges previously granted to certain persons of covering their claims, to the first day of February, and then adjourned to May 3d, when they met again, and having voted to raise a tax of one penny on the acre, dissolved the meeting. The town was organized at the house of Mr. Priest, Aug. 28, 1783; Mr. Priest, moderator, Eleazer Dudley, town clerk; selectmen, Philip Priest, John Meacham and Heman Barlow; Michael Merritt, constable. No other officers were chosen until the following spring.

1784. Town meeting was held at Mr. Priest's, Mar. 22d—Mr. Dudley was re-elected town clerk; Eleazer Dudley, Thomas Dickson and Oliver Cleveland selectmen; Daniel Munger, grand jurymen; Philip Priest and Beriah Mitchell, listers; Beriah Mitchell, constable; Michael Merritt, treasurer; Ichabod Mitchell, John Meacham and Philip Priest, surveyors; Philip Priest, Michael Merritt and Eleazer Dudley, trustees, to take care of the school right, and the right for the support of the ministry. A vote was passed to raise a tax of £6 and 10s. on the polls of the inhabitants, rescinded at a subsequent meeting, held May, 4th, when it was voted to raise the sum of £6 and 10s "on the polls and ratable estate of the inhabitants."

By vote of the town the school lot was

sold, in September, to Eleazer Dudley, for £75. At a meeting Sept. 22d, at Col. Lyon's house, the inhabitants voted, 1st, "That the county of Rutland extend seven townships north and south, and that Castleton be the county seat." 2d, "That they will remonstrate against the town of Rutland being a county town." 3d, They chose Col. M. Lyon, John Meacham and Heman Barlow a committee to draw a remonstrance against the doings of the County Convention.

Several new roads were surveyed in the town, in December of this year.

MOSES HOLMES appears to have come into town in the Autumn of 1784, from Lenox, Mass., buying 30 acres of land of Joseph Ballard, adjoining Poultney river, which he sold to Matthew Lyon, Nov. 29, 1785, and bought another 30 acres, which had been improved, of William Meacham, at the extreme southern end of the town, Nov. 30. Holmes appears to have been in Hampton in April, 1788, further than this we can get no trace of him. There is slight reason to think he may have been one of Col. Lyon's employees in the forge or mill.

DAVID PUNDERSON, chosen one of the listers at the March meeting of 1785, must have been here the year preceding. He resided on the upper side of the road, beyond Mr. Evert's. We learn nothing more of him.

1785. The town meeting was held at Mr. Priest's, Mar. 21st:

"Voted that Oliver Cleveland, Curtis Kelsey and Joel Hamilton be a committee to view the road from Mr. Priest's to Hubbardton river and Benson line, and make a report where it is best the road should go, by the first Tuesday of May, and that the above committee lay a burying-place, by the road, south of Mud Brook."

This burial-ground was located beside the old road, between the house now occupied by James Campbell and that in which John Allard resides. It was the first public burial place in the town, and had some 30 or 40 graves.

At an adjourned meeting, May 3d, at Mr. Priest's; "voted that two days labor be done on the roads over what the law directs." The town was at this meeting first divided into three districts, whether school or highway districts is not stated, but we have reason to think this division pertained to the schools, if not also to the highways. The territory between Muddy Brook and Hub-

bardton river was to be the first district; that south of Muddy Brook the second; and that west of Hubbardton river the third.

A vote was passed that Elisha Frisbie should be deemed an inhabitant of the town; but another meeting, held in June, revoked the act, and he was warned to depart from the town in ten days, a practice of those days by which to prevent, perhaps, their becoming a public charge.

We have on record the names of about 50 individuals who were warned away, many of them with their families, between 1803 and 1813. Some of these continued to reside here for years afterward, contriving a way to support themselves and their growing families, like so many of the other early inhabitants who were too poor to go away.

CHARLES RICE, came hither from Brookfield, Mass., in the early part of this year. He had bought of Jesse Hamilton, of Brookfield, in February of the previous year, a half interest in the right of Elisha Hamilton, and in June, 1785, he buys of Joel Hamilton, of Fair Haven, "one-half in quantity and quality" of Elisha Hamilton's lot No. 5, and one-half of Zadock Everest's 2d div., both on the west street, toward "Sharp's bridge." Mr. Rice was first constable in town in 1793, '94. He removed from the west street to West Haven, and was keeping a public house nigh where Nathaniel Fish now resides, in the latter part of the year 1795, and also in the years 1798 and 1799. He was an eccentric man, and wrote on his sign:

"Nothing on this side nothing on t'other;
Nothing in the house, nor in the stable either."

His wife was Abigail Cutler, sister to Isaac Cutler, Esq. She died in West Haven, June 16, 1820, in her 66th year. He removed to Canada before the war of 1812, and died there. They had two sons and one daughter.

Isaac Cutler, Esq., whose name we often meet in the subsequent records of our early history, came hither also from Brookfield, in the spring of this year. He bought 75 acres of land of Mr. Rice, one-half from the east end of Zadock Everest's 2d div., and the other half from the Elisha Hamilton lot No. 5. Mr. Cutler built on this land the house afterward owned by Jacob Willard, later by Cyrus Willard. It was opened and kept as a tavern by Mr. Cutler for some years, serving as a popular evening resort for the early settlers

of the neighborhood. There was a nursery of apple trees by the roadside a little east of the house, in 1797.

The place was sold by him September, 1798, to Philip Allen, of Salem, N. Y. Mr. C. must have come into the village to reside soon afterward, and may have made his home with his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Dickinson, who kept the public house of the village. Mr. Cutler purchased the house and about 10 acres of Dr. Simeon Smith, of West Haven, Feb. 5, 1803. In February, 1810, he appears to have lived in a part of the old house which stood on the common. He removed to West Haven in the spring of 1827 where he resided till his death in Nov. 1832, when he was aged 86 years.

He left no family. He was a prominent and influential man in the town, largely connected with its public and business affairs. Being a justice of the peace, he was universally designated as "Squire Cutler."

STEPHEN ROGERS, a tanner and shoemaker, who seems to have been a particular friend of Col. Lyon's, came from Branford, Ct., this year. He was followed soon after by his younger brothers, Ambrose, Beriah and Jared. Stephen started the first tannery under the patronage of Col. Lyon. He built also a house and shoe-shop. He sold in March, 1801, to Calvin Munger, and went away to the West.

Col. Lyon, who in 1805, was doing a large business in tanning, at Eddyville, Ky., sought and obtained him to come to Eddyville whither his wife, whom he had left in Fair Haven, was assisted by the town to go to him, in August, 1811. She returned from Western New York and died in Elizabethtown some years after.

He married Hannah, dau. of Dea. Munger, Feb. 1789. They had 3 children. Lucy, Stephen, who became a Congregational minister, at one time settled in Claremont, N. H., and Lorenzo who resides in Westport, N. Y.

Col. Lyon built the dam on his Upper Falls to bring water to his iron works, in July of this year, 1785, and on October 14th he petitioned the General Assembly of the State, then an independent sovereignty, to lay a duty of two pence per pound on nails, to enable him to build his works and supply the State. The place was called from this time, and for many years was known over the whole country about, by the name of "Lyon's works."

1786. GAMALIEL LEONARD came from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1785, to Greenfield, N. Y., stopping on Hampton Hills, and while resident there, in January, 1786, bought of Heman Barlow 120 acres on Poultney river, in Fair Haven. This land laid along the Falls north of the place where the old Skeene's road crossed.

Moving into town in the spring of 1786, Mr. Leonard built him a house near the Falls, and commenced the erection of the second saw-mill in town. The country east of Mr. Leonard was then an almost unbroken forest. A road was cut around the north side of the cedar swamp, and Oliver Cleveland drove a yoke of cattle on this road through the woods, which was the first team driven through to the saw-mill. In 1788, Mr. Leonard, in company with Elias Stevens and Daniel Arnold, of Hampton, built a forge at the west end of the saw-mill. Mr. Arnold sold his share of the forge to James Downey, jr., in December, 1792, and Mr. Stevens sold his to Dr. Simeon Smith, in March, 1802.

CHARLES HAWKINS, sen., came from Smithfield, R. I., in the summer of 1786, buying, in August, of James Hooker, of Poultney, one-half of Asa Joiner's right of land in the town. Here Mr. Hawkins built and settled, taking the freeman's oath in the town, about September, 1788.

He had, several years previously, while resident in Smithfield, in January, 1781, purchased, in company with his brother-in-law, James Bowen, of Smithfield, the original right in town which belonged to Benjamin or Benoni Cutler, of Plainfield, N. H., and the first division of this right was surveyed to him in May, 1781; from which we infer that he had visited the town and located his land at this early date. He is said to have been a "gentleman" and a "black-mith" in Rhode Island, and appears to have made a number of purchases and sales of lands in town. He adds to his home-farm by purchase of Philip Priest, in the spring of 1787 about 25 acres; and in the fall sells 20 acres to Joel Hamilton, including the house in which Hamilton then lived. He died here Mar. 31, 1810, in his 75th year, and his widow married Michael Merritt. The home-farm was sold by his sons, Charles and Richard, to Dr. James Witherell, in October, 1813.

David Erwin, afterwards known as "Colonel," and later as "General" Erwin, came hither from New Jersey, soon after the completion of Col. Lyon's iron works, and probably as early as the year 1786, he being in town and witnessing to the signing of a deed in March, 1787.

He is remembered by the older inhabitants as a man of marked ability, and the efficient superintendent, or foreman, of the slitting-mill. The story is told that when he came to town, then a young man, he first engaged at very small wages as "blower and striker" in the shop where Col. Lyon's chief workman was manufacturing axes, pretending not to be skilled in any of the arts of Vulcan, and so was called "Lyon's fool." After a little while, when engaged in "striking" with his "boss," he put in the interrogatory, "Why not strike there?—and again, there?" The "boss" getting impatient of the fool's impudence, as he regarded it, swore out that he might make the axe himself, he appearing to know so much; when Erwin replied that he would do so if he would suffer him to try his hand. He accordingly took the fire and anvil, and in an unusually short space of time turned out his axe, which was declared to be a handsomer, and better axe than any the shop had before produced. The "boss" threw off his apron, put on his coat, cleared the shop, calling on Col. Lyon to Prattle up, averring that "the fool" had outwitted him and he would no longer work.

From this time "Captain Erwin," as he was first called, came to be Col. Lyon's foremost workman. He took the freeman's oath here in September, 1788. In May, 1789, he purchased of John Meacham 3 acres of land, on the bank of Poultney river, and from time to time he added to his land by purchase and diminished by sale, till his farm constituted the one where J. W. Esty now resides.

Col. Erwin was ordered to meet with the regiment under his command for parade, June 9, 1796, his regiment being in the second division of the second brigade of State militia. He was called "General" Erwin, in 1799, and appears to have left the town about 1801 or 1802, and to have gone to northern New York. He leased the slitting-mill owned by Edward Douse, of Dedham, Mass., of Mr. Douse's attorney, John Brown, in December, 1800, until February, 1802.

He was one, among others, licensed to sell liquors at the June training, of 1802.

He is said to have had two sons, Walter and Moses, while in town, and afterwards to have been himself a member, or to have had a son who was a member of the N. Y. State senate. Further than this we learn nothing of him.

ETHAN WHIPPLE, Esq., was one of the newcomers of this year. Here he took up a large tract of land on the rights of John and Lemuel Paine, an interest in which he had purchased as early as 1781. He built the house where John Allard now resides, but sold the same in 1831, and removed to the west street, buying the house and lot now occupied by Charles Clyne, and residing there till his death. He was long a prominent and influential citizen of the town. [*See biography.*]

CAPT. ELIJAH TAYLOR came from Brookfield, Mass., this year. He was elected a jurymen in March, 1787. He resided on the west street, having some claim on the farm of Charles Rice, a part of which he sold to John W. Throop, called "Troop," as late as June, 1795.

Capt. Taylor was never married. He was a great talker; and had been in the battle of Bunker Hill; and used often to meet his neighbors and while away the long winter evenings in social chit-chat and story-telling over the merry cup at Squire Cutler's inn. He removed to Hydeville, then "Castleton Mills," where he died, about 1819.

The town meeting was held, Mar. 13, 1786, at Samuel Stannard's house.

At another meeting, held at Mr. Stannard's, September 5th, it was voted "not to divide the town into two societies," and to appropriate funds to build bridges in the west part of the town.

In December, at Mr. Stannard's, it was voted "that they will hire a minister," and Thomas Dickson was appointed "to treat with Benson committee how they shall proceed." A tax of two pence on the pound to be laid on the list of 1786 was voted, it is to be inferred, for the support of the ministry.

1787. DR. SIMEON SMITH, of Sharon, Ct., came and bought lands extensively in the West Haven part of the town. He built a saw-mill on Hubbardton river, and commenced a forge on the Falls, afterwards owned by Gen. Jonathan Orms. He resided

on the school-lot, so-called, which he leased from Eleazer Dudley, in February, 1780. He there built the house which was afterwards occupied by Maj. Tilly Gilbert.

Dr. Smith was previous to the division (in 1792,) selectman in 1789, '90 and '91, and representative to the General Assembly, in 1789, '92, and '97. He was the delegate of the town to the State Convention at Bennington, in January, 1791, which for Vermont, adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States; and in 1789 was elected one of the assistant judges of the Rutland county court. In 1792, he was probate judge for the district of Fair Haven. He died Feb. 27, 1794, aged 70 years, bequeathing to the town of West Haven the sum of \$1,000, then a relatively generous amount, to be kept at interest for the period of 60 years, after which time to be devoted to educational purposes as follows: "to have one good grammar school kept in West Haven, near the village where I now live, the overplus for the benefit of other schools and the support of a gospel minister, well educated and regularly instructed in the ministry, and if any over, for the support of the poor and needy in the said town of West Haven, under the direction of the civil authority and the selectmen of said town."

Dr. Smith's second wife was Catharine Cutler, sister to Isaac Cutler, Esq. She survived him, inheriting by his will one-half of all his estate, which was estimated at \$80,000, and afterward married Christopher Minot, Esq., of Boston.

DR. STEPHEN HALL came from Connecticut, where he lost his left hand while cutting corn-stalks for molasses, during the Revolutionary war. He bought a building lot of Capt. Elijah Taylor, in March, 1788, on the corner of the west street and the road leading to Mr. Hawkins'. He was also chosen one of the listers in town in the same month.

He is the first physician who is mentioned as owning land in the town. Selling to Dr. James Witherell, in October, 1791, he removed to New Lebanon, N. Y. He resided in Canaan, N. Y., in the spring of 1802.

At the March meeting of this year, held again at Mr. Stannard's, it was voted that "the sign-post be erected on the hill by Col. Lyon's new barn," from which it is inferable that Col. Lyon had then recently built on the premises of the old tavern stand. The sign-post stood, a little over 30 years ago, near the S. E. corner of the old shed which then

and until as late as 1853 occupied the present site of Mr. Adams' brick store.

Feb. 18, 1787, Michael Merritt, town clerk by order of the citizens of the town, signs a petition to the General Assembly, to have the county seat of Rutland county at Castleton. This petition was joined in by Wells, Benson, Orwell, Poultney Castleton and Hubbardton; but certain persons had intimated that Fair Haven and Benson ought not to be considered, whether because these two towns were later organized, or on some other ground, we are not told. The petition coming before the General Assembly, in March, Col. Lyon, who was a member from Fair Haven, moved that it be filed and postponed to the next session—votes, 25 yeas, and 19 nays.

1788. MAJ. TILLY GILBERT came in the spring from Brookfield, Mass., in company with Gideon Taft, who had taken up land in the town, and resided here for a short time, but afterward settled in Whitehall. Maj. Gilbert was then quite a young man. He put up at first at the public house kept by Silas Safford, and was employed by Col. Lyon to teach a school, perhaps in the old school-house on the Green.

He studied medicine with Dr. Hall on the west street, and also taught school in Benson and Orwell. Removing to Benson about 1791-2, his connection with the history of our town does not really commence until his return, in about 1800.

At the March meeting, at Mr. Stannard's, Mar. 13th, five persons were chosen on the board of Selectmen, of which Col. Lyon was chairman. Dan Smith, of the West Haven part of the town, is named as one of the listers, together with Stephen Hall and Gamaliel Leonard.

There was a frost on the 20th of June, so severe as to destroy the wheat and other crops, and many suffered by famine during the winter of 1788-9.

By a warning from Silas Safford, justice of the peace, a proprietor's meeting was held at Mr. Safford's house, Aug. 26, Col. Lyon being chosen moderator. After choosing Mr. Safford clerk the meeting was adjourned to the first Monday in October, but the proceedings of the adjourned meeting are not to be found.

There was a citizens' meeting at Mr. Priest's house, September 2d, when it was

voted "That the selectmen do repair the bridge which crosses the river between this town and Greenfield, and tax the town for the cost, if a tax is not granted by the General Assembly for that purpose." It was also voted to memorialize the General Assembly for "a tax of two pence on the acre for repairing bridges and highways in this town."

JERIEL MITCHELL, a carpenter, came from Litchfield, Ct., was here in the summer of this year. He was a brother to Beriah and Ichabod Mitchell, of West Haven, and built "a red shop," opposite Dr. Hall's, on the west street.

ISAIAH INMAN came from Massachusetts with his family, in the fall, stopping, at first, with his brother-in-law, Charles Hawkins, sen. He located east of Dr. Simeon Smith's, and the "country road," nigh the romantic and beautiful lake in the north part of the town, called from him, "Inman Pond." He did not reside long in the town, but removed to Hampton, N. Y., in 1792, and sold his place to Theophilus Woodward, of West Haven.

Thomas Dibble, called "Doctor Dibble," who came from Nobletown, N. Y., and here married a daughter of Oliver Cleveland, was in town about this time. He dwelt, previously to 1807, south of Wellington Estey's place on the bank of Poultney river. In 1807, he purchased the farm which had been settled by Jeremiah Durand, and resided on the same until 1817.

1789. **Dr. James Witherell**, who had come to Hampton from Mansfield, Mass., the preceding year, stopping for a time with Samuel Beaman, came into town this season. He took the oath of allegiance in September, 1790, and in April, 1791, purchased about 30 acres of Elisha Kilburn, of Hampton, on the border of the river, in the west part of the town. He purchased, in October following, the house in which he was then living, and the acre and a half of land at the corner of the road, of Dr. Stephen Hall, whose place as a physician he seems to have taken. He afterwards purchased of Charles Rice and others a large portion of what now constitutes Hamilton Wescott's farm. Dr. Witherell, known also as "Judge Witherell," was for over twenty years a public and influential citizen of the town, being several times a representative in the State assembly, a judge in the county court, and likewise a

Member of Congress while resident in Fair Haven.

He removed to Detroit, Mich., about 1810, where he held a responsible public office as one of the United States Judges of the Territory, and was long one of the chief men and officers of the State.

In October, Col. Lyon invokes the State by a petition to the General Assembly to sell him 100 acres of land granted to the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and also for £800 State scrip, to be paid back in two years. The petition was referred to the next General Assembly.

1790. The March meeting was held for the first time "at the school-house in the middle school district."

Beriah Rogers is said to have come into town this year, from Branford, Ct., and to have made his home for a number of years following with his brother, Stephen. In February, 1797, he bought 50 acres on Scotch Hill, which he sold in 1799. In August, 1797, he bought of Pliny Adams, of Hampton, N. Y., a house and 17½ acres of land, where Zenas C. Ellis resides, making several purchases subsequently.

On this place he seems to have made his home until he removed to Hampton, about the spring of 1808. In 1802, he commenced a tannery, which he sold, after his removal to Hampton.

Mr. Rogers was a justice of the peace in the town for a number of years.

Charles Boyle and Olney Hawkins took the oath of allegiance at the freeman's meeting, in September, this year. Mr. Boyle, with Robert White, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., bought of Col. Lyon, in Jan. 1792, 2 acres of land on the old highway leading from Lyon's works to Castleton, including a small red store standing on the same.

He owned also, the part of the 2d div. on which Mr. Durand resided, and at his decease, in 1799, the 2d div. of Nathan Clark, and 85 acres of land, known as the "Handy lot," bought of Col. Lyon, in March, 1793.

William Buell, a gold and silversmith, who came from Arlington, and occupied the place at the foot of the hill where Cyrus C. Whipple resides, and there repaired watches and sold silver ware, must have come into town this year. In April following, 1791, he bought a piece of land of Jeremiah Durand, and was assessed in the grand list.

He was chosen second constable in 1794; is said to have been an Englishman, and to have had a son William. He married, for his second wife, Polly Baldwin, of Rutland. Her first child was deaf and dumb. He died in town, and his widow went back to Rutland.

Nathaniel Dickinson, who built a store near Dr. Witherell's, took the freeman's oath here in 1791. He came from Massachusetts. His wife was a sister to Maj. Tilly Gilbert. In June, 1795, he was keeping Col. Lyon's public house when Col. Lyon sold to David Mack. He kept the same house, or some other, for several years afterward, even as late as 1803.

Mr. Dickinson bought 65 acres on the west street, in 1797; and owned one-half the gristmill; and was constable in 1802. He resided in West Haven in 1809, where he died in July, 1811—his wife having died in December before.

Abijah Warren, was from Litchfield, Ct., a son-in-law of Dea. Daniel Munger, and was probably here as early as this year and, may have been here at an earlier period. He appears to have first bought a building lot on the road north of Dr. Witherell's toward Mr. Hawkin's, in June, 1796,—adding to it, in April, 1797, 30 acres more, all of which he sold to Olney Hawkins, in July, 1802. He is said to have been a very sanctimonious man, and to have lived in the grist-mill house after this time, where he had a large family.

Frederick Hill, the town clerk, having removed to Rutland a meeting was called, in December 1791 which chose James Witherell town clerk, and voted "to dismiss the committee heretofore chosen to hire preaching."

March 5, 1792, Dr. James Witherell was chosen town clerk, but the records appear to have been kept by John Brown, a young man who came hither from North Providence, R. I., in the spring of 1792, and taught school in the town. He was afterwards town clerk. His records are made with great elegance and beauty of penmanship. Mr. Brown was a brother-in-law of Ethan Whipple, Esq., having married his sister, Mary, in Rhode Island.

He bought first of Col. Lyon, in May, 1793, 2 acres just south of Mr. Whipple's and built a house where James Campbell now lives. Buying a farm of 65 acres of Charles Rice,

near Dr. Witherell's, on the west street, in March, 1798, he removes there-on, and advertises his other place for sale in the "*Fair Haven Telegraph*," in December, 1795. In October, 1797, he sells the 65 acres on the west street to Nathaniel Dickinson, and removes into the public house in the village, which he seems to have kept a number of years. He removed to St. Albans in March, 1801. He died Mar. 16, 1805, aged, 39 years. His wife died Apr. 11, 1805, aged 39 years.

The warning for the March meeting called the people together to choose town officers, and "to see if they will agree to petition the Legislature of this State to divide this town into two, and to see if they can agree on a dividing line." James Witherell and Lemuel Hyde were appointed agents to petition the Legislature for the division of the town.

At another meeting, held the 22d inst; and for the first time at the meeting-house, it was voted "to hold future town meetings here, and also the freeman's meeting, for the election of the next Member of Congress, and a Member of Convention.

James Witherell, Silas Safford and Philip Priest were chosen a committee to join a committee from West Haven, "to settle the public accounts which lie in common between the two towns."

On the question that the dividing line be at Mud Brook, the vote stood—yeas 9, nays 48; that it be at Hubbardton river, yeas 9, nays 48; that it run, as now, from Poultney river to a line on the hill parallel with the west line of the Brooks' lot, and thence along the Great Ledge to Benson, yeas 43, nays 7. "But as there is a number of persons who dissent from the line which the majority think the most commodious, voted that Isaac Cutler, Silas Safford and Ethan Whipple be a committee to confer with the aforesaid dissentients, in choosing a disinterested committee to point out a dividing line, which line the inhabitants will petition the Legislature to establish." The meeting was then adjourned to March 27th.

At the adjourned meeting, Cornelius Brownson, Ethan Whipple and Lemuel Hyde were made a new committee to settle the town account with the treasurer, Mr. Merritt, and it was voted to call the west or north part of the town "*West Haven*."

September 4th the citizens met by adjournment, voted "they still continue determined to divide the town into two, and that the dividing line be established as it was pre-

viously voted." Col. Lyon, Samuel Stannard and Philip Priest were chosen a committee to meet a committee from West Haven to settle the claim of each town to lands granted by the Legislature for the ministry and for schools; meeting adjourned to Jan. 4th, 1793.

In the meantime Messrs. Witherell and Hyde make their petition on behalf of the town on the 8th of October, the Legislature convening at Rutland. The petition recites that they desire division,

"1st, Because "the public road goes more than 16 miles from the northwest to the southeast corner, at which extremes the town is inhabited."

"2nd, Because it is 13 miles from the southwest corner to the east side of the town."

"3d, Because there is a "Great Ledge," which nearly divides the east from the west part."

"4th, The west part of the town having better land than the east part, yet a large share of it remaining in a state of uncultivation; and the east part having natural accommodations for water works, and great roads through it, makes it consider its future importance;—so that each part has its expenses while not considering the expenses of the other part, they cannot agree on a center as one town, yet when divided there is not the least difficulty, each being ready to agree on a center for itself."

"5th, The town being longer than a 6 mile square town, the inhabitants have always expected to be divided, and although at times they might disagree about the place where to divide, yet each extreme has scarcely ever failed of wishing to get rid of the other, which has at times created difficulties which we do not wish to mention."

They then state the fact of an agreement at three several times on a line, and request to be divided, with the privileges of other towns, excepting that they should have but one representative to the two towns.

Against this petition the following persons protest or remonstrate that "they think the town so small that a division will be injurious, the grand list being only £2283 and 10s., the number of freemen not exceeding one hundred, and the land on the west of the line of a vastly superior quality, therefore they pray that the town may not be divided:—but if it is to be, that the dividing line may extend so far westward as to take in one-half of the whole number of acres in the town, and so far as to Hubbardton river." The names are: Samuel Stannard, Alexander McCotter, John Howes, Isaac Turner,

Abraham Utter, Jonathan Orms, John Warren, Amos Lay, Russel Smith, Ansel Merritt, Martin Merritt, James Merritt, Daniel Cushman, Philip Priest, Timothy Goodrich, Daniel Munger, Peter Cramer, Henry Cramer, jr., Dan Smith, Joel Hamilton.

By Act of the General Assembly, passed the 18th, and signed the 20th Oct., 1792, at Rutland, the west line of Fair Haven, as it now is, was established, and West Haven erected, with all the privileges of a separate town, excepting that the two towns were to meet together and choose one representative.

The two towns had but one representative and held their freeman's meetings together until Mar., 3, 1823, when it was "Resolved, that the town of Fair Haven is by the constitution and Laws of the State of Vermont, entitled to a representative in the General Assembly of the State, in its own right, distinct from any other town, and that the first constable be directed to notify the annual meeting in September next, for the choice of Governor, Lieut. Governor, councillors and representative to the General Assembly, to be holden at the centre school house, in said Fair Haven."

The General Assembly, also, at its session of this same year, decided that the clause of the act limiting the two towns to one representative was repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and was therefore void. Since this time the two towns have each had their annual representative.

The populations of the two towns, respectively, as given in the census reports of the State, were, in 1791, about the time of the division: Fair Haven, 375; West Haven, 515. In 1800, Fair Haven, 411, West Haven, 430; from this time West Haven steadily increases to 774, in 1840; Fair Haven increasing to 714, in 1820, after which time it fell off to 633, in 1840.

Up to this year, in which the town was divided—the larger portion of the territory going to West Haven—we have seen the town steadily filling up with population, and improving, until it stands, in relative importance, on account of its mills, its central location, and the enterprise, intelligence, and wealth of its inhabitants, on an equal footing with many other towns of greater extent and more inhabitants.

But before taking leave of our twin-sister on the west, with whom we struggled along through so many hardships and privations in our early days, it will be pleasant to look

back upon both sections, topographically and geologically, in the light of present knowledge, and see if there be not something in both reciprocally complementary of that in which either may be wanting.

TOPOGRAPHICALLY, we see the plain around the village then covered with heavy pines, cut away where the park now is, and leaving the large stumps still thickly standing, to remove them at a latter date, requiring many "bees," or public working parties, at which times many gallons of spirituous liquors, so commonly used at that day, were consumed. The heavy pines and hemlocks were standing over most of the plain, roads only here and there being cut through them. The chief settlement and point of trade seemed to be on the west street, around the corner where the road led northward to Mr. Hawkin's and Mr. Merritt's.

The general surface of the town is hilly, the hills rising in two instances only, to the dignity of mountains: "Bald Mountain," covering the whole southern extremity of West Haven, along the east shore of the Lake, and "Mount Hamilton," the eminence just northward of Messrs. Wood's and Sheldon's, in Fair Haven, so named from Joel Hamilton, Esq., who resided in the old orchard on its southern slope at an early day.

The town to the northward of Mt. Hamilton, as far as Benson line, is taken up with the Great Ledge coming down on the west, covered with its ever green forests and seeming to equal in distant beauty the forests of ancient Lebanon, as you look northward from the summit of Mt. Hamilton, while just below you, in front and at your feet, on the east side of the Great Ledge, and embosomed in the green hills on every side, lies the charming little lake in its secluded and native beauty, which has been known among us by no better name than its earliest accidental designation, "Inman Pond."

As viewed at the still dawn of a summer evening, there are few scenes which God has elsewhere made, surpassing in loveliness, the silent, quiet grandeur of this, our home scenery. From Mt. Hamilton eastward, Scotch Hill, fringed with its open quarries of slate, and the wide, fertile interval between, is seen below you, sweeping off to the southward, where the village greets your eye in the distance. Altogether, there is no spot for many miles around so well worth a visit as Mt. Hamilton.

A little to the west of Oliver Proctor's former residence is a range of hills, called, in olden times, "Porcupine Ledge." South and east of this, along the east border of the town, and traversed by the road to West Castleton, is Scotch Hill, so named from the Scotch people who settled it.

"Glen Lake," formerly called "Screw Driver Pond," from a supposed formal resemblance to a screw-driver, and which has its outlet in Lake Bomoseen, in Castleton, furnishing at that point an abundant water fall and power for manufacturing purposes, lies partly in the northeast corner of the town.

To the west of Porcupine Ledge, and east of Mt. Hamilton, is the large marsh fed from Inman Pond, which has long been known as "Beaver Meadow." This meadow furnished, for many years, a supply of cranberries to the residents of the town and village, who were permitted, by the generosity of the proprietor, to go on an appointed day of each autumn and glean of the annual harvest, and this cranberry meadow was at the same time a mill-pond in the spring of the year, from which water was taken by Joseph Sheldon, sen., to run his saw mills, at the outlet, where he carried on an extensive lumbering business for many years.

As seen from Scotch Hill, the saw-mill, now owned by Daniel Orms, and ensconced among the trees at the head of the valley, through which the small but perpetual stream, called Mud Brook, flows to Poultney river, on the west, presents a beautiful and picturesque appearance.

The view of Fair Haven village, as seen from some points on Scotch Hill, overlooking, at the same time, Hampton hills and the mountains to the south and west, is one on which the lover of the beautiful in landscape scenery will delight to linger. There is one other view, that from the road or hill north of Otis Hamilton's, looking westward on Bald Mountain, with Poultney river, Carver's Falls, and the powder mills in the deep gorge of the foreground, which for wildness and grandeur, in a warm, hazy summer afternoon, is worthy the attention of the painter and artist. Just south of this point, and below Mr. Hamilton's house, are the Dry Falls, as they are called, and the old river-bed on the flat, where not the river only, but ancient ocean currents once flowed.

The Castleton river receiving the waters of Lake Bomoseen just outside of the borders

of the town, comes in on the east and winds circuitously into the Poultney river on the west side, furnishing several good manufacturing privileges in the village. On Hub-ton river, also, flowing through West Haven, from the ponds in Benson, into East Bay, are several good mill-powers. Following down the Poultney river, besides the Falls at the powder-mills, where there are also a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and was once a fulling-mill and factory, below that point, we find Carver's Falls, a deep, narrow opening in the limestone rocks, through which the combined waters of Castleton and Poultney rivers fall down at first about 20 feet, and then about 60 feet, perpendicularly, into East Bay. At this point there were, at one time, on the New York side, a saw-mill, forge and store.

GEOLOGICALLY viewed, West Haven exceeds in speculative interest, but Fair Haven in economical value. At the bottom of the extreme southern promontory of the town, opposite the railroad depot and steamboat wharf, in Whitehall, is found the only specimen in the State, of the oldest, or bottom rocks of the globe, the primordial crust of the Azoic, or Laurentian formation. This fragment of igneous primordial gneiss extends only three or four miles along the Lake northward. Over, on this, rests the first fossiliferous formation, the lower silurian, with which commences the existence of organic life on the globe. There are several varieties of the Potsdam sandstone found on Bald Mountain, interesting specimens of which are to be seen in the State cabinet.

Overlying the sandstone, is a large development of calciferous sand rock, composed of lime and sand, which extends far northward and across the Lake, and is found to contain fossils of the genus *maclurea*. This formation "enters Vermont from Whitehall, south of the mouth of Codman's creek, in West Haven. In the northwest part of West Haven it unites with a spur that runs up to the very southern extremity of the town, upon the east shore of Lake Champlain."*

Next above this appears the Trenton limestone. "A little more than a mile west of the West Haven post-office it appears as a light blue limestone, capping several small hills with a very small easterly dip. It extends west to Codman's creek. There is but little thickness to it, while the calciferous sand-rock beneath is enormously developed."*

Fossil corals are found in this limestone further north in Vermont. Utica Slates come in above the Trenton Limestone, and first appear about a mile west of the post-office, their inclination being greater than that of the underlying rocks. Then there are the Hudson river limestones, alternating with clay slates or shales, throughout the central and eastern parts of West Haven. In the western part of Fair Haven is a large range of talcose or talcoid schist, running north and south; and east of this, extending into Castleton, is the extensive slate group, or taconic range, called by the State geologists, from the town of Georgia, in the north part of the State, where all its characteristic fossils are found, "Georgia slates." These slates were quarried and worked in this town by Alonson Allen, as early as 1845, and might with great propriety have been denominated *Fair Haven Slates*.

FROM THE TAKING OF THE FIRST CENSUS, IN 1791, TO 1800,

when the number of inhabitants is reported as only 411, though the increase of population is small, as compared with the previously rapid growth of the town, there are several important facts to be noted. In the first place, the number of inhabitants in '91 was large, as compared with many other towns in the State, at that time; Burlington, for instance, though organized nearly as early, numbering only 332.

The area of the town is smaller than that of any other town in Rutland county, excepting Ira Gore, and fully one-third part, especially the northern section, is unsuited to habitation; while the southern portion, bounded west on the Poultney river, is very narrow, being scarcely 2 miles in its widest extent, and at the same time much broken by rough ridges of slate on the east, and by the cedar swamp on the west.

Yet, as early as 1791, settlements were made as we have seen, in about every accessible portion, and even in some places which have since been abandoned.

Where the village now is there could have been no settlement of much account, aside from Col. Lyon's iron-works,* grist-mill and saw-mill,† at the beginning of this period—Col. Lyon himself owning all the land. A road had

† Built by Lyon and Ayer Hawley below the old paper-mill on the south side of the river about 1783.

* The first saw-mill in town, built by Lyon about 1783, the north side of the lower falls.

been laid in December, 1787, from the works north-west to Muddy Brook, on which Ethan Whipple located in 1786; and a portion of this road, across what is now the Park, was thrown up and declared exchanged for another, six rods in width, which was laid in April, 1788, across what is the south end of the Common.

Col. Lyon having built a new barn on the hill, prior to December, 1784, had probably soon after erected his house* on the corner of the road, and Stephen Rogers had built a house and shoe-shop at the west end of the new highway, on the land of Col. Lyon, and, perhaps, had also commenced his tannery, under the hill, west of the house.

North of Mr. Rogers, on the east side of the street, and about opposite Ira C. Allen's present residence, there was a school-house as early as 1790. The old church which stood on the public ground, north of the school-house, and which was never encumbered with the luxurious innovation of brick and mortar—called "the Lord's barn," and "Lion's den"—was in use in the spring of 1792, and must have been built as early as '91.

Col. Lyon had also built the small red store.† which he sold to Boyle & White, in January, '92,‡ on the spot where Thomas Hughes now lives. Besides this he must have built the paper-mill, not far from this time, and perhaps, also, the building east of Mr. Rogers, nearly opposite where Joseph Adams' marble residence now stands, which was used, soon after this time, as a store and printing-office, and, later,

* This house was built by Lyon for the residence of himself and family previous to 1795. Col. Lyon sold the house to Elial Gilbert in 1799, who sold to his brother, Tilly, in 1802; he to Dr. Witherell; Dr. W. to Dr. Eben. Hurd; Dr. H. to Rollin C. Mallory; Mr. M. to Jacob Davey; Mr. D. to Dr. Witherell again, and Dr. W. to Mrs. Lucy Wilmot, who sold to Seth Hitchcock, of West Haven; Mr. H. to Adams Dutton, who moved on to the place in the spring of 1844, and resided there till April, 1851, working a slate quarry at Cedar Point, and constructing machinery for the manufacture of slate pencils. He sold to Israel Davey; and Mr. Davey to Served Fish, in 1858. Mr. Fish built thereon the present Vermont Hotel, a three-story brick building, which has proved inadequate to accommodate the wants of the public for a hotel in the town. Mr. Fish kept the house as a hotel until March, 1866. It has from Mr. F. passed to David Offensend, David McBride, and in 1870, to Chas. C. Knight.

† Built as early as 1791.

‡ The first sale of land made by Lyon within the limits of the village, was the sale of this store and 2 acres lying east of the old highway to Robert White's, of Lansingburgh, and Chas. Rolfe, of Fair Haven.

as a dwelling-house, and was taken down and removed by Maj. Tilly Gilbert, in 1810.

Further than this there does not seem to have been any improvements where the village now is. Mr. Safford having bought a place of John Meacham, in the south part of the town, in April, 1790, had removed thither from the village, and there opened a public house on the spot now owned by Mr. Barnes.

During the next few succeeding years, notwithstanding the small increase of population, many and great changes are made, and Fair Haven becomes what tradition has reported it, a place of business equal in importance to any north of Bennington.

In the village Lyon first sells Robert White of Lansingburgh, N. Y., and Charles Boyle of Fair Haven, on the 23d of January, 1792, the little red store and 2 acres of land.* He next sells, in May following, seven acres to Stephen Rogers, including the house and shop which Rogers had built.

In 1793 Lyon is said to have commenced the publication of a newspaper called "The Farmer's Library," in one part of the paper-mill building, and to have continued it three or four years, notwithstanding the sparseness and poverty of the settlers, and the very limited demand for such a publication. There were at the time, but three other papers in the State: the *Gazette*, at Bennington; the *Herald*, at Rutland, and the *Journal*, at Windsor. The paper called "The Fair Haven Gazette," during a part of its existence, was printed by Col. Lyon's son, James Lyon and Judah P. Spooner—James having learned the printing business at Philadelphia—and was issued by Lyon, no doubt, as a political sheet, he being before the people of the district as a candidate for Congress, as the representative of the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests, in preference to any of their law characters," from the admission of the State into the Union, in March, 1791, until his election on the fourth trial, in 1796.

This paper was probably succeeded by "The Farmer's Library, or Fair Haven Telegraph"—"a Republican paper, printed by J. P. Spooner and W. Hennessy, at Fair Haven, Vt.," the first number of which was issued July 23, 1795, and copies of which are now in the writer's

* The first sale of land made by Lyon within the limits of the village; in the deed, Col. L. reserving to himself the right of keeping public houses on his own lands.

hands. This paper, published by Mr. Spooner, alone, after March, 1796, was a Republican paper, and supported Col. Lyon. It was continued as late as '98, and was printed in the building which stood on the north side of the highway, nearly opposite Joseph Adams' dwelling-house. Persons are living who remember this printing-office. Tradition reports James Lyon occupied the east part of the building, and had his book-store and post-office in the west part as early as 1798.

The motto of Mr. Spooner's paper: "The freedom of the people cannot be supported without knowledge and industry," shows the appreciation in which the people then held knowledge and industry in relation to a free government. The name of the paper was again changed, in November, '97, to "The Farmer's Library, or Vermont and New York Intelligencer." There are copies of both these papers now extant. Besides this there was published by Mr. Spooner, in 1796, '97 and '98, "The Vermont Almanac and Register," giving the dates of the grants, and the rateable property of each town in the State; also, "An account of the Masons, literary societies, attornies, ministers and religious assemblies—the officers of the militia, the members of the Legislature, the names of the civil officers, and times of holding courts in Vermont." These Almanacs and registers were advertised as for sale by the post-riders and at the office, for one shilling each.

There are several interesting advertisements and facts in the old papers printed in Fair Haven. In December, 1795, Mr. James Brown, "late post-rider from Fair Haven to Randolph," advertises that on account of ill-health he is obliged to discontinue his business. At the same time Jeremy Dwyer, the father of Mrs. Orren Kelsey, who had come hither by the personal solicitation of Col. Lyon, in 1793, and resided, in 1795, in the house above the grist-mill, "proposes to ride from the printing-office in Fair Haven, to carry the newspapers through Castleton, by the old fort, thence through Hubbardton, Sudbury, Whiting and Cornwall to Middlebury Falls; thence to return through the westerly part of Cornwall, Whiting and Sudbury, and the east part of Shoreham, Orwell, Benson and West Haven—every other week to reverse the route. Any person on his route wishing for papers from Bennington, Rutland, Albany or Lansingburg, or the Rural Magazine, printed at Rutland, shall have them delivered on reasonable terms." Orren Kelsey advertises "to carry the newspapers from the

printing-office in Fair Haven, through West Haven, Benson, Orwell, Shoreham, Bridport, Addison, Panton and Ferrisburgh."

In March, 1796, the *Telegraph* says: "The small pox is very prevalent in the neighboring towns. * * Travelers seem greatly alarmed to hear of people having it on the main road, particularly at a tavern a little to the southward of this town." Abner Fuller advertises that he "has lately set up the blacksmith business, a few rods north of the printing-office, in Fair Haven."

Samuel Stannard, proprietors' clerk, publishes a notice of an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of Fair Haven and West Haven, to meet at the house of Charles Rice, innholder, in West Haven, on the 2d Monday of April.

Mr. Hennessy advertises in June, 1796, that he has taken the slitting-mill; and William Buell that "he still carries on the gold and silver-smith's business, repairing watches, etc.," and has on hand "several silver-mounted swords, which he will sell cheap."

In the January paper of 1798, James Lyon, postmaster, publishes a list of letters remaining in the post-office at Fair Haven, January 1st, among which are letters for persons in Poultney, Middletown, Granville, Pawlet, Sudbury and New Hartford. The paper states that an extensive band of thieves who had troubled the neighborhood, had been broken up, and the culprits punished—one of them by whipping—the "whipping-post" being an institution at that time, and for many years subsequently.

Nathan Durkee, a bachelor, whose name first appears in the grand list of '93, and who came here from Pomfret, and died here at the public house, advertises in January, '98, that he "has lately received, and is now selling at his store in Fair Haven, at the corner opposite Brown's tavern, a small assortment of English and India goods, for cash, country produce or ashes."

The following shows the political spirit of the Fair Haven newspaper:

"Much has been said against the French Council of Ancients ordering a Quaker to be turned out of their House, for obstinately persisting in keeping on his hat, contrary to the rules of the House. The high-flying Federalists in this country reprobate their conduct, and call it persecution, and yet would oblige citizen Lyon, one of the Members of the House of Representatives, to be dragged in procession before the President, although he has repeatedly declared, that it was against his conscience and opinion to join in that ceremonial."

A March number of the paper contains an address of Col. Lyon to his constituents.

There were a number of other publications, and several books, some of which are still in existence, which were printed in the town during this period—among these, "The Life of Franklin," a small volume, and a French story or novel, entitled "Alphonso and Dalinda."

We have seen "A Brief and Scriptural Defence of Believers' Baptism by Immersion, by Sylvanus Haynes, pastor of the Baptist church of Christ in Middletown, Vt." which was printed here by Mr. Spooner.

There is still preserved the first two numbers of a semi-monthly duodecimo magazine, "The Scourge of Aristocracy and Repository of Important Political Truths," which was commenced here Oct. 1, 1793, when Col. Lyon was running for Congress, and the "Rutland Herald," under Dr. Samuel Williams, refused to publish communications in his favor. It was edited and published by James Lyon, but contained several articles from his father. The subscription price was \$3.00, and it was continued but one year. The second number contains Col. Lyon's celebrated letter to Gen. Stevens T. Mason, Senator from Virginia, written by him Oct. 14, 1793, while a prisoner in jail at Vergennes; and, judging from the tone of the several articles, whether original or selected, which appear in the first two numbers, it is evident that the name of *Scourge* was well chosen. It is enough to say here, that intense and bitter opposition to the principles of the Federal party, the standing army, the stamp act, and the alien and sedition laws, is its prevailing burden.

In January, 1794, Lyon sells to William Hennessy the two fires in his forge, together with a hammer and anvil and coal-house. Hennessy was a warm political friend of Col. Lyon, and appears to have been in the town before this time, being assessed in the list of '93 at £6. Sept. 25, '93, while under the influence of strong drink, and engaged in an angry political discussion at Castleton, with Joel Hamilton, his fellow-townsmen—Hamilton having about this time gone over to the federal party—Hennessy assaulted Hamilton and put him out of doors, endangering his life, for which Hamilton claims damages of Hennessy in the March term of the county court of the year 1794, to the amount of £150; Hennessy replying that Hamilton had first assailed him.—The court awarded Hamilton £1 and 4s.

There appears to have been a standing irreconcilable political quarrel between Mr. Hamilton and the Republicans of that time, which

led to much difficulty and trouble while Lyon remained in town, and, indeed, long afterward. Lyon called Hamilton to answer, in the November term of the county court, 1793, to the charge that he, "Lyon, the plaintiff, was chosen selectman at Fair Haven, March, 1791, and sought to discharge his duties as a person of good repute and credit, free of deceit, fraud or falsity"—yet the defendant, "maliciously intending to hurt and injure his good name and reputation, and to cause him to be esteemed and reported as a person perjured and fore-sworn, and who had acted corruptly in his office," did, June 17, 1793, at Rutland, in the "Farmer's Library," Vol. 1, No. 12, "falsely and maliciously devise, speak, tell, print and publish divers false, scandalous and horrible lies of and concerning said plaintiff."

The substance of the falsehood was, that Hamilton, who was constable of Fair Haven, and presided at the freemen's meeting in Sept., 1791, "complained and charged Lyon with being very officious at that meeting in procuring votes for himself, for member of Congress, even from New York; causing persons to be admitted to the freemen's oath who had not been in the State a week; that Lyon wrote a letter to the commanding officer of a military camp, in the State of New York, who had his men embodied on that day, soliciting him to dismiss his company, that they might come to Fair Haven and vote; that Lyon made use of threats, etc., to terrify him [Hamilton] to perjure himself by aiding him in his wicked designs"—making out false returns, etc.

Lyon charges that these accusations injured him in his reputation, so that some of his neighbors refused to have any common acquaintance or discourse with him, and demands to recover of Hamilton the sum of £2,000, lawful money. The court awarded him 20s damages and costs. As an offset to this Hamilton brings a suit of replevin against Lyon and Charles Rice, the constable, in the March term of court, 1795, for the recovery of his horse and mare, taken from him Oct. 4, '93, and unlawfully detained, laying his damages at £100. The court awarded him 2s damage, and cost of £6 14s and 6d.

Among the results of the violent political strife of this period, not only these lawsuits, but others, of which we have no records, grew up from acts of aggression committed against persons and property.

Mr. Hamilton's orchard was entered, and his fruit-trees maliciously girdled, from motives of

political spite, about the year 1800. It was generally understood to have been done by a party of young men, or boys, chief among whom was a son of Charles McArthur, who fled to the South or West, while a number of others who were supposed to have been implicated, were arrested, fined and imprisoned. These were Erastus Goodrich, Davis Olney and Joseph Davidson. Goodrich was an apprentice to Gen. Jonathan Orms; and Gen. Orms, while believing him innocent, hired money of Dr. Shaw of Castleton, and paid the three fines of \$100 each, to get the young man out of prison.—This affair was a memorable one among the people of that time.

While Lyon was exceedingly popular among his own party and personal friends, doing much to court their favor, and frequently throwing open his house for hospitable entertainment of his workmen and party friends, he was yet a rough, wilful man, and had many strong enemies. When, therefore, in the summer of '98, he made himself liable to prosecution under the famous "sedition law" of that year, there were not a few ready and willing to see the law executed upon him. He was accordingly indicted for sedition on account of words he had written and published in the "Vermont Journal;" and being brought to trial before a court composed of Federal judges, in October of this year, he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and costs. Being committed to jail at Vergennes, during the winter, he was treated with much rigor, and his friends in Fair Haven were obliged to send him a stove to keep him warm.

About the time of Lyon's trial at Rutland, a political opponent, John Cook of Poultney was appointed by the Legislature a justice of the peace, in opposition, it was said, to the almost unanimous voice of the town. Impelled by the excitement of the times, and instigated, also, it was said, by Mrs. Lyon, who furnished powder for the operation, a number of the young men of Fair Haven, who were friends of Lyon and enemies of Cook, undertook, in the night-time, to undermine and blow up Cook's office at Poultney; but he getting intelligence of the plot, was able to frustrate it. Some of the young men, however, who were engaged in it—among them Jeremy Dwyer, jr.—were obliged to flee the State for their liberty.

Lyon being re-elected to Congress while in prison was enabled, at the expiration of his term of confinement, on the morning of Feb.

9, 1799, to proclaim himself, immediately on his exit, on his way to Congress, and thus protect himself from re-arrest, which had been contemplated by his enemies. His journey to Philadelphia was a triumphal procession through the several towns of the State, he being transported in a carriage drawn by four horses, with the American flag flying at the head of the procession.

Mr. Hennessy buying of Col. Lyon, in May, 1794, 12 rods square on the corner north of the tavern-house, 6 rods from it, built a large double house, or store, which formed the main building at a later day remodeled into a public tavern by Royal Dennis.

Mr. Hennessy seems to have been a man of much business, but not very successful. Besides the forge fires which he bought of Col. Lyon at the beginning of the year, and the store which he had built, in July, '95, he associates himself with Mr. Spooner in the publication of the "Fair Haven Telegraph." This he gives up the next spring, and leases Col. Lyon's slitting-mill—selling his store, also, in July, '96, to George Cadwell, Lyon's son-in-law of Hampton, N. Y., who sold, in August, '97, to Isaac Cutler and Steven Rogers, who sold, in March, '98, to John Taylor, of N. Y.; by whom it was owned until 1804, and then sold to John Meacham.

In 1798, both Mr. Hennessy's tan and nailer's shop, with his forge fires, were taken under an attachment.

In June, 1795, Col. Lyon having previously built his dwelling-house on the place where the Vermont Hotel now stands, sells to David Mack of Middlefield, Mass., his tavern-house on the corner and 10 acres of land—the house being at the time leased and occupied by Nathaniel Dickinson. It was sold by Mack, who never occupied it himself, to Dr. Simeon Smith, March 7, '98, and by him to Isaac Cutler, in 1803.

In July Col. Lyon sells to Asa Smith and Heman Huffman his grist and saw-mill, and provides "that the saw-mill shall never at any time draw the water away from nor injure the paper-mill standing, or that may stand opposite to said mill. Nor shall the grist-mill take the water from the paper-mill to injure it in its motion any time from twelve o'clock at noon to twelve o'clock at night." There is to be allowed no waste of water by leaky gates and flumes on either side. The ground in front of the mills is to be reserved as common ground for a mill-yard.

In August, 1796, having re-purchased the mills, Col. Lyon again sells one equal half of the two mills to Solomon Cleveland, of Hampton, N. Y.—Cleveland moving into town and re-building the mills, with Jonathan Orms for his millwright. Cleveland, in April, '98, sells his equal share to Pliny Adams of Hampton.

Col. Lyon sells one-half the saw-mill, after 3 years, in '99, to Eliel Gilbert, of Greenfield, Mass.—a brother of Maj. Tilly Gilbert—and 1 acre of land, including the house in which Clement Blakesley then resided, which had been occupied by Silas Safford, Esq., at an earlier day.

Mr. Adams about this time sold his share of the mills to Stephen Rogers. Rogers sells his half of the saw-mill to Tilly Gilbert, in September; and Lyon closes off the remaining share of the grist-mill to Nathaniel Dickinson.

August, 1797, Lyon leases to Moses Scott of Waterford, N. Y., and James Lyon of Fair Haven, for 9 years, the saw-mill "now building" on the Upper Falls, over the iron-works, and all the pine timber on his land on the S. E.ly side of Castleton river, and N. E. from the new bridge over his upper falls, with 9 years to cut it in.

James Lyon, besides acting as a printer of his father's paper, is said to have been at one time superintendent of the paper-mill; and again to have tried his hand at selling his father's iron—a work in which he was mainly successful in getting rid of a good sleigh-load of the iron, together with a valuable span of horses, without bringing home with him any appreciable equivalent. He is said to have married a worthy and beautiful young lady in Waterford, N. Y., and to have resided at one time in the east part of the Boyle & White house, occupying the front for a printing-office, and having with him as apprentices two young men—Jacob Hoffman and Edward Ritchie. It is said, also, that the house at the foot of the hill, where Cyrus C. Whipple resides, was used for a printing-office. In which of the offices the "*Scourge of Aristocracy*" was published it is impossible to tell.

James Lyon built the house which stood where John D. Goodwin now resides, previous to '98, and was postmaster here in January of that year. He commenced the publication of the *Scourge* in October, '98, continuing it one year. In November he acted as clerk or agent for his father in a lottery scheme, and had a book store in town—perhaps at the Boyle & White stand. His father had purchased at

Rutland, of John Wood of Kingsbury, N. Y., formerly of Pittsford, Vt., the grant or charter for a lottery, paying \$500 for the same. The scheme comprised one prize of \$1,000, "to be paid in a house and farm of good land and conveniences, on the main road in Fair Haven; one of \$1,500, to be paid in a farm in West Haven, containing 500 acres, about five miles from Whitehall, on East Bay; and fifty ten dollar and six dollar prizes, to be paid one-half in cash and one-half in books, at cash prices, at the book-store in Fair Haven," where the lottery is to be drawn, and where James Lyon is said to keep a complete assortment, and choice of books will be given. James Lyon countersigns the tickets as clerk.

From the lottery business Col. Lyon is said to have obtained the means to pay his fine and costs, after his liberation from prison, and to have realized a surplus of \$3,000. However this may be, it appears that at the expiration of his second term in Congress, in the year 1800, his business in Vermont, as well as his personal and political relations, were such that he did not deem it prudent to return hither to reside; but, turning his feet westward, established himself near the Cumberland river, in Kentucky, at what is now Eddyville, Lyon county.

As he had done in Fair Haven, so here in his new home he engaged with his wonted energy in politics and business—taking out his family, transporting type and machinery on horseback over the Alleghany mountains, with which to establish the first printing-office in Kentucky—persuading others to immigrate to his new abode, and using every means to build up his place. In 1802 he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, and in 1803 or '04 to Congress, where he remained by re-election till 1810.

In writing from Washington to judge Withers in January, 1805, he makes earnest inquiry as to what had become of Stephen Rogers, and if he could not obtain him to come to Eddyville, both for Rogers' sake and his own, as he had 100 hides of leather, taken off his own cattle the previous summer, and tanned by a negro man, whom he owned; but he would prefer Rogers' tanning and shoemaking, as Rogers formerly worked for him. He wants Rogers, he says, to rise again in life, and enclosed money to get him to the Monongahela river in March. He shall not remain, he says, to the close of Congress, as he has more gunboats to build, and shall have to erect a forge to

make the iron for them in the summer. He wants a bloomer and refiner who will teach the negroes.

Gen. Whitehouse, he says, is doing well, and wants his wife, "Patty," to come to Eddyville; and he gives money and directions for her to remove.

He inquires about Ithamer Hosford, Mrs. Beddow's son, if he is worth encouraging to come to the West. He says James Lyon is engaged in ship-building on his own account, and this business has made money circulate, and attracted many traders to the place. He wants more ship-carpenters and joiners—inquires about his friend Cutler—if he has not got what is to be had of Dr. Smith's relics, with which he could come to Kentucky? says he would do any thing in his power for him, and "could fix him in a store or tavern."

Alluding to his lottery business, he says he has sent money to Boston to buy up those tickets James sold there, and there are tickets yet at Baltimore—"has not had time to look over the last year's packet, and dreads to do it—wishes he could have a more pleasant account of the business," etc.

In another letter of a prior date, he says it would not be convenient for him to come to Vermont this year, but "I wish you, seriously, to acquaint yourself with the situation of the lottery business; see how many tickets friend Cutler has taken up—how many there are in the hands of others, who claim payment or are uneasy. Hyde will make a noise for nothing. I want much to get this business settled in a way that cannot be said to be injurious to my reputation; and not being able, as I contemplated, to go and finish the drawing of the lottery makes me reflect again whether it is not best to buy in the two dollar prizes, and the two and three dollar tickets that are out, for value received. Make no noise about this; consult friend Cutler about it, and write me what has become of my books at Rutland; he had charge of them." James Lyon, he says, is worth a good deal of money, by good luck and good management.

In October, 1798, Col. Lyon, "for the consideration of the friendship he bore the town of Fair Haven," deeded to the town five pieces of land, "the first being an acre for a burying-ground, to be laid out within one year, including the graves already made, on the spot S. W. ly from the meeting-house," and "four six rods square pieces on the four nearest corners of my land to the meeting-house, and containing 96 rods,

so as to make the Green 18 rods square, including the highway."

The 18 rods square Common covered the land on which the old meeting-house—now Dan Orm's dwelling-house—then stood, and the ground now occupied by the school and town-house, and that on which the Methodist church stands.

August, 1799, Lyon sold to Eliel Gilbert of Brookfield, Mass., "all that part of a lot of land which I live on," the 2d division of Nathan Allen's right, except what has been mentioned before; also, the land which is now the public Park; and, the same year, to Josiah Norton of Castleton, his paper-mill and 32 acres of land on the 1st and 2d divisions of his own right: and he also sold, while in Philadelphia, in March, 1800, to Edward Douse of Dedham, Mass., his slitting-mill and iron-works, and an extensive tract of land lying south and east of the river: and, in November, closed off to Mr. Norton what remained to him in the town, including the saw-mill on the Upper Falls, at the expiration of Scott & Lyon's lease.

Mr. Norton took up his residence in 1800, in the house built by James Lyon, east of the church, where he succeeded Lyon as the post-master, and also kept a small stock of goods for sale. He was town clerk in 1801, re-elected in '02 and '03, but died suddenly of apoplexy, or disease of the heart, in March, '03. He was a man much respected.

Tilly Gilbert, who returned to the town in 1799, first moved into and occupied the house of Boyle & White, opening a store of goods in the west end. Upon Col. Lyon's removal from town he took up his residence in the house vacated by Col. Lyon's family, where the Vermont Hotel now stands—the place being then owned by his brother, Eliel Gilbert. Major Gilbert succeeded Mr. Norton as town clerk and in the post-office, which he kept in the old store for about a year—being followed by Andrew McFarland, who kept a store in the same place in 1805—Maj. Gilbert about that time erecting a store for himself, near the place where John G. Pitkin now resides.

Thus, within the village around the mills, at the close of the century, the property which was all owned by Col. Lyon in 1790-'91, had all changed hands: the iron works were owned by Edward Douse of Dedham, Mass., except the two south fires in the forge, which belong to William Lee of Poultney. Josiah Norton owned the paper-mill and lands south and west of it—the saw-mill on the Upper Falls, and the

house and land east of the church and west of the Castleton road. Tilly Gilbert owned the lower saw-mill in company with his brother Eliel of Brookfield, Mass., who had a deed of all the land on the east side of the village, except Boyle & White's store and 2 acres. Stephen Rodgers and Nathaniel Dickinson owned the grist-mill, and Rodgers had a place on the west side of the village. Dr. Smith of West Haven owned the tavern-house and land, and John Taylor of New York the Hennessy store north of the tavern.

Paul Guilford, sen., came from Conway, Mass., in the fall of '98, and bought the place owned by John Brown, north of the village, near Mr. Whipple's. He was advanced in life, and died suddenly of heart disease, in the corn-field, June 20, 1811.

Joseph Sheldon of Dorset purchased in January, '99, the right of Jonas Galusha, of his son Joseph—the father of our present townsmen, Joseph, Harmon and John P.—came hither in the year '98, taking up his abode on the land which he purchased, in part, of his father, in May, 1804, and partly of his father's heirs, in December, 1806. Having married Diadama Preston of Poultney, in the year 1800, he first settled in a log-house—afterward building him a frame-house on the place which he occupied so many years, and where his son Harmon has recently erected a new residence.

Ethiel Perkins of Derby, Ct., December, '95, bought of Levi Trobridge the 2d division of Oliver Sanford's right; in '98, of Moses Sheldon of Rupert, the 2d and 3d div'ns of Jacob Roback's right; and, in March, '99, of Beriah Rogers, the place on which Mr. Procter died, and where he made his home for some years—selling the place, in 1806, to his son, Roger Perkins. He is said to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and that he was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He married Esther Fox. He is said to have been deranged after he came to Fair Haven. He died here in 1826.

In October, 1794, Curtis Kelsey, sen., petitioned the Legislature, then in session at Rutland, "to establish a school district in Col. Lyon's vicinity, and relieve him—he being nearly the only farmer in the district, and having a large list—while Lyon's hands have no list, but many children, and Lyon, by his influence over the listers, has prevented any assessment of his forge, saw, grist, and slitting-mills. * * Neither," he says, "have the merchants been assessed who have stores of Lyon."

Oct. 2, 1799, Michael Merritt, Philip Priest,

Charles McArthur, Isaac Cutler, John Brown, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jonathan Orms, Timothy Goodrich and Ethan Whipple petition the General Assembly of the State, convened at Windsor, to be incorporated into a body politic, by the name of Fair Haven Library Society. The charter was granted Oct. 23, '99. Whether any action was ever taken under this charter we are not informed.

THE IRON WORKS.

Lyon built the dam on the Upper Falls to bring water to his iron-works in July, 1785. He must have built the works during the season, bringing his machinery on wagons from Massachusetts. In October he petitioned the General Assembly of the State, which was then an independent sovereignty, to lay a duty of 2d per pound on nails coming into the State, to enable him to build his works and supply the State.

The business was carried on here by Col. Lyon under various superintendents—Gen. David Erwin being remembered as, for a number of years the managing foreman or boss—until Lyon's removal to Kentucky in 1800. The business appears to have been partly the manufacture of axes, hoes and various agricultural implements, but mainly the making of iron from the ore imported from abroad into nail-rods, the rods being manufactured into nails by hand. It was not until several years later that machinery was invented to cut the nails directly from the rolled plates.

Col. Lyon is reported to have kept a large number of men in employment about his works. In January, '94, he sold to William Hennessy the two south fires in his forge, a hammer, anvil and coal-house; and, having decided to leave Vermont, while at Philadelphia in March, 1800, he sold the remainder of his works to Edward Douse of Massachusetts.

The slitting-mill was leased by John Brown, attorney for Mr. Douse, to David Erwin, for 2 years—Erwin to pay for the use of the same in iron rods as fast as manufactured; but Erwin does not appear to have retained it, and Mr. Douse leased the works to Dan Smith of West Haven, in July, 1801. Mr. Smith started the works, and finally purchased them of Douse in July, 1803. In October, '07, Jacob Davy, who had come into town in the spring of 1804, and taken charge of the works for Mr. Smith, purchased them of him.

The works were burned down in November, 1815, and re-built by Mr. Davy. In May, '29

Mr. Davey sold one-half interest in the works to Edmund Kingsland, Jonathan Capen and Jacob D. Kingsland, and they took charge of the business, making \$500, each, in the first six months, and losing what they had made in the second six months. Mr. Capen and Jacob Kingsland sold to Edmund Kingsland in the spring of '31. Mr. Capen hired the works one year, in '32, and made \$1,000 in running them. Mr. Kingsland sold to Mr. Davey, and Mr. Davey offered them for sale for \$3,000.

In 1838, Alonson Allen leased the works for 5 years; and ran them till they were burned down a second time, in March, '43. Mr. Davey, with his customary energy, re-built them the same season, and leased them to his son-in-law, Artemas S. Cushman, and his son, Israel Davey, then of Castleton.

Mr. Davey died in October, 1843, and in November, '45, the works were sold at auction to Artemas S. Cushman; Israel Davey, administrator, deeding to him, June 26, '46, and Mr. Cushman conveyed back to Israel Davey an undivided three-fifths interest in the same. Mr. Davey bought out Mr. Cushman, Jan. 26, '53. In August, '59, he deeded one half interest to Benjamin S. Nichols of Whitehall, N. Y. Mr. Nichols deeded back to Mr. Davey, in August, '65, and Mr. Davey died in August, '69, sole proprietor of the works, which have been kept in operation for the benefit of the estate by Rufus C. Colburn.

THE PAPER-MILL

Was started by Col. Lyon about 1790 or '91. His son James is reported to have had charge of it at one time, and they must have made the paper generally used, both for writing and printing purposes, in the town and most of the country about. We have no information as to the men who were employed in the mill while it was owned by Col. Lyon, but we have specimens of the paper, both in blank books and printed sheets, which was manufactured during the period. Some of this is very coarse and muddy, and indicates the imperfection of the hand process, or art of manufacture then practiced.

The mill was sold by Col. Lyon to Josiah Norton, Esq., of Castleton, in September, 1799. At Mr. Norton's decease in 1803, it was set to his oldest son, Salmon Norton; and by him it was sold to his brother-in-law, Alexander Dunehue of Castleton, in 1804, by whom it was rented, in '05, to John Herring, Moses Colton and Joel Beaman—and they, after running one year, divided their stock of paper on hand, Her-

ring and Colton taking their shares south to Troy and New York, and Beaman selling his in Montreal.

The mill being burned in March, 1806, Mr. Dunehue sold the site to Herring, Colton & Beaman, and they re-built the mill. Herring and Colton bought out Beaman in April, '11, and Herring sells to Colton, March, '13. Colton sold one half the mill, in April, to George Warren. The mill was thus in the hands of Messrs. Colton & Warren from April, '13. In January, '19, they took David C. Sproat into partnership, and conducted business under the firm name of Colton, Warren & Sproat for several years, engaging also in distilling whisky and selling merchandise.

Warren & Sproat failing in 1827, an assignment of the mill and other property was made by Sproat, on the 5th of July (Warren having left town in the early morning of that day) to John P. Colburn, Jacob Davey, Barnabas Ellis and Harris W. Bates. The mill was run that season by H. W. Bates & Co. It was deeded in May, '28, by Warren, who was then in Albany, and Sproat to William C. Kittredge, subject to a mortgage to Joel Beaman. Mr. Kittredge deeded to his father, Dr. Abel Kittredge of Hinsdale, Mass., in September; and he sold one half of it back to Sproat, in October, '29.

It was burned while owned by them, Jan. 31, 1831, and in July they sold one-third interest therein to Alonzo Safford, and re-built the mill. In August, '35, Abel Kittredge conveyed his third part to his son William C., and by him it was sold in December, to Sproat & Safford.

Mr. Safford assigned the mill and property to Abraham Graves in October, 1843, and it was run by him till '50—he seeming to succeed no better with the business than others who had preceded him, although he was well reputed for business ability, and had accumulated property in farming. Mr. Graves quitclaimed back to Mr. Safford in February, '50. In May, Mr. Safford sold the whole to Albert Fuller of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Sweet of Granville, N. Y. Mr. Fuller carried it on for Fuller & Sweet until April, '54, when they sold to Nicholas, Daniel and George W. Hurlburt. In September, '55, George W. deeded to Nicholas G., who deeded to Daniel, January 9, '57, and by Daniel Hurlburt it was deeded the same day to Timothy Miller.

Mr. Miller sold one undivided half, Sept. 11, '58, to James P. Brown of Hartford, by whom

It was mortgaged to David D. Cole, Nov. 1, '58. This mortgage was discharged Jan. 4, 1860, and Betsey and William Q. Brown, as administrators of the estate of James P. Brown, deeded the same undivided half, in March, to William Miller.

THE SCYTHE FACTORY.

A building with a triphammer and anvil, for the manufacture of scythes, and used afterward for the manufacture of axes and hoes, was erected in the spring of 1808, by John Quinton and Thomas Christie, in company with Joshua Quinton, on or near the spot where now the Union Slate Works stand. It has since passed from and to various parties.

Associated with the Quintons, who had built the blacksmith-shop where Henry Green now carries on business, and where they then employed several men, were John P. Colburn, Theodore Dowd, Thomas Blanchard and Spencer Harvey. Mr. Dowd made hoes and axes, and is said to have been a superior workman in cast-steel. Mr. Blanchard came from Sutton, Mass., and Mr. Harvey states that he worked with him in the scythe-factory about the time of the war of 1812-14. Mr. Blanchard was a noted mechanic, and invented a nail-machine for Jacob Davey.

There have been several owners and occupants since this company.

CLOTH-DRESSING WORKS.

January 25, 1808, Jacob Davey sells to Seth Persons of Sudbury, and Horatio Foster of Hubbardton, a piece of land for the purpose of a clothier's works solely, and two-thirds of a site, with water power and privilege, under certain restrictions, for a fulling-mill and dye-house, to be built by the three in copartnership. The business of fulling, coloring and dressing cloth and coloring wool appears to have been carried on by the firm of Davey, Persons & Foster until February, 1812, when Persons sells out to Mr. Davey his third interest. The business is said to have been very remunerative for some years—the price for fulling and finishing cloth during the war of 1812 and '14 being 50 cents per yard.

RICHARD SUTLIFF'S PLACE,

While owned by Maj. Gilbert, had a shop built on it as early as 1810, or earlier, which report says was used at different times as a silver-smith shop, a harness-shop, a shoe-shop, a school-house and a carpenter's shop. It was sold by Mr. Gilbert in March, 1811, to Clement

Smith, whose wife was a daughter to Charles Rice, and a niece to Maj. Gilbert. They both died on this place in '13, and Lewis Dickinson is said to occupy it in January, 1814.

THE OLD HAT SHOP,

Occupied by Timothy Ruggles in May, 1814, stood near the bank of the river where Lewis D. Maranville now lives, and was started not long before by a son of the Rev. Mr. Kent of Benson, on land leased of Jacob Davey for \$6.00 per year. The shop and dye-house were mortgaged to Allen Webster in August, 1815. It was sold by Joshua Quinton in September, 1818, to Isaac Cutler, and is said to have been removed at a later period by the sons of Duncan Cook, to a spot just north of the Fish corner, where it was occupied as a residence by Mrs. Darling in '37, and was afterward burned down while occupied by Mrs. Bryant.

DISTILLERIES.

Distilling was extensively carried on in this town in former years. The difficulty and expense of transportation so far as Troy—then the principal market for grains—rendered the grain products of the country of little value at home, and unless there could be a market for them the farmer had no means of purchasing the goods which the merchant might import. Accordingly "stills" were established, and their existence was an evidence of business enterprise in a town.

Erwin Safford, an early and enterprising merchant, purchased in June, 1818, a piece of ground near Mr. Church's tannery, on the side of the hill just back of the old parsonage, and there erected a distillery. He carried on the business to a moderate extent for a number of years.

The distillery—and the store in which he traded, on the east side of the common—he sold to James Y. Watson in '19, who sold the store and distillery, in '21, to Moses Colton and Hector H. Crane; Mr. Colton and Mr. Crane running the distillery built by Mr. Parkill beyond the burying-ground on the West street, one or two years, about this time, together with the Safford still which they owned. They sold their distillery and store in 1823, to Colton, Warren & Sproat—which firm did a large business in distilling whisky for several years; carrying on the store and the paper-mill at the same time. They carried on business until July, '27, when the company failed and made an assignment of the store, distillery and store house to John P. Colburn, Jacob

Davey, Barnabas Ellis and Harris W. Eates. It is said they had 2,000 bushels of grain on hand at the time of the failure. The property was afterward assigned to Barnabas Ellis, and by him deeded back, in May, '28, to Warren & Sproat. The old Safford distillery, west of the common, was burned down while occupied by Colton, Warren & Sproat, about the winter of '24, but was immediately re-built—Hiram Shaw of Hampton doing the work. It was occupied until the summer of '27—Alonzo Safford being the superintendent of the "still." The Langdons are said to have taken down and removed the building, probably in the winter of '27 and '28—after their purchase of Mr. Colton—to their land south of Mr. Ellis'.

The other distillery south of the village was run by the Langdons for a number of years.—Levi Smith and Sidney Safford are said to have been employed in it. A large number of hogs were annually fattened at this distillery.—Sometimes they were butchered in town; sometimes they were driven to Whitehall and shipped down the lake. The work was given up in '32. The old "still" was taken down and removed to East Poultney.

A distillery was erected by Elisha Parkill and Hector H. Crane, about 1820, just west of the old burying-ground. The distillery stood in the side of the hill south of the road, and Moses Colton was associated with Mr. Crane in carrying it on in '21. They manufactured from 50 to 100 gallons of whisky per day, and consumed from 20 to 40 bushels of rye and corn, at the same time keeping from 30 to 40 head of cattle on the premises; since which the premises have changed owners several times.

A TOWN POOR-HOUSE.

The only record we find of any effort to erect a town poor-house is in 1817, when the article in the warning was "to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a work-house, direct the mode and manner of building the same, and vote a tax to defray the expense thereof." A committee consisting of Elisha Parkill and Moses Colton was accordingly chosen to "confer with a committee from Poultney and Castleton concerning the building of a work-house."—Again, in March, '30, Tilly Gilbert, Heman Stannard and John Jones, were appointed a committee "to confer with any committee which may be appointed in any of the adjoining towns relative to building a poor-house." That anything further than this was ever done we do not learn.

The custom seems to have continued for many years of providing for the poor at the town meeting, by bidding them off to the lowest bidder, for board and care.

THE PARK.

The beginning of the present public park was made by Col. Lyon, who was, in some sense and measure, the founder of the town. He first gave to the town "five pieces of land, the first being an acre for a burying-ground. The other pieces being four six rods square pieces on the four nearest corners of my land to the meeting-house."

In March, 1805, the town voted that the middle school district "have liberty to set a school-house on the public ground near the meeting-house, the spot to be established by a committee to consist of Joel Hamilton, Samuel Stannard and Silas Safford."

About 1853, a small park was built on the north side of the Lyon tavern-house, and a movement was set on foot to erect a park on the common—the ladies holding a fair the following winter at the tavern-house occupied by Mr. Adams, and realizing some \$160.00 for that purpose. A subscription was likewise made by the citizens, and a portion of the same made available toward the expense of laying out and building the fence around the park.

A "Park Association" was organized in the spring of 1855, members thereof paying one dollar annually for the purpose of planting trees in the grounds. But few meetings of this association were held. Officers were last chosen in April, '60, and action was taken toward removing dead trees, and filling their places with living ones.

Under the charter granted by the Legislature in October '65, the village corporation has full authority and power over the park, side-walks, streets, &c.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

The village of Fair Haven was first laid out and established Dec. 21, 1820, under a general law of the State, by Isaac Cutler, John P. Colburn and Harvey Church, selectmen of the town at the time.

We do not learn that any other action in reference to a village than a formal survey was taken by the citizens of Fair Haven, until the fall of 1865, when the Legislature passed an act of incorporation, erecting a tract of one square mile into a corporate village; and the inhabitants of the same, at a meeting held in the hall over Adams' store, Dec. 4, 1865, by

a vote of 71 to 52, adopted the charter; and the village has since, annually, at the meeting on the first Monday in December, elected its board of officers.

THE TOWN HALL.

A building for a town hall and school-house has been erected this present season. At the opening of the town meeting of March, 1861, an adjournment of 30 minutes was made, and the Inaugural Address of President Abraham Lincoln was read by H. G. Wood, Esq., as a dedication of the new hall.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

One acre of ground, for the first, as we have seen, was given by Col. Lyon. Jan. 29, 1819, Maj. Tilly Gilbert, for love and good will, deeded the town one acre and 60 rods of land, reserving the right to pasture the same with sheep during his natural life—otherwise to be used exclusively for a burying-ground.

In the March meeting of 1818 it was voted to raise a tax of one cent on the dollar of the list of 1817, "for the purpose of surveying, cleaning and fencing the burying-ground;" and "that each one shall have a right to pay his tax in such materials as may be wanted for the purpose, if paid by the first of June next, or in grain by the 15th of the same month."

At an adjourned meeting on the 13th of April this vote was reconsidered—and it was voted, "that the note of \$40 against Joseph Brown, and the note of \$10 against Tilly Gilbert, now in the treasury, be appropriated by the selectmen to the purpose of fencing the burying-ground;" and it was further voted that the selectmen proceed to fence the burying-ground, and draw on the treasurer for any expense over and above the \$50. At the March meeting of 1823 it was voted that the selectmen "be directed to lot out the burying-ground."

At an adjourned meeting in March, 1827, Dr. William Bigelow was chosen a committee "to repair the burying-ground," and a sum not exceeding \$10 was appropriated for the purpose. The selectmen were directed at the March meeting, in '42, "to take measures to prevent the burying-yard from washing away." Great efforts were made for several years to stay the constant sliding down of the earth and washing away of the graves in the back part of the yard, but all to no purpose: the waste was inevitable; and while some graves were carried away into the river, others were carefully removed to a safer locality. At length the town voted, in March, '52, to purchase 2 acres of land oppo-

site the old ground, at the price of \$80 per acre, for a new cemetery—the selectmen to sell off 1 acre in private individual lots, and the remaining acre to be used for a public burial-ground."

A committee of two was chosen March 8, '53, to "fence, grade and pull stumps from the new grave-yard, and lay out the east half into lots.

Again, in 1854, a committee was chosen to appoint a day and give notice when they would dispose of the lots in the east part of the cemetery, allowing the inhabitants to bid for choice. The committee appointed at the annual meeting in 1870, purchased 22 acres for a new cemetery. Mrs. Hannah H. Dyer had left a legacy of \$1,000 to the town for the adornment of the cemeteries, which bequest the town voted to accept, at an adjourned meeting, the 10th of May following.

THE SLATE BUSINESS.

The business of quarrying slate in Western Vermont was begun in this town by Alonson Allen and Caleb B. Ranney, in the fall of 1839, on the ledge which is nearly in front of Mr. Ranney's dwelling-house, where the Boston company is now working.

The opening was begun with a view to finding ciphering or school-slates; but the material proving too hard for that purpose, the enterprise was suspended, or temporarily abandoned.

Thomas Shaw, who had previously resided in Hoosick, N. Y., and been acquainted with the slate quarried there, examined the slate found on Scotch Hill, and adjudged them too hard to be worked for any purpose. A similar opinion was expressed by a Mr. Shrikes, from Hoosick, who visited the quarry in June, 1845.

In this latter year Ira Allen and Adams Dutton made a small opening on the land of Elijah Esty; but finding nothing valuable soon quit it. Alonson Allen, however, having perfected machinery for the manufacture of ciphering slates, opened a quarry, this same year, on the land of Oliver Proctor, a little N. W. of Mr. P's house, from which he was able, during the next 3 years, to produce a large amount of ciphering school slates, besides several lots of roofing slate, which were made about '47; the first lot being taken to Whitehall and used on a house there.

The first roof covered with slate in the town was that of the horse-barn and shed of Jefferson Barnes. Slate were afterwards laid on Mr. Davey's blacksmith shop and store, and in 1850, on the railroad depot.

Mr. Allen had a slate-factory on the spot where the nail-factory now stands, in which were finished and shipped away to market, on the average, about 600 framed slates per day; George G. Cobb, Royal R. Stetson, Marvin Carpenter, Edward S. Bascom, David Standish, Simeon Cobb and others, including the writer of this, being employed at various times as workmen in the factory.

The production of school-slates exceeding the market demand, and not proving sufficiently remunerative, it was given up by Mr. Allen in '48, and he turned his attention once more to the quarry on Mr. Ranney's land, and to the development of the roofing-slate interest.

It was proved by the opening of various other quarries about this time, that the Taconic ledges of Western Vermont were susceptible of manufacture into roofing material. Adams Dutton and Royal Bullock, enterprising residents of Fair Haven, worked an opening and made slate at Cedar Point, on the north shore of Lake Bomoseen; and Frank W. Whitlock, a resident of Castleton, found a quarry which he worked in Castleton, a little eastward of the Fair Haven town line, and in the vicinity of the present "Eagle Quarry."

Mr. Allen, leasing an acre of land of Mr. Ranney, in May, '48, then really commenced the manufacture of roofing-slate in the town. He produced about 500 squares in the year '49. These were the purple slate. In 1850 the business received a very decided impetus by the arrival of a number of intelligent Welshmen in town, who had been accustomed to the working of the slate quarries in Wales and in Pennsylvania. The first Welshman of whom we hear in connection with the quarries, was John Humphrey, now of New Canton, Va., who is said to have worked on the Whitlock quarry in '49. He is said to have worked with Ira Allen at slating roofs.

In July, 1850, William Parry, who is now a citizen of the town, John M. Jones, who afterwards resided in town, and Moses Jones, came from Northampton county in Pennsylvania and commenced to work for Mr. Allen on the Scotch Hill quarry, on the first day of August. Owen Owens and others went to work about this time on the Whitlock quarry in Castleton; and from this date the slate business has continued steadily to increase—large numbers of Welsh quarrymen, experienced in the production and manufacture of slate in the old country, coming in and contributing of their industry and labor to the wealth of the place. Mr.

Allen purchased an additional acre of land of Mr. Ranney in '51, and continued working it until '58, when he sold it to William Hughes and Owen Owens.

In the early spring of 1851, Hugh W. and John J. Williams, cousins, together with David S. Jones, William Price, John Thomas and Wm. Prichard, came to Fair Haven from Guilford, Vt. and began quarrying on Mr. Ranney's farm. They first leased of Mr. Ranney 2 1-2 acres next south of and adjoining Mr. Allen's quarry—they to pay Mr. Ranney 25 cents for every square of slate, or \$2,000 for the land, within 5 years. They obtained good slate in 2 months from the time they commenced uncovering.

In the fall of 1851 they purchased 2 acres of Mr. Ranney lying next north of Mr. Allen's quarry, on which a New York firm had worked for a short time. Having made various improvements in derricks and dwellings, the Williamses sold an undivided half interest in their property to David Tillson of Woburn, and F. L. Cushman of Boston, Mass., and the business was carried on by them till '57, when Tillson having bought out Cushman, sold his interest to Asa Wilbur of Boston.

The Williamses transferred their interest to Israel Davey and Benj. S. Nichols, in '57. Mr. Wilbur soon after sold to Wm. Hughes, J. Nelson Proctor and Benjamin Williams. Mr. Proctor sold to Hughes and Williams after one year, and the quarry was then divided, Mr. Hughes selling his portion, after a short time, to Ellis Roberts, Henry Jones, Hugh Lewis, John H. Williams and Wm. Perry. They worked their division until they sold the same to the present Boston company in 1865. Mr. Benjamin Williams had made a previous purchase of Mr. Ranney of 7 1-2 rods wide, extending eastward from Mr. Allen's quarry to the highway, in November, 1838, from which he took out 1,200 squares of slate the first year, and over 2,000 squares each year thereafter, until he sold to the Boston company in 1865.

Mr. Hughes having divided with Mr. Owens, the acre purchased by them of Mr. Allen, in 1835, Mr. Owens sold his part to Messrs. Davey and Nichols, and that belonging to Hughes was sold by him, in conjunction with what he had purchased of Mr. Wilbur, to Ellis Roberts and others, from whom it passed to its present owners, the Boston company. This company purchasing Messrs. Davey and Nichols' interest became the sole proprietors of this extensive quarry, and have produced from it a large

quantity of slate—the average amount produced since 1866 being 7,500 squares per year, and the quarry being now in order to produce 12,000 squares per year. John C. Smith is the present efficient superintendent.

The next largest quarry in town is that opened by Alonson Allen, Esq., on the "Capen farm," purchased by him of Mr. Capen, in November, 1851, and now owned and worked by the "Fair Haven Marble and Marbleizing Slate Company" for the production of slabbing material for their mill. This quarry was started by Mr. Allen about 1851, and worked a number of years for roofing slate, employing about 20 men, and producing nearly 4,000 squares per year for the first 6 years. The slate are purple color, variegated with green, and are deemed a superior quality. Mr. Allen sold an interest in the quarry, in 1869, to Ryland Hangor, James Pottle, Ira C. Allen and M. D. Dyer, who, together with himself, compose the Fair Haven Marble and Marbleizing Slate Company, and run the quarry in connection with their extensive slate-mill in the village. Besides this main quarry near the N. W. corner of the Capen farm, Mr. Allen has two other valuable openings lying over the hill to the south, on this same farm; one made by John D. Wood, about the year 1855, and yielding about 300 squares, but was abandoned on account of the water, and another more recently opened which promises to be very profitable.

A quarry was opened by Royal Bullock on land owned by him on Scotch Hill, in the fall of 1850, and was worked through the summer of 1851, and was sold by him to Messrs. Myers & Utter, of Whitehall, in the fall of 1852. It has been worked at various times, but has finally been abandoned.

In February, 1853, Asa B. Foster of Weston, Vt., deeded the Keyes' farm, on Scotch Hill, then occupied by Mr. Keyes, and comprising 100 acres, to Asa Wilbur of Boston, and Rowland Owens, excepting one acre on the east side of the highway which he had deeded to Hugh and John J. Williams, and on which they had erected dwelling-houses. A quarry was opened on this farm by Mr. Owens and John Hughes, and worked for one or two seasons. Another opening was made in 1854, and dwelling-houses were erected west of the present Scotch Hill School-House. This, also, was abandoned after one or two seasons of trial.—Richard Williams is said to have worked this quarry one season, about 1856.

The Sheldon quarry, which has proved to be

a valuable vein of slate, lying on Mr. Sheldon's farm at the base of Scotch Hill, and north of Mr. Ranney's land, was opened in 1853 by Ellis Roberts, Richard Hughes and Evan E. Lloyd, to whom it was leased in August of this year, for a term of 15 years, "If they should elect to hold the same so long," on the terms and conditions that they should pay nothing for the first 200 squares, but that they should pay 50 cents per square on every 200 squares produced thereafter, and Mr. Sheldon should draw the same to the railroad depot in Fair Haven, for one shilling per square. Ellis Lloyd, Hugh Jones and Evan Jones are said to have been associated with the management and working of this quarry for a time. Richard Hughes sold out to Richard Roberts in June, 1854, and they were all succeeded by Evan D. Jones, who obtained a new lease of the quarry from Mr. Sheldon in February, 1859, for 10 years from Sept. 1, '58. Mr. Jones took into copartnership Christopher M. Davey of Rutland, a son of Jacob Davey, Esq., and, by drifting into the hill southward, they produced a large amount of valuable slate during the last years of the lease.

The quarry known as the Lime Kiln quarry, near the town line toward West Castleton, was commenced at an early period on land of Arnold Briggs: Mr. Briggs leasing 1 acre and 1-4th for the purpose, in October, 1851, to Patrick McNamara and Thomas Bulger, John Murfee and John Kelley. They were to have the property forever, so long as they should pay fifty dollars per year every three months in merchantable slate at \$3.00 per square, or \$12.50 in money, as the party of the second part might elect. Patrick McNamara sold out to the others, and in May, '53, Mr. Bulger assigned the lease to Israel Davey and Rufus C. Colburn. They assigned it to William Hughes in October, '55: Mr. Davey having purchased of Mr. Briggs an addition to the original lease. By Mr. Hughes it was sold to Benjamin F. and Robert Morris Copeland, in August, '56, and Mr. Briggs deeded to them, in the same month, all the land connected with it which was deeded by John Billings to Elihu Wright, jr., in Nov., 1831. The quarry was worked by them a few years and abandoned.

Mr. Copeland has recently purchased the Harvey lot, so called, lying next north of this quarry, on which he has erected, in company with Benjamin Williams, a steam saw-mill, and is cutting off a large amount of valuable lumber, anticipating a valuable vein of slate on the land when the lumber is cleared away.

In December, 1851, Arnold Briggs leased to Wm. Hughes for 99 years, 3 acres of land for a slate quarry, on the lower and west side of the road beyond or north of Mr. Sheldon's quarry; Mr. Hughes to pay \$50. the first year, and \$60. each year thereafter.

Nothing further was done towards developing a quarry at this place.

June 1, 1852, Mr. Briggs leased an acre of land for a slate quarry, south of his house, and east of the highway, to James Rhine and Eben Jackson. Jackson appears to have been superseded or displaced by one John Sullivan, by whom, with Rhine, some 200 or 300 squares of slate were taken out and sold to Israel Davey. Evan E. Lloyd, Ellis Lloyd and Richard Lewis purchased Rhine and Sullivan's claim, and Henry Jones, Richard Lewis and Ellis Lloyd took a new lease of Mr. Briggs in April, 1854, but soon abandoned the quarry after taking out about 500 squares of slate. Mr. Briggs leased the quarry again in December, 1863, to Ryland Hanger and Evan E. Lloyd, who worked it for a time in quarrying mill stock, but found the material too hard, and too far away, and abandoned it.

In March, 1865, John J. Williams and Henry C. Nichols purchased of John Balis, of Benson, the 130 acres of the old Appleton farm, long owned by Hezekiah and Harvey Howard, and occupied by Ralph Perkins, on Scotch Hill, and commenced opening a quarry on the same, southward of the quarries of the Boston company. About the same time they conveyed one third part of the firm and quarry to Henry G. Lapham of Brooklyn, N. Y., and formed a copartnership as "Williams, Nichols & Co." Mr. Nichols sold his share of the property to Mr. Williams in July following.

April 10, 1867, Mr. Williams conveyed to Wellington Ketchum one equal undivided fourth part of the land embracing the quarry on Scotch Hill. He also deeded to Lapham, on the 11th of April, an additional sixth part of the farm on Scotch Hill—he and Lapham forming a copartnership for the manufacture of slate mantles, billiards, tile, etc., under the name of "Union Slate Company." The quarry of the company on Scotch Hill not proving a feasible and profitable one, was soon abandoned; and the company now under the efficient management of Aaron R. Vail, Esq., has obtained a supply of slate material from the valuable slate beds of C. M. Davey and Evan D. Jones, in the south-west part of Castleton, and is doing an extensive and profitable business in manufac-

turing, furnishing employment to about 30 persons at the mill, besides some 20 more engaged by Seth N. Peck in the process of marbleizing at the same place.

The business of marbleizing slate in the town was commenced in the spring of 1859 by James Coulman and Ryland Hanger, in the building which had been occupied as a woolen factory by Alphonso Kilbourn, opposite the marble mill. The lower or basement room was used by Isaac T. Millikin for the manufacture of mantle stock, and Messrs. Coulman and Hanger occupied the upper rooms, or two stories, in finishing mantles, table-tops, &c., from slate and marble. Mr. Coulman sold out to Mr. Hanger in the summer of '62, and the business was carried on to an increased extent by Mr. Hanger alone for a number of years, he buying the mill of Ira C. Allen, with certain privileges of water, in the summer of 1866, and selling a fourth of the same to James Pottle in November following.

By them the business was continued, they employing about 60 men in various departments, till the factory was burned, January 12, 1869.

In February a company consisting of Messrs. Hanger & Pottle, Alonson Allen, M. D. Dyer and Ira C. Allen, was organized under the title of "The Fair Haven Marble and Marbleized Slate Company;" and the large and valuable slate quarry of Alonson Allen, on the Capen farm, so called, was united with the mill, which at once was rebuilt and greatly enlarged.

Business was resumed in the mill in April, and the company employed in the mill and at the quarry 115 persons during the season.

The Kearsarge Steam Slate Works, situated near the railroad depot, were erected by Simeon Allen and DeWit Leonard, in the summer of 1868. They are now owned and run by Mr. Allen, who employs about 20 men in the manufacture of mantles, table tops, billiards, &c.

The process of marbleizing was commenced in the second story of the building, by Patrick Burke and Simon H. Myers, in the spring of '69. It is now carried on by Mr. Burke and A. L. Kellogg.

A quarry was opened by Norman Peck in the fall of '63, on land leased of Otis and John W. Eddy, a little S. E. from the railroad depot. Mr. Peck re-leased the quarry to Messrs. A. L. Kellogg and Wm. Perry, in the spring of '69; Kellogg afterwards buying out Perry, and selling a half interest to E. D. Humphrey. By them the quarry was re-leased to Messrs. Sher-

idan and Young, in the spring of '70. The production has been mostly mill stock, used by the Kearsarge Steam Slate Works.

THE MARBLE BUSINESS.

The business of sawing marble in town was begun in the fall of '45, by William C. Kittredge, Alonson Allen and Joseph Adams, under the firm name of "Kittredge, Allen & Adams;" Mr. Kittredge remaining connected with the firm only till October, '46, after which time the business was conducted by Messrs. Allen & Adams until '52.

The company first purchased a waterfall and mill-site of Ira Leonard, in December, '44, on the spot where the railroad now crosses the State line. About the same time they contracted with Wm. F. Barnes of West Rutland to supply them with blocks of marble for sawing, to the amount of 20,000 feet of 2-inch slabs for the first year, beginning Oct. 1, '45, and 30,000 feet for each of the next 2 years.

Finding it possible to create a mill-power in the village by cutting through the peninsular or intervalle belonging to Alonzo Safford, below and west of the paper-mill, they purchased of Mr. Safford about 6 acres of land, and proceeded immediately to erect a dam and mill. By turning the water into a simple trench in a soft, gravelly soil, a channel was speedily made, about 10 feet of fall obtained, and by sinking the river bed below the mill this fall has been increased. The first mill, with 8 old-style, pendulum gangs, built by Hiram Shaw of Hampton, was started in October, '45. In '51 the mill was enlarged by an addition of 4 gangs, and the pendulums were replaced by the more modern and improved machinery of pulleys and belts.

In March, 1845, the company obtained a lease of 3 acres of land for a marble quarry, of Ebenezer Goodrich of West Rutland; Allen & Adams purchased the same in September, '51, of Lorenzo and Charles Sheldon, David Morgan and Charles H. Slason.

The opening of the quarry was begun under contract for 10 years, by Wm. F. Barnes, in '50. The marble was first made use of in the fall of '51. Mr. Barnes worked it only about 7 years, after which it was carried on by Joseph Adams and Ira C. Allen until June, '68, when they sold it to Wm. Clement, Ferrand Parker and E. P. Gilson.

Up to the opening of the railroad in the fall of 1849, the marble was drawn from the quarry to the mill by teams; Mr. Wm. Clement

and a Mr. Gorham having a contract for the drawing for a number of years. From the mill the marble was transported by wagons to Whitehall, and there re-loaded and shipped by canal to all parts of the country.

The business made a large and remunerative demand for labor, furnishing employment for about 25 men; and, notwithstanding the losses of the first 2 years, occasioned by the sawing of poor marble, was the means of bringing into the town and distributing much wealth among the inhabitants.

The amount of marble sawed and sent away ranged from 100,000 to 200,000 feet a year.

In 1852 Messrs. Allen & Adams took into partnership Ira C. Allen, and united with their business the store which had been carried on by Messrs. A. & I. C. Allen, on the corner now owned by Augustus Graves—the style of the new company being Allen, Adams & Co.

In 1854 Mr. A. Allen sold his interest to Mr. Adams and Ira C. Allen—the firm then becoming Adams & Allen, and continuing as such until the fall of '69, when Mr. Adams purchased the mill and other property in town, and the business is now carried on by Joseph Adams & Son.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FAIR HAVEN.

The first meeting to consider the expediency of establishing a bank in Fair Haven was held in Adams & Allen's hall, Jan. 20, 1864—Alonson Allen, chairman, A. N. Adams, sec. and Alonson Allen, P. W. Hyde, Joseph Adams, B. S. Nichols and Corril Reed were chosen to draw up and circulate a paper for subscriptions of stock—Capital to be \$100,000.

The committee reported 160 shares subscribed—50 each by Joseph Adams and Ira C. Allen; 25 each by B. S. Nichols and Allen Penfield, 10 by Zenas C. Ellis; and Jan. 30th 50 more were subscribed. And at an adjourned meeting, Feb. 7th, Hon. Merritt Clark of Penikese being present, and proposing to assist in forwarding the enterprise, the individuals above named, together with others, subscribed for the shares of the capital stock to the amount of \$76,000; Mr. Adams taking 100; Mr. Allen 90; Mr. Nichols and Mr. Penfield each 50; Mr. Ellis 70; Joseph Sheldon 100; Merritt Clark 100; Marcellian Maynard 10; E. S. Ellis 10; Norman Peck 15; C. S. Rumsey 30; Myron M. Dikeman 20; and others more or less, sufficient to insure the existence of the bank as an institution of the town.

First board of directors: Joseph Sheldon,

Zenas C. Ellis, Ira C. Allen, Joseph Adams, Pitt W. Hyde, Charles Clark, John Balis, Benjamin S. Nichols and Chauncey S. Rumsey.

Joseph Sheldon, president; Merritt Clark, cashier, and Charles Clark, teller.

The bank was opened in May, in the small building owned by Alonson Allen, on the south side of the park, where it was kept until February, 1870, when the new bank building, on the east side of the park being completed, the business of the bank was removed to its present place. This new building is substantially built of brick, iron and marble, two stories high, and has one of Lillie's best bank safes, inside a heavy wrought iron vault, and is pronounced as secure as any bank vault in the State.

Samuel W. Bailey, the present cashier, succeeded Mr. Clark in October, 1865.

LITERARY AND LIBRARY SOCIETIES.

Besides the movement made in 1799, under which books are said to have been procured, a library association was formed in the town in 1826, consisting of 100 shares at \$2, per share, and several hundred volumes were purchased, some of which are still in existence. Mr. Kitredge was librarian the first 12 to 15 years.

A number of the present inhabitants were share-owners in this library; but the books being, many of them, of a too metaphysical and theological character, the interest in them was not enduring, and the library at length became scattered and lost. Dr. Thomas E. Wakefield was also several years librarian.

An agricultural library of about 100 volumes, including a set of Appleton's new American Cyclopedia, was established in 1863, by an association of 36 shareholders, who paid each \$5, per share. This library contains many valuable scientific books, representing the most advanced knowledge of agriculture and whatsoever concerns the farmer's avocation.

Young men's debating societies have been organized and carried on successfully through a number of seasons, within the 25 years past. A young man's "Lecture Club" was formed by ten young men of the town, in November, '64, for the purpose of instituting a course of lyceum lectures at the town hall, by some of the prominent literary and public men of the country.

The course was opened on the 10th of December by J. R. Gilmore, (Edmund Kirke,) who spoke of "Jeff. Davis of Richmond."

The course was not so well patronized as expected, and the members of the "Club," among

whom were Henry C. Nichols, Abraham C. Wicker, John J. Williams, Wm. Pitkin, Leonard J. Stow, Edward L. Allen, H. T. Dewey and A. N. Adams, sustained a loss of something over \$100.

Another course of lectures was instituted by a union of many of the citizens, and a sale of season tickets, in the winter of 1866 and '67.

ODD FELLOWS.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, named "Eureka Lodge No. 22," was instituted at Fair Haven, June 3, 1851, consisting of 10 members, into which three others were initiated, and three admitted by card, on the 24th of June. The lodge held its meetings in a hall fitted up by its members, in the east end of Leonard Williams' building, now Mr. Graves', until 1855, when the meetings were held for about one year in the hall built by Messrs. Adams & Allen, over Mr. Adams' brick store. The last member initiated, making in all 55, was in December, 1853. The Past Grands were I. C. Allen, T. E. Wakefield, Joseph Adams, M. B. Dewey, I. Jones, N. Jenne, G. W. Hurlburt and H. M. Shaw.

The system of paying benefits, which was primarily the cause of the suspension of the order, having been abolished, an effort was made in the winter of '69, by Grand Commissioner B. W. Dennis, son of Royal Dennis, formerly of Fair Haven, to revive and reinstate "Eureka Lodge No. 22," and a dispensation was obtained from the Grand Lodge for the purpose; but there has not been sufficient interest on the part of the ancient members to secure the revival of the order in the town.

THE MASONS.

The lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Master Masons in Fair Haven, now existing and known as "Eureka Lodge, No. 75," was begun under dispensation from the Grand Lodge, in June, 1866; holding its first regular communication on June 6, A. L. 5866. The charter was granted Jan. 10, '67, to 36 members of the order residing in and near Fair Haven—Simeon Allen being the first Master, Edward W. Liddell the first Senior Warden, and Hamlin T. Dewey the first Junior Warden. The number of Master Masons connected with the lodge, Jan. 1, 1870, was 106.

A Lodge of Mark Master Masons existed in Fair Haven at a much earlier date. It was called "Morning Star Mark Lodge, No. 4," and was first convened at the lodge room of E. Ashley, in Poultney, Feb. 20, 1810, under a charter

or warrant from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Vermont. Its officers were "E. Buell, W. M., Pliny Adams, S. W., and T. Wilmoth, J. W." At this first meeting Wm. Miller, then of Poultney, afterwards of Hampton, N. Y., and Joel Beaman, an early resident of Fair Haven, were among the number proposed for membership.

This Lodge appears to have been the natural successor of Aurora Mark Lodge, No. 2, instituted at Poultney under a warrant from Aurora Lodge, No. 25, May 4, 1797; the officers installed having been chosen at a meeting held at Peter B. French's hotel, in Hampton, in April, A. L. 5797, as follows: "Peter B. French, W. M., A. Murry, S. W., J. Stanley, J. W., and David Erwin of Fair Haven, Treasurer." Ithamar Hebard was a member of this lodge, as was also Abijah Peet of West Haven.

The meetings of the lodge were held a part of the time in Hampton, and a part of the time in Poultney. A new dispensation was obtained in January, 1800, and the number of the lodge was changed—it being from this time "Aurora Mark Lodge, No. 16."

The meetings were only held occasionally—the last one being in May, 1805.

Morning Star Lodge succeeding in February, 1810, the meetings were held at Poultney frequently, and a large number joined it; among whom were John Herring, Royal Dennis, John P. Colburn, Wm J. Billings and Barnabas Ellis of Fair Haven, and Jona. Orms and Oliver Church of West Haven.

At the meeting held on the first Monday in February, 1818, it was voted that the lodge be removed to Fair Haven, and Samuel Martin was appointed a committee to inform the G. H. Priest of the removal.

On the 16th of March, "agreeably to the dispensation of the G. H. Priest," Morning Star Mark Lodge No. 4 convened at Fair Haven. The meetings were held in the ball-room of Royal Dennis' hotel. John P. Colburn was W. M., Barnabas Ellis S. W., Thomas Cristie J. W.; and we find the names of members with which we are familiar, as follows: Moses Colton, M. Hickok, R. Perkins, H. H. Crane, Stephen S. Bosworth, James Y. Watson, George Warren, Elisha Parkill, Chauncey Trobridge, D. C. Sproat, M. H. Kidder, Apollos Smith, Samuel Wood, Charles Wood, J. Quinton, Jr., H. W. Bates, O. Maranville, Jacob Willard, John Beaman; and among members from other towns, Philo Hosford and Samuel P. Hooker of Poultney, and Philip Pond of Castleton.

The lodge met several times a year at Dennis' lodge-room. From January, 1823, to February, '26, the meetings were at John Beaman's house—he having succeeded Mr. Dennis in the hotel. The last three meetings of which we have a record were held at "J. Greenough's Inn," in November, 1827—January and March, 1828.

The lodge seems to have been very prosperous, and to have received many new members, even to the last, notwithstanding many, unable to endure the storm of anti-masonic persecution which then raged, withdrew and were discharged at their own request. The lodge appears to have gone down amid the waves of an angry public prejudice.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Fair Haven Lodge, No. 92, I. O. of G. T., was chartered Dec. 4, 1868, and organized Dec. 18, in Adams' Hall, with 36 charter members: A. N. Adams being the first W. C. T., and Emma V. Chase the first W. V. T. The lodge has steadily grown in strength, interest and influence, and now numbers about 100 male members, and 60 females. The chair of W. C. T. has been creditably filled by Thomas E. Wakefield and John W. Eddy.

Eryri Lodge, No. 129, was chartered Feb. 3, 1870; Rev. R. L. Herbert first W. V. T., and Miss Loisa Williams, first W. V. T. The lodge numbers at this time (June 1, 1876) 80 male members, and 32 females, and is in a very flourishing condition.

The two lodges—Eryri lodge among the Welsh, and Fair Haven lodge among the Americans—have received to membership in the order over 300 persons.

THE WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The great Washingtonian temperance reform was organized in Fair Haven, in 1841 and '42, with a membership of 500 persons; Joseph Adams, pres't; Azel Willard, Jr., sec'y.

Members' names were engrossed on a single sheet in double columns, and enclosed in a case with rollers and a glass front, so that any name could be readily turned to view. Finely printed pledges, or certificates of membership, were given to members. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held in the meeting-house and village school-house, and men long addicted to intoxication came forward and publicly took the pledge. The fruits of the reform were visible in the sober habits and increased prosperity of the reformers.

THE FAIR HAVEN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Was organized Feb. 4, '68; A. L. Kellogg, pres't.

R. Hanger, vice pres't; James Pottle, cor. sec'y; F. H. Shepard, rec. sec'y; Rev. E. W. Brown, treas'r; P. A. Baker, registrar; and C. Reed, Isaiah Inman and Richard, Lane, directors.

The constitution provides for three classes of members—associate, active, and life members; any person of good character being privileged to become an associate member, without the right to vote or to hold office, by the payment of \$1, annually; and persons under 45 years of age, who are members in evangelical churches, can become active members, with exclusive right to vote and hold office, by the payment of the same sum annually. The same may become life-members by the payment of \$10, at any one time into the general fund.

The annual meeting is holden on the last Sunday evening in December of each year. The Association opened a reading and conference-room in H. Whipple's building, over the post-office, in the summer of 1868, and removed thence into the new and spacious room over the First National Bank, in the fall of 1869.

THE CAMBRIAN CORNET BAND.

The Cambrian Cornet Band was organized Sept. 28, 1867. The first members were:

Robert W. Jones, Robert J. Evans, John R. Roberts, John E. Edwards, Robert P. Owens, Robert J. Roberts, Owen W. Owens, John E. Roberts, John D. Rowlands, John J. Evans, John H. Williams, Edward W. Owens, John R. Hughes, Owen M. Jones.

Present members:

John W. Jones, Robert J. Evans, John D. Rowlands, Griffith G. Jones, Robert J. Roberts, Robert P. Owens, John E. Edwards, Edward W. Owens, Griffith J. Griffiths, Edward H. Lewis; Robert J. Evans, sec'y.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

After Matthew Lyon's time, the business of printing and publishing was not carried on in Fair Haven until the year 1853. At that time DeWitt, son of Ira Leonard, residing near the State line, then a young lad, commenced printing for his own amusement, upon a press of his own construction. He issued several numbers of a small monthly paper called "The Banner," in 1854 and '55, using second-hand type procured from the Whitehall "Chronicle" office. Being encouraged by having several jobs given him, he ordered new type from time to time, from the founders, until in a few years he had quite a complete assortment of jobbing type. In '56 he printed and bound for the author, Edward L. Allen, a "Slater's Guide"—a table for the computation of roofing-slate. This was the

first book printed in town subsequent to Matthew Lyon's time. One number of a small sheet called the "Golden Sheaf" was issued in January, 1861. Business had increased so much that in November, '61, he purchased a Gordon press, the first power-press ever brought into the town. Being engaged in bookselling, he issued a small quarterly or monthly sheet as an advertising medium, in 1856 and '57.—In '58-'9 a variety of song-books, ballads and other publications were issued from this press. In 1860 "Haynes' Sermon on Universalism," and the "Constitution and By-Laws of Poultney Division, S. of T." were among the works printed at this office. In '62 he published a "Washington County (N. Y.) Almanac and Business Directory," with an edition of several thousand copies. This was intended to be a permanent annual publication; but the depression of business consequent upon the beginning of the war frustrated this plan.

In September, 1863, the first number of the "Fair Haven Advertiser" was issued, as an advertising medium for the merchants and business men of the town. It was circulated gratuitously, and other numbers were issued from time to time, as the demands of advertisers required, until Wm. Q. Brown purchased the office, when it was made a regular monthly publication. Its circulation was 1000 copies.

Among various other works emanating from this office was a "Quarterly Journal," containing from 32 to 36 octavo pages, published by Ripley Female College, commenced in February, '65, and continued till February, '66, when Mr. Leonard sold his press to McLean & Robins of Rutland, and the type and other material lay unused until July following, when Wm. Q. Brown purchased it and removed it to his dwelling-house on Washington street, and, adding a new Gordon press, continued the job printing business, and made the "Rutland County Advertiser" a regular monthly paper. Mr. Brown wishing to remove from town, sold his office back to DeWitt Leonard in April, '68, who conducted it three months, until July 1st, when he sold it to Messrs. Jones and Grose.

Through the efforts of Mr. Grose, a weekly paper, styled the "People's Journal," was started. A number of the leading business men in town assisted them in purchasing a new Taylor Cylinder press and an outfit of type and material for the newspaper. The first regular issue of this paper was dated Sept. 5, 1868. Its editor was Rev. P. Franklin Jones, who was also pastor of the Fair Haven Baptist church, and

H. Seward Grose, Mr. Jones' son-in-law, was publisher. A part of the 2d story of Norman Peck's dwelling, and the 2d story of his new building, adjoining the drug-store, were occupied as the printing-office. After being connected with the paper a few months, Mr. Jones retired from the editorial chair, and Mr. Grose became editor as well as publisher.

In the summer of 1869, payments not being promptly made, the office fell into the hands of the citizens who had assisted them, by whom it was sold, in July, '69, to DeWitt Leonard and E. H. Phelps, who continued the publication of the paper, under the firm of Leonard & Phelps—the name of the paper having been changed to "The Fair Haven Journal—E. H. Phelps, Editor." This paper is still being published by these gentlemen, and has obtained a good circulation in Rutland and Addison counties, and the neighboring towns in New York State.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

We find but slight historical record of the early military transactions of our townsmen. In the grand lists of 1792 and '93, a number of persons are marked as belonging to the artillery, and others as cavalry-men, in consideration of which they were allowed some deduction. In 1802 a large number are mentioned in connection with the militia, and their lists for state taxes are \$20 less than their lists for town taxes.

Regimental reviews seem to have been held in high esteem. There was, also, the annual June training-day, with its election of company officers, inspection and drill, and its gingerbread and molasses candy, which some of us who are yet young, hold among our boyhood remembrances, in this as in other towns. This military institution prevailed until a comparatively recent time.

In October, 1807, a meeting was called "to see if the town will vote a tax to raise money to purchase ammunition to fill our magazines, as the law directs." On the 4th of November the town voted a tax of five mills on the dollar, "to procure powder, lead, flints, &c., for the town stock of ammunition for the militia." The only other record like this is a vote passed in April, 1822, "to allow Jo. Kingsland for chest for town magazine, \$1.50."

In September, 1812, Solomon Norton addressed the following note to the selectmen:

"Whereas I am detached for a campaign in the war, it is inconsistent for me any longer to do the duty of constable and collector for the

town of Fair Haven; therefore you will accept this as my resignation, and govern yourselves accordingly."

We have no account of any others who went from Fair Haven into the war that year; but it is probable there were others, since Mr. Norton was a major in a regiment of enlisted Vermont troops stationed at Burlington, under command of Gen. Jonathan Orms, with whom Maj. Norton went out as Adjutant, but came home in January, and sickened and died. We have the list of the names of 35 men who composed the military company, and were returned as equipped for duty, in Fair Haven, in June, 1813, of which which Peter Merritt was captain.

In 1814 and '15 there are 42 names returned—Moses Colton, captain.

At the time of the battle of Plattsburgh, in September, 1814, a large company of men is said to have been enlisted in the town to go to the assistance of the American army. Moses Colton was captain or colonel; Harvey Church 1st lieutenant, and Royal Dennis 2d lieutenant. One account is, that the company was partly enlisted in the night time, and started on the way, going as far as Benson before morning. When within a few miles of Plattsburgh, a messenger with a flag of truce, came out and informed them that the battle was over, and they marched home; Elisha Parkill receiving a wad in his foot in a sham fight. Another report is, that the company went as far as Whiting, only, when they were met by runners informing them that the battle was fought, and there was a great division or contention among the men on the question of advancing or retreating.

Several men from the town are said to have been in the army at Plattsburgh as substitutes, and Andrew Race was taken back by Charles Leonard as a deserter, and was shot.

For a period of some twenty years the militia of the State was disbanded, and military parades did not occur among us.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 the call to arms was made in our streets, and a number of young men were enlisted. A company of cavalry volunteers was recruited in the town by DeWitt Leonard, in the summer of 1861, and was encamped for a time in barracks erected on the land of Zenas C. Ellis, N. W. of his residence.

In the summer of '62 a company was recruited here by James T. Hyde, and encamped in barracks near Mr. Ellis'.

The town had credit with the United States Government for the following named volunteer soldiers—most of them, but not all, residents of the town:

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS. CREDITED PREVIOUS TO CALL FOR 300,000, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Regt.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Bonville, Adolphus	7	C	81	Jan. 7, 1862	Re-enlisted February 24, 1864.
Callagan, Jeremiah	11	C	29	July 25, "	Deserted May 20, 1863.
Cantine, George A.	7	C	21	Dec. 30, 1861	Sergeant. Discharged September 13, 1862.
Davis, Henry	cav	H	22	Oct. 7, "	Discharged June 13, '62.
Dowling, Samuel	cav	H	23	Sept. 30, "	
Gilbert, Edward	11	C	28	Aug. 11, '62	Transferred to invalid corps March 15, '64.
Lee, Moses F.	11	C	21	Aug. 9, "	{ Promoted corporal Oct. 10, 1863. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Lefevre, Eli	7	C	27	Jan. 8, "	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, '64.
Lefevre, John	7	C	21	Jan. 7, "	Re-enlisted Feb. 23, '64.
Lescarbeau, Joseph	11	C	37	Aug. 11, "	Deserted Sept. 5, '62.
Macomber, John H.	11	C	26	Aug. 12, "	Promoted 1st Lieut., Co. L., July 11, 1863.
Manchester, Geo. W.	1 ss	F	25	Sept. 11, '61	Discharged July 29, '62.
Mather, Asa F.	11	C	24	Aug. 9, '62	{ Corporal. promoted to Q. M. serg't, Dec. 28, '63—to 2d Lieut., Co. C, May 13, '65. 1st Lieut., July 6, '63.
Mather, Emmet	cav	H	21	Oct. 5, '61	
Nichols, Henry C.	1 ss	F	25	Sept. 11, "	Discharged October 31, '62.
Patch, David A.	2	B	26	June 1, "	{ Promoted corporal Oct. 22, 61. Discharged Sept. 14, '63.
Pelkey, David	11	C	33	Aug. 8, '62	Promoted corporal.
Pelkey, Joseph	7	C	20	Jan. 11, "	Re-enlisted Feb. 26, '61.
Pelkey, Lewis	11	C	21	Aug. 9, "	
Pocket, John	11	C	27	Aug. 11, "	
Proctor, Oscar C.	2 ss	E	19	Oct. 8, '61	Discharged March 22, '62.
Proctor, William H.	2 ss	E	21	Oct. 8, "	Ser. to invalid corps Dec. 31, '63.
Riley, Michael	7	C	25	Jan. 7, '62	Musician. Re-enlisted Feb. 23, '64.
Sheldon, Josephs	2	B	22	May 17, '61	Discharged April 24, '62.
Sutiff, Emmons H.	7	C	18	Dec. 30, "	Mustered out Aug. 30, '64.
Smith, Albert	11	C	18	Aug. 9, '62	
Williams, Griffith	2	B	23	May 12, '61	Deserted Oct. 24, '62.
Wood, Myron	11	C	18	Aug. 9, '62	Promoted corporal Aug. 2, '63—Serg't Dec. 28.
Wood, Zebedee	7	D	18	Dec. 11, '61	Died Dec. 19, '62.
Young, Moses	11	C	30	Aug. 8, '62	

CREDITS UNDER CALL OF OCTOBER 17, 1863, FOR 300,000, AND SUBSEQUENT CALLS.

Bro, Peter	11	C	21	Dec. 12, 1863	{ To Co. B, June 24, '65. Mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.
Chase, Theodore	cav	H	21	Dec. 7, "	Saddler. To company B, June 21, '65.
Dempsey, Michael, Jr.	17	I	18	Mar. 28, '64	Died March 27, '65.
Dicklow, Joseph	11	C	25	July 19, "	{ Transferred to Co. B. June 24, '65. Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Dicklow, Medrick	11	C	18	" " "	{ Transferred to Co. B. June 24, '65. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Dicklow, Paul	11	C	19	" " "	{ Transferred to Co. B. June 24, '65. Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Duggan, James	9	B	29	Dec. 8, '63	Died Nov. 6, '64.
Foy, Patrick	11				
Forget, George	11	C	25	Dec. 7, "	
Gallipo, Joseph	11	C	21	Nov. 26, "	Wounded. In gen. hospital Aug. 31, '64.
Hogau, Michael	cav	D	19	Dec. 7, "	
Marks, Walter S.	17	I	18	April 27, '64	{ To veteran reserved corps Oct. 11, 1864. Mustered out July 14, '65.
Hawkins, William C.	11	C	18	Dec. 1, '63	{ Died of wounds received in action. July 14, 1864.
Hooker, Edward T.	8	A			
Hunter, Robert	11				
Kelley, Eugene A.	1 ss	F	20	July 5, '64	Died Aug. 17, '64.
Mouroe, Joseph H.	11	K	28	Dec. 9, '63	Prisoner, June 28, '64.
Pelkey, Charles	7	I			
Plumtree, John	7	I			

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Regt.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Enlisted</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Preston, Henry	11	C	21	Dec. 4, 1863	Sick in hospital, Aug. 31, 1864. Deserted.
Rudd, Thomas	9	B	25	Dec. 18, "	Died January 11, 1865.
Stewart, Charles W.	54	ms			
Woodward, Adrian T.	17	I	18	Mar. 25, "	Mustered out, June 6, '65.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Brown, Robert	54	ms		Mar. 24, '65	
Calvert, G. D.	11	C			
Capen, Nathan S.	11	C	24		
Dolby, Cyrus	54	ms		Aug. 3, '64	Co. B. Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Granger, Nelson	7	G			
Hammerston, Henry	11	C			
Hunter, George	54	ms			
Hunter, Samuel	54	ms			
Manchester, Burr B.	11				
Murphy, James	7	D	18	Dec. 17, '64	Died March 29, 1864.
Ormsbee, Mansel A.	5				
Parret, Moses	7	C			
Sager, Charles W.	11	L			

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED, BELONGING TO THE 7TH REGIMENT, CO. C.

Adolphus Bonville,	Eli Lefevre,	John Lefevre,
Joseph Pelkey,	Michael Riley,	

PERSONS WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTE.

Charles Clark,	W. B. Esty,	Benjamin S. Nichols.
----------------	-------------	----------------------

NAVAL CREDITS.

Hiram Kilbourn,	Granville C. Willey.
Not credited by name. Three men.	

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Bosworth, Julius H.	Humphrey, John	Rafferty, James
Cowley, James B.	Humphrey, Patrick	Reardon, Daniel
Crowley, Cornelius	Lee, Benjamin E.	Roberts, William S.
Davey, Vincent C.	Lewis, Richard	Rowland, John
Foy, Patrick	Marnes, Andrew	Ware, Dallas N.
Grady, Michael	Maynard, English L.	Whitlock, Hiram E.
Hamilton, Joel W.	O'Brien, Patrick	Williams, John H.
Hamilton, William H.	Perkins, Charles	Williams, William F.
Harrison, Charles	Perkins, John F.	Wood, Leman.

This company was enlisted in the summer of 1862; encamped and drilled at Castleton; Joseph Jennings, captain Julius H. Bosworth, 1st lieutenant and Charles A. Ran, 2d lieutenant—mustered into the U. S. service at Brattleboro, Oct. 21, as company F. of the 14th Reg. of Vt. Vols., and left the State Oct. 22. The regiment did service in the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia, during the winter, and took an active and honorable part in the battle of Gettysburg, in July, '63—1st lieutenant Bosworth receiving a severe wound in the leg from the fragments of a shell, and Wm. H. Hamilton, who was leading another company, being mortally wounded, and dying on the field.

The residue of the Fair Haven volunteers returned to their homes.

PERSONS WHO PAID COMMUTATION UNDER DRAFT.

James Donnelly, John W. Eldy, Edgar S. Ellis, Robert W. Jones, Rollin M. Kidder, Wesley Lee, Oliver K. Ranney, John Ryan, C. Wesley Sutliff, Edward J. Stannard, Abraham S. Taber, John J. Williams.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR, REPORTED AFTER SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

Homer Belden, Lewis Pickett, William W. Collins, William A. West, English L. B. Maynard; all belonging to 7th Reg't, Co. C, except Homer Belden, who belonged to the 5th Reg't.

PERSONS WHO SENT SUBSTITUTES.

Andrew N. Adams, Reuben T. Ellis, William Preston, Corril Reed, Abraham C. Wicker.

PERSONS ENLISTED BY DEWITT LEONARD, BELONGING TO FAIR HAVEN.

Nelson Allard, Fred H. Campbell, Richard Gleason, Robert Pugh, Emerson Taber, Granville C. Willey, Lieut.: enlisted for the Harlan cavalry, at Fair Haven, in August and September, '61, and mustered in as Vermont Volunteers, at Albany, September 24th, whence they went on to Philadelphia, and were afterwards ordered to Washington, and attached to the Harris Light Cavalry, under Col. Davies; Gen. Kilpatrick being then Lieut. Col. of the regiment.

BOUNTIES PAID BY THE TOWN TO VOLUNTEERS AND SOLDIERS, IN THE WAR OF 1861-5, EXCLUSIVE
OF DONATIONS MADE TO MEMBERS OF JAMES T. HYDE'S COMPANY.

To the 27 nine months' men and 5 others, who enlisted, \$60 each, \$2,120.00
To volunteers under the call of October, 1863, as follows:

18 received \$500 each,	\$9,000
2 " 300 each,	600
2 " 100 each,	200
1 "	700—10,500.00

To volunteers for one year, from \$300 to \$800 each, : total, 5,915.00
To substitutes, 1,333.33
To volunteers for one year, reported after September, 1864, \$400 each, 2,000.00
To volunteers re-enlisted, \$100 each, 500.00
To substitutes in 1865, 4,000.00

Total, \$36,368.33

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

Tilley Gilbert, who first came to Fair Haven in 1788, was employed by Col. Lyon as a teacher, and it is not improbable that the old plank school-house, the first in the village, was built by Col. Lyon about this time. It stood on the ground south of the old meeting-house.

John Brown, a young man of cultivation and refinement from Rhode Island, and a brother-in-law of Ethan Whipple, Esq., appears to have been employed as teacher in the village district, in 1793. Mr. Brown was a beautiful peunman, and made the records of the town for Dr. Witherell, who was town clerk for the year 1792, and was afterwards himself town clerk.

Of those who taught school in the village district at an early day, besides, we are told, one Bolles, an Irishman, who, besides teaching in Fair Haven, taught also, prior to 1803, one year near the old Episcopal church, on Hampton hill, and two years in Poultney—Rev. Dr. N. S. S. Beaman and Hon. Rollin C. Mallory attending his schools, and fitting for college under him. A man from Poultney by the name of Claudin is said to have taught here, and also Charles Hawkins, Jr., prior to the year 1805. Rev. Dr. Beaman taught in the old log school-house, south of the meeting-house. Ethan Whipple, clerk of the district, makes return in March, 1804, that there are 52 children in the district of sufficient age to attend school. Tilly Gilbert, clerk of the district, returned the number of 44 for the years 1799 and 1800.

Elias Hickok says he taught a school one winter in the old school-house on the Green, and had 97 scholars for 6 weeks. He also taught the first school in the new school-house, which was built in the summer of 1805.

Rev. Rufus S. Cushman says of this house: "The old yellow school-house I remember well, whose chief external attraction was the belfry, in which hung, for a long time, the only bell in town, and the steeple, whose weather-vane was a fish, the mark of many a snow-ball."

This house, made of wood, stood until 1842, and was the scene of many a large singing-school, scholars' exhibition and temperance and political rally. In the absence of any town hall it was used for meetings of every kind and name. Its place was supplied by a brick building, smaller on the ground, but of two stories in height, built a little to the eastward of the first, by Adams Dutton, Esq., in 1842, which, not answering the wants of the district, was removed in '61, and the present school building under the town hall was erected in the summer of '61—the building committee acting in conjunction with the town committee to build a town house.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The ecclesiastical action of the settlers of Fair Haven appears to have been begun in their capacity as a town organization, in the fall of 1786, when a town meeting was held at Samuel Stannard's, on the 5th of September, Col. M. Lyon being moderator: and it was voted "not to divide the town into two societies;" the "societies" having the character, no doubt, of "parishes"—such as existed at that day under the state laws in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

At another meeting, held at the same place, December 4th, Silas Safford, Esq., being moderator, it was voted "to hire a minister;" and Thomas Dickson was chosen a committee "to treat with Benson committee how they shall proceed." A tax of two pence on the pound, on the list of 1786, was voted, and Joel Hamilton was chosen collector.

Nearly two years later, Sept. 2, '88, Thomas Dickson, Dr. Simeon Smith and Isaac Cutler, were chosen to hire a minister to preach one half the time at Matthew Lyon's, and the other half at or near Eleazer Dudley's, and the committee were authorized to lay a tax to pay the minister. The March meeting of 1789 re-appointed the last year's committee to hire preaching.

In September, 1790, the same committee were appointed "to hire preaching for the year ensuing, to the amount of £60, to be paid in grain, beef, pork, or iron," and the selectmen directed "to make a rate for the purpose, to be collected by the town collector" Dec. 26, '91, it was voted "to dismiss the committee to hire preaching." We do not learn who was employed to preach to the inhabitants.

The first meeting-house in the town, the same building that now constitutes Dan Orms' dwelling-house, built, no doubt, mainly by Col. Lyon, though said to have been built by Deacon Daniel Munger, and which stood, at that time, in the public highway further south than now, must have been built in the year 1791, as the March meeting of '92 was the first which was held in the meeting-house. While used for a meeting-house, this building was never plastered or finished.

The first minister of whom we hear as hired to preach in this house, was the Rev. Mr. Farley, a young man whom Deacon Munger found in Poultney about 1803, or previously. He boarded with Maj. Tilly Gilbert, while he was resident in the Lyon house, which stood on the ground of the Vermont Hotel.

The Reverend Joseph Mills appears to have been employed during the early part of the year 1805; preaching alternately every other Sunday in West Haven and Fair Haven. He preached his farewell discourse in West Haven June 30th. On the 5th of July the church voted "that a call be given to Mr. Joseph Mills to take the pastoral charge of the church of Christ in Fair Haven and West Haven, and that Timothy Brainard and Asahel Munger be a committee to make out the call." But Mr. Mills did not choose to remain; and Rev. Silas Higley preached for a time in the last part of the year, and first part of 1806—the church voting, Jan. 2d, that it was "expedient to give Silas Higley a call to settle as a pastor over this church and people." Paul Scott and Asahel Munger were made a committee to present the call.

"The church of Christ, in Fair Haven and West Haven" was formed Nov. 15, 1803—Rev. Dan Kent of Benson being moderator, and Asahel Munger clerk. Another church was organized in West Haven, Dec. 23, 1816.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF FAIR HAVEN

Was organized Jan. 2, 1806—the first meeting being held at the school-house—Asher Huggins, who resided in West Haven, moderator, and

Joel Hamilton, clerk; Curtis Kelsey, treasurer; Timothy Brainard, Paul Scott and Calvin Munger, committee, and Oren Kelsey collector. It was

"Voted to give Silas Higley a call to settle as minister of the society, provided \$300 can be raised for his salary; he to have the \$300 in six months after settlement, and hold it, provided he remain six years; if not, he to pay back \$50 each year he falls short, and this to go back to the subscribers."

Tilly Gilbert, Silas Safford and Roger Perkins were a committee to join the committee of the church in giving the call.

Mr. Higley did not remain, but the place was supplied by another candidate, Rufus Cushman, who had graduated from Williams College in 1805, and studied with Rev. Samuel Whitman, D. D. On the 18th December, '06, the society voted to give Mr. Cushman a call, "provided fifty pounds can be raised by subscription for his yearly salary, to preach one half the time, and the sum of \$200 as a settlement." Curtis Kelsey and Asahel Munger were appointed to extend the call on the part of the society. The church voted on the 19th to join in the call, and chose Asher Huggins, Timothy Brainard and Silas Safford a committee to act in its behalf. Mr. Cushman was ordained and installed Feb. 12, '07. The society voted, at a meeting held at Maj. Gilbert's house January 19, to raise \$20 to defray the expense, and to request Dr. Selah Gridley to write an ode for the occasion, and Mr. Doolittle to form a tune for the same, and to sing an anthem at the close, if agreeable to the council.

On the 19th of April, 1810, application was made to Joel Hamilton, society's clerk, by Joseph Sheldon, Lewis Stone and Tilly Gilbert, "to warn a meeting of the Congregational Society to consider the propriety of building a new meeting-house, and to sell the old one." A vote was taken May 2d, to build a meeting-house "for the use, benefit and accommodation of the first Congregational society in Fair Haven, to be denominated and known by the name of the First Congregational meeting-house in Fair Haven," and a committee was chosen to prepare a plan and report the expense, viz: Samuel Stanard, Tilly Gilbert, Thomas Wilmot, Jacob Davey, Moses Colton, Eleazer Claghorn and Curtis Kelsey, who reported at an adjourned meeting, May 14, that the cost of a house 53 by 40 feet, with 36 pews below, steeple, belfry, &c., similar to the Poultney Baptist meeting-house, would be \$2,400. The report was accepted, and the committee requested to "report at the

next meeting the proper place to set said house;" to prepare a plan, and put a valuation on the pews; and they were authorized to sell the pews at public auction.

At a meeting, May 21st, Tilly Gilbert, Samuel Stannard, Jacob Davey, Curtis Kelsey, Thomas Wilmot, Eleazer Claghorn, Joel Hamilton, Silas Sanford and Daniel Hunter, were chosen to superintend building, as soon as \$2,400 could be raised.

The meeting voted that if the pews should sell for more than enough to finish the house, the committee should be authorized to apply such excess to the purchase of a site, and to the purchase of a bell. There were sold 33 pews—the highest price paid being \$170, by Thomas Wilmot, and the lowest \$26, by Mr. Wilmot, and the total amount of sales \$2,792.

The house was raised on the 10th of May, 1811, and dedicated 18th of June, 1812—Rev. N. S. S. Beaman preaching the dedicatory sermon, which was published. There are many who remember this old meeting-house, with its high galleries, tall pulpit and square box pews, all made of the purest materials, and ornamented in the highest style of workmanship—Elisha Scott and Lewis Stone being the principal workmen.

The house stood as finished, with the exception of a new pulpit put up in 1837 or '38, until 1840, when some of the timbers in the spire becoming unsafe, the spire itself was taken down by Azel Willard, Jr., and the steeple finished with turrets above the belfry, in which shape it stood until about '51, when the whole house was remodeled by Charles Scott, son of Elisha Scott, and another steeple raised in the form in which it now stands.

Alexander Dunahue, who died in Castleton in August, 1814, bequeathed to the town of Fair Haven "a bell to weigh between 500 and 600 pounds."

The Rev. Mr. Cushman died Feb. 3, 1829. On the 22d day of April following, the church and society united in a call to Rev. Amos Drury of West Rutland, to supply the vacancy in the pastorate occasioned by Mr. Cushman's death, and Mr. Drury accepted the call on the same day, and was installed on the 6th of May, the sermon being preached by Rev. Beriah Green of Brandon, and the prayer of installation made by Rev. Josiah Hopkins of New Haven. Mr. Drury's ministry continued until May, '37.

On the 3d of August, '38, the society instructed the standing committee to give Rev.

Charles Doolittle a call to become pastor of the church and society, promising him a salary of \$450, and the use of a parsonage as good as the place occupied by Mr. A. Allen. Sept. 30, '39, the society voted to hire Mr. Doolittle, "if he can be obtained for the year ensuing."

Voted, Oct. 6, '40, to give Rev. Francis C. Woodworth a call to become the minister of the society, on a salary of \$400, and the use of the parsonage from June previous.

Mr. Woodworth was installed over the society Oct. 28, '40; dismissed on account of ill health, Sept. 22, '41; died June 5, '59, aged 45 years.

A committee was chosen Feb. 10, '42, to hire Rev. Philo Canfield for 2 years, and Mr. Canfield preached in the town 2 or 3 years.

Aug. 19, '44, the committee were instructed to hire the Rev. Mr. Hine, "with or without a view to settlement."

Rev. J. B. Shaw of North Granville, N. Y., commenced supplying the pulpit in May, '46, and received a call to settle as pastor, on a salary of \$400 and the use of the parsonage, in January, '47. He was installed Feb. 16th—Rev. Charles Walker of Pittsford preaching the sermon. Mr. Shaw was dismissed from his pastorate on the 13th of Nov., '50, by a council called for the purpose.

The Rev. Mr. Wing preached as a candidate in '51. A call was given in April, '52, to Rev. Rufus S. Cushman of Orwell, to settle as pastor of the parish, which was declined. At the same meeting a vote was passed "to allow the church to be opened for preaching only by evangelical ministers."

A call was given to Rev. S. I. Herrick of Crown Point, in October, 1852, to settle over the church and society, and Mr. Herrick became "the stated supply" of the pulpit from August, '52, till October, '55, when he removed with his family to Grinnell, Iowa.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Hooker commenced preaching with the society in April, '56, and was installed as pastor August 20th. It was voted May 17th, to give him a salary of \$500, and the use of the parsonage. He was dismissed from his charge Nov. 18, '62, and the pulpit was supplied from year to year by Rev. R. L. Herbert, of the Welch chapel, until the spring of '69—he preaching one sermon on Sunday forenoon, and occasionally a discourse on Sunday evening.

The subject of providing a parsonage was first agitated at a meeting held Oct. 7, 1838, and \$800 was afterward raised for that purpose.

METHODISM.

There were Methodists in the town at an early period. Some among the first settlers belonged to this persuasion—among whom we hear of the Ballards, Stephen Holt, and Joshua Holt, his son. Mr. Holt is said to have been very devoted to his religious exercises; and on one occasion was praying very loud, on a dark night, under an apple-tree, when two persons, Solomon Cleveland and Wales Fuller, who were passing at the time, disturbed their devotions by throwing clubs into the tree.—Rev. Lorenzo Dow preached at Mr. Holt's house about 1796 or '97.

Beriah Rogers is said to have had Methodist preaching at his house. There probably were others who were favorable to some form of religion, and united with the Arminians of the time, who were then the liberal party as opposed to the Calvinists, by whom the Methodists were, for many years, deemed heretics outside the pale of Christian recognition.

In 1827 Fair Haven formed part of a circuit with Castleton. Meetings were held once in 2 weeks in the school-house, and the Rev. Mr. Hazleton was the preacher. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Ayres, by Rev. C. R. Wilkins, and by Rev. Mr. Stewart.

Fair Haven was afterwards connected with East Whitehall, and was supplied for 2 years, about '38, by Rev. Albert Chaplain. Rev. Joel Squires supplied for 2 years, and a Rev. Mr. Cooper was supplying, assisted by Rev. Dr. Jesse T. Peck and others, from the seminary at Poultney, when the subscription was raised to build the church about '42 or '43.

The church was built in '43, and the ministers who were sent here by the Troy Conference were the Rev. Mr. Graves, Rev. Matthias Ludlum, Rev. Godfrey Saxe, Rev. J. E. Bowen, Rev. Thomas Pierson, Rev. John Hasselum, Rev. David Osgood, Rev. Mr. Griffith, Rev. H. Ford, Rev. P. H. Smith, Rev. John Thompson, Rev. Hannibal H. Smith, Rev. A. Viele, and Rev. R. Fox. Rev. M. Ludlum has been stationed with the society twice. The first settled ministers were young, unmarried men, and usually remained but one year. The later ones have been settled, most of them, 2 years each. Rev. H. H. Smith was here but one year. Rev. Mr. Fox has been with the society 3 years.

In '53 the society bought land and erected a parsonage north of their church—Rev. Mr. Ford being here at the time. In '67, under Mr. Fox's ministry, the church building was greatly en-

larged and improved, and is now the largest in the place.

The society has received many accessions from people who have moved into the town, and is in a flourishing condition.

WELSH RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Occasional religious services and preaching in the Welsh language took place in the town in the summer of 1851—Rev. Evan Griffiths of Utica, and Rev. Thomas R. Jones of Rome, N. Y., visiting the place during that season. Regular meetings were commenced at the school-house early in the year '53—Rev. Griffith Jones being the pastor. In '57, "The Welsh Protestant Society of Fair Haven" erected a brick church on the east side of Main Street—cost about \$3,500.

In the spring of '59 Rev. G. Jones was dismissed, and he removed to Cambria, Wisconsin. Soon after his departure a portion of the society left the church and built a new edifice on the opposite side of the street, and organized a society called "The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist." In January, '60, Rev. R. L. Herbert, then of Utica, N. Y., accepted a call from the Fair Haven Welsh Protestant Society, and has continued the pastor of the society to the present time, (1870.) The society is free from debt—has a membership of 95, an average attendance at its meetings of 170, and of 100 at the sabbath school. Its services are conducted in the Welsh language, except one service in English on Sunday afternoons.

Of the Welsh Presbyterians, or Calvinistic Methodists, the Rev. Daniel T. Rowland, who came hither from Wisconsin, was pastor about 10 months. Rev. John Jones, from Wales, preached in Fair Haven and Middle Granville, alternately, about 2 years. Rev. E. W. Brown came hither from Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., in the fall of '65, and was pastor of the society about 3 years. He was succeeded in '69 by Rev. Robert V. Griffiths from Wales.

ST. LOUIS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. J. A. Boissonnault is now pastor of the church; supplying, also, the church at Orwell one Sunday in each month. This church was built in the fall of '69—about \$400 of the expense being raised from a fair holden at the town hall, and the balance by subscription.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Was organized Dec. 14, 1867, with 31 members, most of whom were from the church at Hydeville; Alonson Allen and I. N. Churchill deacons.

Meetings were first held in the chapel over

Mr. Adams' store, and afterward in the town hall. Preaching was supplied for a time by Revs. L. Howard and O. Cunningham of Rutland, and H. L. Grose, then of Ballston, N. Y. Rev. P. F. Jones became pastor in June, '68, and was dismissed after 10 months. Rev. D. Spencer became the pastor in September, '69. The corner stone of the new church on the S. side of the common was laid with religious ceremonies on the afternoon of June 2, 1870—addresses being delivered on the occasion by Revs. E. R. Sawyer, J. Freeman, W. W. Atwater, E. P. Hooker, J. Goadby, and by the pastor, Rev. D. Spencer.

The articles deposited in the corner-stone were: The articles of the Faith of the church; the constitution and by-laws of the church and society, with the names of the trustees and building committee; the name of the architect and builder; a list of the names of the subscribers towards the erection of this building; a history of the Sunday-school connected with the church, and the names of its officers; history of the Young Men's Christian Association of Fair Haven, with the names of its officers; History of Fair Haven, by A. N. Adams; Legislative Directory for 1867; Fair Haven *Journal*, Rutland *Herald*, New York *Tribune*, *Examiner* and *Chronicle*, *Watchman and Reflector*; collection of coins and stamps representing the currency of the country.

LETTER FROM REV. N. S. S. BEAMAN, D. D.

My Dear Sir: I taught a district school in Fair Haven in the winter of 1804, having a certificate of a freshman's standing in Williams College, intending soon to join Middlebury College. But my knowledge of your town did not commence with my school, as my childhood was spent within 3 miles of your village, and I was 17 years old just before I commenced teaching in that place. The early inhabitants of Fair Haven I knew, as most boys know their near or more remote neighbors—the families by sight and by name, and the young folks more intimately.

I have kept no record except that of memory, and, though blessed with a somewhat retentive and ready one, I can now give you only what may be reasonably expected from the hasty recollections of a man of 84 years of age.

I knew Col. Matthew Lyon; and when I was quite a small lad I was intimately acquainted with his family, especially with one of his sons, Chittenden,—named, I suppose, from governor Chittenden. We all familiarly called him "Chit." He was a bright boy, but inflamma-

ble and impulsive as a torpedo, or a witch-quill. I came very near becoming involved in an Irish row with him, because I modestly declined pledging him in a "brandy smash," in modern improved parlance—then called a "brandy-sling," which he had paid as one of the heads of opposite parties in a game of base ball.

Of the other children of Col. Lyon I knew less than of "Chit." because we were about of the same age—he being less than one year older than myself. The family removed to Kentucky, then known as "the new State." I well remember watching the emigrant wagons as they passed through Hampton, making a fine display of their imposing white canvass, proclaiming their departure to the great unknown South-west. It was a thing to be talked about and remembered.

Col. Lyon's wife was highly spoken of; and they had one daughter famed for personal beauty and many accomplishments. My impression is that she and others died soon after arriving in Kentucky. Col. L. was a member of Congress from Vermont, and was re-elected from his new residence. He was a native of the Green Isle of the ocean, and possessed all the qualities of his race. He had talents, but they were rough and unhewed from the quarry, and would have appeared more comely in the eyes of most men, if he had been subjected to the polish of the chisel.

As to Dr. Witherell, I knew him well for many years, as he was my father's family physician. He was a man of fine manly appearance, tall and well proportioned. In his profession he was considered among the first in the neighboring towns. He was agreeable in his manners, and inclined to be facetious in his visits to his patients, deeming a pleasant face one of the best potions he could possibly administer at his first visit. He was a man of considerable reading beyond his profession, and he had, as was said, several philosophical works of the French atheistical and deistical class, which were quite popular among certain politicians of that day. It has been asserted that Prophet Miller, of Hampton, was in the habit of dipping into these works about the time of Mr. Madison's war with England, and that he was the expounder of Voltair and other infidels before he engaged with Daniel and the other prophets. I record this from popular rumor and belief, and not from my own personal knowledge; but circumstances might be stated to confirm the position. That the future prophet was the pupil of the Doctor is well known.

I have said that Dr. W., while in Fair Haven, was inclined to facetiousness, and I may add to jocoseness or punning, for the purpose of confounding those who thought but little, or not at all. His associations were sometimes such as to puzzle a *philosopher* or a *fool*. I recollect he one morning came into my father's laughing heartily at the wonderment into which he had thrown a simple neighbor by saying to him: "Well, Mr. —, it is *muggy*, *hot*, and *chilly* this morning." In analyzing the adjectives the man remained silent, and the Doctor left him at his task. He sometimes greatly amused and sometimes equally vexed his patients. He was a man of influence in his town, and I believe honored his office in Michigan as a United States Judge.

As a teacher of his children I had no other acquaintance with him than may be supposed to exist between a dignified father and a youthful pedagogue. I "boarded round," as was the custom. I was more intimate in some other houses. In this family it was *dignity* in life holding converse with youthful diffidence and reserve. In this connection I might name the family of Maj. Tilly Gilbert, who occupied the mansion once owned by Col. Matthew Lyon. Some of his children were in my school; Franklin, of your village, and Jarvis, once in the Presbyterian ministry. I felt a special interest in these lads, because their father had long been a special friend of my father, and he had not a little influence in getting the place for me in the Fair Haven district school. He was the most perfect gentleman, and I believe without reproach in all respects. In his house I always felt at home. I often go back to those days with great pleasure.

In this connection, with my school, I may mention the state of things in the town respecting learning and religion. The school-house was just respectable, and hardly that; but it was far better than the meeting-house or the church. A traveler from another state is said to have asked a citizen "how far it was to the meeting-house," and to have received the following reply: "The Lord has no house in Fair Haven, only an old barn, which he intends to make do for the present winter." The reply was more pertinent than pious.

The school-house and church stood very near their present positions, and we, teacher and scholars, passed three months without any marked disturbance; without any signal acts of tyranny on the one hand, or of armed violence on the other.

The names of my scholars I cannot give to any great extent.

Among the patrons of my school I may mention Mr. Munger, and Mr. Dodge, a Baptist preacher, who seemed to maintain a kind of independent position in his relations. Two of his children, a son and a daughter, I well recollect. The girl was older than myself, and was the best scholar in the school, and the boy had a spice of his father's eccentricity. The lads made the fires by turns, and there had been some neglect on this subject, and we had suffered for several mornings in consequence. It was young Dodge's turn to make the fire in the morning. The preceding evening I gave strict orders to have the former nuisance abated, if the officer in charge had to sit up all night and burn up the entire woodpile at the door. In the morning the sanctum was warm as the tropics, and little Dodge sat demurely studying his lesson in the corner.

I have spoken of the peculiarities of the elder Dodge. One anecdote used to be related in Fair Haven in that day, which may be forgotten now. The messenger of peace worked six days for his daily bread, and dispensed the gospel on the seventh. He was employed as a bloomer, [rather nailer,] in the Fair Haven Iron Works. One day a dispute took place between Elder Dodge and a fellow-laborer, and, after the preacher had invoked all the patience he had to his aid in vain, he threw down his tongs and straightened himself up to his full height, threw off his black coat, and said: "*Lie there, divinity, till I do this man justice.*"

I heard the Elder preach once in the school-house, but never in the "Lord's barn," as it was then generally called; whether excluded by the elements or by church authority I am not able to say. He was a man of talents and wit. His son I met a few years since, in the town of Black Brook in Essex county, N. Y. He is a respectable Baptist clergyman, and he very pleasantly reminded me of the incident of fire-making in the old school-house in Fair Haven, in 1804—65 years ago.

* * * * *

Of Mr. Cushman and his ministry I could say much; but you are no doubt well informed on these more recent events. Mr. Cushman was the much esteemed pastor of my first wife. She resided in West Haven, but was a member of the Fair Haven church. This settled minister accomplished a great and good work in your town.

Troy, N. Y. Oct. 5, 1869.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FAIR HAVEN.

The present church on the Park, a plain brick building, was built by Very Rev. Zephuron Druon, in 1856. The Catholics of this town received regular visits from the Priests who resided at East and West Rutland, until 1866, when a resident pastor, the Rev. J. C. O'Dwyer was stationed amongst them, who has continued since to live in Fair Haven. The present edifice is much too small for the congregation which occupies it. The foundations for a larger church were laid on Washington street in 1868.

In 1870 another church was erected by Rev. Gagnier of East Rutland, for the use of the Canadians of Fair Haven. This building has been completed by Rev. J. A. Boissonnault, who also resides in the village, and is the present pastor. Annexed to this church there is a parsonage and school-house. The average attendance of scholars is 50.

L. DE GOESBRIAND,
Bp. of Burlington.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SOLOMON, son of Enoch Cleveland, of Hampton, and cousin of Oliver Cleveland, of Fair Haven, and an intimate friend of Col. Matthew Lyon, was for a time resident in this town. He came from Canaan, Conn., to Hampton, then known as "Greenfield," and thought to be in Vermont, with others of his father's family, in the summer of 1777, before the battle of Hubbardton, and was one who went, at the call, to meet the English in the battle of Bennington.

He seems to have been in Fair Haven, and taken the Freeman's oath here in July, 1791. In August, 1796, he is said to be a resident of Hampton, when he buys of Col. Lyon one equal half of the saw-mill and grist-mill, on the lower falls, and 17 1-2 acres of land, and removes into town with his family.

He rebuilt the mills, Jonathan Orms working as his chief mill-wright, and put up a house. He sold his share of the mills and the land, in April, 1798, taking in exchange a farm in East Poultney, to which he removed.

He was married in Canaan, Ct., to Martha Rathbone—they had children, Almeda, Solomon, Enoch, Patty, Abigail, Samuel, Lydia and Fassett.

Of these, Samuel, born in 1792, and now residing with his daughter, Mrs. James T. Freeman of Hydeville, well remembers many of the incidents of his boyhood in Fair Haven, and to him the writer is indebted for several interesting facts.

Solomon Cleveland, Sen., died in Diana, Lewis county, N. Y., 1844, aged 89.

ISAAC RACE came from Nobletown, N. Y., to Hampton, in 1779, and afterwards moved into Fair Haven. He married Sarah, daughter of Oliver Cleveland; children, Sarah or Sally, m. Joseph Benjamin, Dec. 30, 1804; d. in Hampton, April 10, 1869, aged 93; Clarissa, m. Spencer Scott; Rhoda, m. Nathaniel Howard; Elijah, Russell; Peter was shot in the army at Plattsburg, N. Y.; Catherine, Samuel; Isaac Race died March, 1811.

JEREMIAH DURAND was the first settler on the hill farm now owned by Col. A. Allen. He came into town in company with Israel Trowbridge, from Derby, Ct., in the autumn of 1780. He married Hannah, dau. of Israel Trowbridge, Nov. 12, 1772. She died in 1777, leaving one infant child, Hannah, whom he committed to the care and keeping of his wife's sister, Abigail Trowbridge, and who afterwards became the wife of Olney Hawkins.

Upon his wife's demise he enlisted in the Revolutionary war, and probably remained in the army until 1780, when he came to Fair Haven. His 2d wife's name was Sarah Andrus. He died in 1798, and his widow was married to Lewis Wilkinson of Benson, June 22, 1806, by Isaac Cutler, Justice of the Peace. His 2d family were Sarah, Ira, Patty, Amy, Nancy and Rhoda.

COL. MATTHEW LYON. Most prominent among the early settlers of Fair Haven was Matthew Lyon, a native of Ireland, who came to this country a poor boy, at 13 years of age, and was bound out, in Connecticut, on his arrival to pay the cost of his passage; the indenture of his apprenticeship being afterwards transferred or sold to a second party for a yoke of steers; an incident which led to many a homely joke, as well as bitter taunt in after times, and furnished Lyon with his favorite oath: "by the bulls that bought me."

From Connecticut Lyon found his way to Vermont, then a new country without organization, lying in dispute between New Hampshire and New York. He had married for his wife a Miss Hosford, by whom he had four children, Anna, James, Pamela and Laurin. She dying, he married as a second wife the widow Beulah Galusha, a daughter of Col. Thomas Chittenden, afterwards Governor of Vermont, in whose employment he had been. By her he also had four children, Chittenden, Minerva, Matthew and Noah.

He is said to have begun his residence in Arlington, in company with Col. Chittenden and Capt. John Fassett, Jr., in the autumn after the battle of Bennington, each taking possession of the confiscated houses of tories; but Lyon was in the State at least the year before; for in the summer of 1776, when about 30 years of age, he held a lieutenant's commission in a company of soldiers stationed at Jericho, under the command of Capt. Fassett. The company refused to serve in view of their extreme and unsupported position, and Lyon was accused of influencing the soldiers to desert, but always denied it, and cast the blame on Fassett and the other officers. Lyon made the report to Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga, and with the other officers, was arrested, tried by court martial, and cashiered for cowardice.

Lyon was afterwards, in July, 1777, restored by Gen. Schuyler, and appointed a paymaster; and, although the affair damaged his military reputation, causing him to be nicknamed "the knight of the Wooden Sword," in his subsequent fierce political conflicts, yet as a civilian and political leader, it did not materially lessen his influence. He became a captain and a colonel in the State militia, and served the State in its contests with tories and "Yorkers."

He was deputy secretary to Gov. Chittenden and his council, and was even before this time, and until 1780, clerk of the court of confiscation, which had been set up at Arlington, after the battle of Bennington, by the Council of Safety, and through whose authority Chittenden, Fassett and Lyon had taken possession of the houses of the leading tories. This court had every thing its own way, and when, a few years afterward, Lyon was called upon to deliver up the record of its proceedings, he utterly refused to do so.

Lyon was chosen representative from Arlington, in 1779, and the succeeding years until '82, in which position he served the State on several important committees.

While in the General Assembly, convened at Manchester, in October, '79, he became one of the original proprietors, or grantees named in the charter for the township of Fair Haven. He must have visited the town himself the following year. See p. —.

In November, '82, he bought of Elijah Galsha, his step son, whose name is also among the original proprietors of the town, the right to nearly 400 acres on Scotch Hill. This he sold in July, '83, while still a resident in Arlington,

to Charles McArthur of Nobel or Nobletown, N. Y., who had married a daughter of Gov. Chittenden, and sister to Col. Lyon's wife. He removed to Fair Haven, with his family, in the year 1783, having already established the saw-mill and grist-mill in the town.

He first resided near the north end of the bridge which crossed the river just above the grist-mill, subsequently building and residing on the site of the old tavern-stand on the hill, and at a later period, on the site of Mr. Knight's present tavern. He commenced the erection of the forge and iron-works in the summer of '85, and of the paper-mill not long after, thus making himself the father of the town, and causing it to be called and known far and wide, for many years, as "Lyon's Works."

In 1786, he was one of the assistant judges of the Rutland county court. He was one of the selectmen in 1788, '90 and '91, and appears to have given his attention principally to his own affairs and those of the town, until the admission of the State into the Union, in March, '91. From this time to the close of the century, he became politically prominent in the canvass of his district as a Republican or Democratic Representative to Congress, contending in every election as the "representative of the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests, in preference to any of their law characters."

At the first election in August, 1791, Lyon had 597 votes to Israel Smith 513, and Isaac Tichenor 473. On the second trial in September, Tichenor withdrew, and Smith was elected by a majority of 391 over Lyon. Another election took place in January, 1793, but no choice was made—Lyon receiving in Fair Haven and four adjoining towns, 355 of the 376 votes polled. Smith was reelected in March, and again in February, '95, Lyon and Smith being the only candidates, and receiving, the former 1,783, the latter 1,804, a majority of 21 for Smith.

In '96 Lyon succeeded in getting the election, and took his seat in Congress in November, '97. He began his career in Congress by a long speech against the custom then in vogue of replying to the President's Message, and asked to be excused from attendance upon the personal presentation of the reply by members of Congress. He was excused at the first session; but when he renewed the motion at the second session it was voted down. In January, '98, Lyon became involved in a personal fray with Hon. Roger Griswold of Connecticut, on the

floor of Congress. Griswold interrupted Lyon with an allusion to the wooden sword, which, it had been said, Lyon had received on the occasion of his being cashiered at Ticonderoga, and Lyon resented the insult by spitting in his face; whereupon Griswold drew up his fist, and proposed to take his satisfaction on the spot, but was prevented by his colleague, Mr. Dana.

This had occurred while the house was not in orderly session, and Lyon plead that he was unaware of having violated the rules; but a resolution to expel him therefor having been considered in committee, and pressed to a vote, in February, failed of the requisite two-thirds majority. Griswold, however, dissatisfied with the result, took up the matter on the 20th, after the fashion of Preston S. Brooks, in our own time, and the members were obliged to interfere and separate the combatants. A motion to expel them both was lost.

Alluding to the first part of this affray, in an address to his constituents, written on the 14th of February, Lyon says: "Perhaps some will say I did not take the right method with him. We do not always possess the power of judging calmly what is the best mode of resenting an unpardonable insult. Had I borne it patiently I should have been bandied about in all the newspapers on the continent, which are supported by British money and Federal patronage, as a mean poltroon. The district which sent me would have been scandalized."

Lyon was a violent hater of the Federalist administration party, and gave utterance to many a stinging diatribe against it: yet nothing more severe than has been uttered a thousand times with impunity in later years. But the famous "Alien and Sedition Law," as it was called, by which aliens might be banished and enemies punished, had just gone into effect. July, 1798, and under this law Lyon was accused, indicted and brought to trial at the October term of the U. S. Circuit Court, held at Rutland. The charge against him was that of using "scurrilous, scandalous, malicious and defamatory language" concerning the President, founded on these words published in the VERMONT JOURNAL, at Windsor, on the last of July, but written in June, fourteen days before the passage of the law:

"But, whenever I shall, on the part of the Executive, see every consideration of public welfare swallowed up in a continual grasp for power—in an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp foolish adulation or self-love; when I shall behold men of real merit daily turned out of office, for no other cause but independ-

ency of spirit; when I shall see men of firmness, merit, years, abilities and experience, discarded in their applications for office for fear they possess that independence, and men of meanness preferred, for the ease with which they take up and advocate opinions, the consequences of which they know but little of; when I shall see the sacred name of religion employed as a state engine to make mankind hate and persecute each other, I shall not be their humble advocate."

It was also alleged against him, that he had "maliciously" procured the publication of a letter from France which reflected somewhat severely on the government. Lyon plead his own case before the jury, but the charge of the judge was strongly against him, and he expected little mercy from the jury, who returned a verdict for the government. He was sentenced to four months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$1,000, with the costs of prosecution.

The marshal and his assistants were persons who were particularly unfriendly and obnoxious to him. He expected to be imprisoned in the jail at Rutland, but the marshal resided at Vergennes, and insisted that he should go to that place, parading through the most populous part of the town, as they passed to the jail.

He was there closely confined, and for some time was not allowed the means of writing to his friends. At length a stove was sent to him by his friends from Fair Haven, and he was made as comfortable as possible for the winter. Gen. Clark and another brother-in-law were admitted to see him.

He stated to the court, on the occasion of his trial, that his property had been estimated by him to be worth \$20,000; but he had made over the productive part of it to secure persons who were bound for him, and he did not think he could raise \$200 in cash.

In the election which had taken place in September, there was no choice; but at the second trial, about the time or soon after his imprisonment, Lyon was re-elected by 500 majority.

He was only saved from a re-arrest at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, February, '99, by immediately proclaiming himself on his way to Philadelphia as a member of Congress. He was escorted in great triumph by a procession of his friends, under the American flag, through many of the towns of the State, stopping at Bennington, where he was formally addressed and *feted*. An effort was made to expel him from Congress, but without success.

Upon the expiration of his second term in Congress, Lyon removed to Kentucky, where he engaged extensively in business, and again

became a member of Congress. He had a contract to furnish vessels for the Government, delivered at New Orleans, during the war of 1812, but failing to get them there in time, suffered loss, and was obliged to make an assignment of his property, his son Chittenden being the assignee, and himself advancing largely to pay his father's obligations.

Lyon petitioned Congress in 1820 for remuneration for his fine and imprisonment under the Sedition Laws. The committee reported in his favor, but Congress failed to pass the bill until as late as 1833 restitution was made to his heirs.

He obtained an appointment as government agent among the Indians in Arkansas in 1820, and, proceeding thither, was chosen the first delegate to Congress from Arkansas, but died before taking his seat, on Aug. 1, 1822, near Little Rock.

Of his family it is interesting to learn what we can, and the following letter written by his son, Chittenden, while a member of Congress, at Washington, April 5, 1828, and addressed to Hon. James Witherell, gives desirable information, and will be read by many persons with interest:

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 17th ult. was received this morning, and letter contained therein handed to Col. Watson.

It gives me great pleasure to receive this attention from the long and much valued friend of my lamented father, and brings to my mind the scenes of my childhood. I well recollect you and your family, and regret to learn that so many of them have, like my own connection, "gone the way of all flesh." You enquire after my mother. She is no more; she survived my father about 18 months, worn down with grief and affliction for the misfortune and death of her husband and two children in less than two years; but she found consolation and resignation in religion. She had been for the last twelve years of her somewhat eventful life an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in full hope and faith of sleeping in the arms of her God. My eldest half-brother, James Lyon, died in South Carolina about four years since, poor. My eldest half-sister, Ann Messenger, and her family, reside in Illinois, near Belleville. Her husband is in comfortable circumstances, and very respectable. Sister Pamela resides in the same State; her husband, Dr. Geo. Cadwell, died some two years since, leaving seven unmarried daughters, and no son, (his only one having died some years before him,) in moderate circumstances. My half-brother, Elijah G. Galusha, resides in Kentucky, near me. He married the daughter of Mr. Throop and is a poor farmer. My eldest own sister, Minerva, resides in Beavertown, Penn. Her husband, Dr. Catlett, late surgeon in the U. S. Army, died a little more than three

years ago, in moderate circumstances. My sister, Aurelia, died about nine months before my father, leaving two orphan children. Her husband, Dr. H. Skinner, died about two years before her, and left a pretty little estate for their children. My brother Matthew lives within two miles of my residence, (Eddyville, Ky.) and is doing very well; in fact getting rich, for he minds the main chance and dabbles but little in politics, but is a candidate for Elector on the Jackson ticket. My sister Eliza Ann, born in Kentucky, resides also in the State of Illinois. She married a worthy man, but poor, and moved to that State about one year ago. My youngest brother, Giles, also born in Kentucky, and who lived with my mother, died in the 20th year of his age, about five months before my mother.

Of those who went with or followed my father, besides our family, G. D. Cobb, who married Modena Clark, resides at Eddyville; has a large and respectable family, but is reduced in his circumstances in consequence of losing a valuable farm, which was taken by a prior claim after a long law suit, which he had highly improved. Capt. Throop has been dead many years; he died as he lived, poor. His wife, second daughter, and youngest son went to her brother, Samuel Vail, at Baton Rouge, La., and are all dead. His eldest son, John, resides at Eddyville, a vagabond. His daughter Betsey is a widow. Samuel C. Clark resides with G. D. Cobb; is poor, and has lost one leg, amputated close up to the body; and last, old General Whitehouse, who you no doubt recollect followed my father to Kentucky, and survived both my father and mother, and several of the younger branches of the family, died about eighteen months since, having been a charge on my hands for many years.

In answering your enquiries I have necessarily been led into a long, and to you, somewhat uninteresting letter, while a long speech was making upon the Tariff bill which is still under consideration in the House of Representatives.

I have had a severe indisposition since my arrival here, which confined me near a month, but I am now perfectly recovered. I have had the misfortune to lose my wife since I left home. She died on the 4th of February, and has left me a family of five young children, the eldest 10 years, the youngest 3 months and 4 days.

Please present my respects to your good lady.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

CHITTENDEN LYON.

Hon. James Witherell.

Chittenden Lyon is said to have been a man of excellent capacity. He died in 1842, leaving a son named Matthew S., now a resident of Evansville, Ind., and another, Thompson A., of the firm of "Roe and Lyon," insurance agents at Louisville, Ky.; a daughter, who is the widow Mary O'Harn, of Eddyville, and another daughter who married W. B. Machen, of Eddyville, and died in 1852.

Matthew Lyon, Jr., died at Eddyville, in

1847, and left two sons, Gen. H. B. Lyon, and Matthew M. Lyon, together with one daughter, resident all of them at Eddyville. Mention is made of a daughter of Matthew Lyon, Sen., Eliza by name, who married John Roe, and removed to northern Illinois.

JAMES LYON has been mentioned as one of the publishers of *The Farmer's Library*, in 1793, and the publisher of the *Scourge of Aristocracy*. *The Farmer's Library* appeared to have been started by him at Rutland, in the spring of 1793, and afterwards to have been removed to Fair Haven and merged with the *Gazette*. As we learn from the letter of his brother, published above, James Lyon died in South Carolina, about 1824. (For James Lyon see page 697.)

JOHN LYON was in town and worked in the iron works in the year 1808. He owned a share of the forge with Mr. Davey, in 1812, and bought land of Mr. Davey, in or near Cedar Swamp. He died in the village, where Col. Matthew Lyon had resided, February 3, 1813, aged 51 years; and his son Stephen and wife Jemima, sold off the property and removed to Hanover, N. Y., in the autumn of the same year.

SILAS SAFFORD was born in Norwich, Ct., Sept. 11, 1757. He enlisted into the Continental army in '78, and was a sergeant. He was taken sick after 9 months, and went home on furlough. When convalescent he hired a German whom he met in the streets of Norwich to go as his substitute in the army. He married Clarinda Hawley of Arlington, Vt., December, 1780, and came to Fair Haven in '82,—being the first known settler in the present village. He was chosen the first justice of the peace of the town, and held the office 40 years; much of the time doing most of the justice business. He died May 12, 1832, aged 74 years. His wife died Aug. 17, '47, aged 82 years. Both are buried in town.

His family were: Olivia, Russell, d., Erwin, Clarinda, 1st; Clarinda; 2d, and Lydia, twins; Silas, Jr., educated at Middlebury and Yale Colleges—taught school here in 1810 or '11—was first Rector of the Episcopal Church in Middlebury—died of consumption, in New Jersey, on his way to the Southern States, in December, 1816; Charlotte, deceased; Aurilla, d.; Alonzo, living in Kalamazoo, Michigan; Harry, d.; Fanny, d.; Sidney, in Kalamazoo, and Frank, residing in Michigan.

ABEL HAWLEY, who came here with his son Ager and daughter Clarinda Safford, was the grandson of Samuel Hawley, who came from

England to Strafford, Ct., in 1666. His father, Ephraim, had ten sons and two daughters. Of these Abel, Gideon, Jehiel and Josiah settled in Arlington. Abel's children by his first wife were Peter, Mary, James, Ager and Abel—by his second wife, Bethiah, Curtis, Sarah, Esther, Prudence and Clarinda. Mr. Hawley was a familiar friend of Ethan Allen, and it is said the only person who could safely reprove him for profanity. He resided with Mrs. Safford, and died here Oct. 16, 1797, aged 77 years. His tomb-stone is yet standing, having been removed with Mr. Safford's to the new graveyard, on the north side of West street.

AGER HAWLEY, son of Abel, came with Silas Safford from Arlington, in the year 1782, and built the first grist-mill in '83. He died here in December, '84. His widow married Derrick Carner of Hampton, and removed to Underhill, Vt., where they both died. (See page —.)

His family were, Isaac, Asa, Silas (b. 1776) learned the tanner's trade in Granville, N. Y., removed to Auburn, and thence to Rochester, where he started the first pail-and-sash factory, and built the first Presbyterian church, and hired the first minister. He died in Rochester in 1857. Moses and Bethiah.

ETHAN WHIPPLE, SEN., son of Capt. Benjamin Whipple, was born in North Providence, R. I., Feb. 13, 1758. He served in the Continental army in Rhode Island, the summer he was 20 years old. After leaving the army he appears to have worked at carpenter work in Providence, and there married Miss Elizabeth Green, in April, '82. His wife died in Feb., '86, at 22 years of age, leaving one son, Joseph, and he removed to Fair Haven this same year, and in November married Abigail, daughter of Charles Hawkins for his second wife, who died Feb. 12, 1813, in her 49th year; and he married widow Lydia Church, Dec. 2, '15. By his three marriages he had 12 children, viz: Joseph by his first wife, Betsey, Anna, Sally Myra, Ethan, d., Mary, d.; and by his second wife, Mary, Newton, Caroline. Mr. Whipple died Dec. 18, '36, aged 89 years. He was one of the selectmen in '92, and continued such till '96; and was again chosen in 1802, '03 and '05, and town treasurer from 1795 to 1813, and town clerk from 1809 to '13.

LEVI TROWBRIDGE, b. in 1753, in Derby, Ct., m. Hannah Smith, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Smith of New Haven, Ct., Dec. 29, '82. He removed to Fair Haven sometime between January, '84, and June, '86, where he resided until 1810, when he migrated to Washington county,

Ohio; thence to Ames township, in '20. His wife died there in February, '32, aged 73 years. In June, '36, he removed to Swan Creek, where he died Dec. 14, '43, aged 90 years; being smart and active, and able to walk several miles in a day, until taken down with his last sickness, "typhoid pneumonia."

His family were:

1. Sarah, born in Woodbury, Ct. Jan. 15, '84; m. Caleb Wheeler. They came to Fair Haven, whence, after Mr. Wheeler's death, she removed to Athens county, Ohio, and there married Eliphalet Case. He died at Swan Creek, Gallia Co., about 1845, and she went to live with her daughter in Bethel, Michigan, where she died, about '64. Her children were, John Wheeler, now residing at Millersport, Lawrence county, Ohio; David H. Wheeler, a Methodist minister who was a Bible agent in Central America, and was killed there by the natives in '56; Israel Wheeler is a practicing physician in Michigan; Jerusha Wheeler m. a Mr. Warner—is now a widow residing with a son at Walnut Fork P. O., Jones county, Iowa; Irene Wheeler m. a Mr. Dean—is now a widow in Iowa; Sarah Case m. a Mr. Jones, and removed to Michigan, where she died.

2. David, b. in Fair Haven June 13, '86; removed to Ohio in December, 1810; m. Sophronia Howe of Washington county, Ohio, daughter of Peter Howe of Poultney, Vt. March 7, 1813; removed to Swan Creek, Ohio, in June, '36, where he died March 14, '68, in his 82d year. His wife is still living in her 80th year.

Their family, now living, consists of five sons and four daughters, who write their names "Trobridge," leaving out the *w*; A. V. Trobridge is a druggist and Postmaster at La Grange, Lucas county, Iowa; C. C. Trobridge is a farmer in Tyrone, Monroe county, Iowa; F. N. Trobridge is a house carpenter at Red Oak Station, Iowa—was three years in the 2d Iowa cavalry; R. M. Trobridge studied law at Cincinnati, and has a farm near La Grange, Iowa, where he practices his profession; David S. Trobridge, resident at Swan Creek, Ohio, who was a soldier in the late war, and to whom the writer is indebted for the information here given. With him resides a widowed sister, Mrs. John C. Wilson, whose husband belonged to the 2d Iowa cavalry, and was killed at Farmington, Miss., in the advance on Corinth.

3. Philo, b. in Fair Haven, July 6, '88; removed to Washington county, Ohio, in December, 1810; m. Martha Blake about the year '15, and moved to Swan Creek in '33. From there

he went to Moore's Prairie, Ill., where he died in March, '56, his wife having died before him. Only one son, Israel D. Trobridge, survives, at Chenoa, McLean county, Ill. He was three years in the war.

4. Jacob, b. in Fair Haven, Dec. 25, 1790. He was the first to migrate to Ohio, going there in 1806, with one Carver, a carpenter, and helped to build a large flouring-mill at Marietta. Thence he went to Cincinnati, about '12 or '13, and enlisted in the army. He was taken prisoner at Gen. Hull's surrender of Detroit. He married Miss Sarah Shepard at Cincinnati. She died in '22, and he married Polly Boomer, and took up his residence at Swan Creek, Gallia county, where he died, April 19, '67. He had two sons and two daughters by his first wife, the eldest son being three years in the Indian wars. By his last wife he had four sons and four daughters. Three of his sons, Isaac, John and F. M. Trobridge, reside in Ohio, and one, Lemuel Trobridge, resides at Paris, Ill. They were all in the last war.

5. Chauncey, b. in Fair Haven, March 21, '94. He is said to have removed to Fallstown, N. Y., about 1809, where he married a Miss Catherine Fish, and worked in a paper-mill. He had two daughters; the eldest, Annie E., married a Mr. Ogden, and resides at Pontiac, Livingston county, Ill. Starting to go to his daughter's, with his wife and younger daughter, he got only as far as Michigan, where he sickened and died, July 27, '69.

6. Archibald, b. in Fair Haven, Nov. 30, '96; went to Montreal, Canada, where he married a French lady,—afterwards removing to Mendota, Min., in '58, where he died, Nov. 24, '58. Alfred P. Trobridge, of St. Paul, Min., was one of his sons.

7. Anna, b. in Fair Haven, Dec. 7, '98, removed with her father to Ohio, and married Lemuel G. Brown. She lived in McArthur's town, Vinton county, Ohio, and died in the spring of '63. Her husband died a few hours before her, and they were both buried in the same grave. They had a son, Perley, who was captain of company B, 18th Ohio Vols., and a son, Lemuel, who was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and died of his wounds at Chattanooga, in December, '63.

8. Hannah P., b. in Fair Haven, July 6, '02; m., Dec. 10, '26, to A. T. Blake, who has a large farm at Swan Creek, Ohio. They have two sons living. Wm. D. Blake, who belonged to the 77th Illinois Infantry, and C. B. Blake,

who was Lieutenant in the 4th Virginia Vols., and is now a merchant at Crown City, Ohio.

RICHARD BEDDOW, a soldier from Gen. Burgoyne's army, and an early settler in the town, married widow Rebecca Hosford, of Poultney, whose maiden name was Pearce, and who had a son Ichabod Hosford.

GAMALIEL LEONARD, son of Gamaliel Leonard, was born in Raynham, Mass., May 31, 1757. He was a descendant of James Leonard, who landed in this country from the west part of England, about 20 years after the landing of the Pilgrims, and who erected the first forge in this country on the banks of the Taunton River.

He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, being nine months at Boston on the first call, and afterwards went to the defence of Ticonderoga. He worked two years in the Lenox furnace, and from Lenox, or Pittsfield, removed in company with one Fuller to Greenfield, N. Y., now known as Hampton Hills, in '85, residing on what was at one time known as the Gould farm, for about a year; making a pitch, meantime, and erecting a saw-mill on the Fair Haven side of the Poultney river, on land which he bought of Heman Barlow, in January, '86. He removed into town in the spring of '86, and took up his residence where he so long remained and died, near the State Line. In company with Elias Stevens and Daniel Arnold of Hampton, he built a forge below his saw-mill, in '88, and is said to have been interested in a forge in New Haven or Salisbury. He was one of the board of selectmen in 1811. He was married to Anna Witherell, a cousin to Dr. James Witherell, in Norton, Mass., Feb. 17, '83. He died in Fair Haven, August 7, '27, and was buried in Low Hampton. His wife was born in Norton, Mass., Nov. 27, 1758. She died in Fair Haven, April 23, '30, and was buried in Low Hampton.

Family: Anna, Charles, b. in Fair Haven, June 1, '87, m. Betsey Colburn, a sister of John P. Colburn, Esq.; and at her decease another sister. He is said to have been engaged with Mr. Colburn for two or three years about 1810, in making scythes. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He was one who went out as a soldier in the war of '12 and '14, and is said to have received a bounty of \$100 for returning Andrew Race for desertion. He removed to Perry, Genesee county, N. Y., where he kept a hotel many years, and was in the woolen manufacturing business. He died in Portage, N. Y., Sept. 22, '54. He had three children: John, Catherine and Eugene, by his first wife, and one named Betsey by his second.

4. Ira, b. May 24, '89; m. Anna Haskell, in Blandford, Mass. He worked at the carpenter's trade in early life, and also made chairs at his father's place. In 1812 he was in Genesee county, N. Y., where he owned and cultivated some land for a year or two: after which he returned and purchased the old homestead, which he owned until his death, Nov. 2, '65. He represented the town in the Legislature for several years, and held other town offices. His wife was born in Blandford, Mass., Oct. 20, '95. She died in Fair Haven, May 20, 1856. Their children are David H., now residing in Hampton; De Witt, the publisher of the *Fair Haven Journal*; and Helen A., who married Welcom Manchester, and resides in Low Hampton.

5. Katy; 6. David H.; 7. Gibert, b. Jan. 20, '95; m. Terzah Ashley, daughter of Leonard Ashley of Hampton, N. Y. He is said to have carried on a small furnace near Mr. Davy's works, between 1812 and '20, and the woolen factory in Hampton, in company with Lyman Carpenter afterwards. Failing in the business crisis of '37, he removed to Egg Harbor, N. J., where he died Feb. 23, '49, and his wife six days afterwards.

8. George d.; and 9. Joshua.

TIMOTHY BRAINARD, known as Dea. Brainard, was from East Hartford, Ct., in August, '87. He purchased land which Josiah Squiers of Greenfield had improved and been allowed by the proprietors to exempt, and lived on this place until about 1817. His wife Jemima was the first person in town who died of the epidemic of 1812, Dec. 5, in her 62d year. The Brainards are said to have raised the only seed-corn in town, in the cold summer of 1818. Deacon Brainard died in Elizabethtown, N. Y.

Children: Timothy, David, Jemima, Abigail, John, Lydia and Charles.

GEN. JONATHAN ORMS, a carpenter and millwright, came from Northampton, Mass., about '88, stopping a short time in Pittsfield, Vt., on his way. He was engaged for Dr. Simeon Smith in building a forge on the west side of the falls, which he afterwards owned, and on which he built the saw-mill and grist-mill, so long known as "Orms's Mills."

He worked for Solomon Cleveland on Lyon's mills in '96. He married Eunice Hines, at the house of Mr. Timothy Goodrich, about 1790, and settled in the West Haven part of the town, on the ground where Seth Hunt now resides. He afterward resided for a number of years on the south side of the highway, in Fair Haven, and was chosen to fill town offices in

1863 and '64. He built the two story dwelling now occupied by Mr. Hunt, in 1804, and removed into it in the fall.

He was General-in-chief of all the militia in Vermont, in the time of the last war with Great Britain, and had his headquarters at Burlington.

His wife, Eunice, died in West Haven, March 27, 1824, aged 55 years, and was buried in the cemetery just above and north of his house. He married again to widow Gaines, whose maiden name was Annah Doyle. She died Jan. 14, 1837, in her 67th year. He married for his third wife widow Lura Weston, a dau. of Ebenezer Lyman, and sister of Hiram and Eleazer Lyman. She survives him, and resides at the West.

He removed to Castleton Corners in '42, and died there Aug. 8, 1850, aged 86 years. He was buried beside his first wife in West Haven.

His family by his first wife were, Pamela, Allen, Stephen, Alanson, Betsey, Caroline, Dan, Jonathan and Cornelius.

BENJAMIN PARMENTER was one of the earliest settlers of the town, and built a house near the Cedar Swamp. He married Azubah, the second daughter of Oliver Cleveland. He is said to have resided at one time on the knoll east of the railroad depot, where Mr. Kittredge's dwelling now stands. He had a daughter Ann, who married a Plummer, and one, Polly, who died at Harvey Church's.

THE GILBERTS were the descendants of Thomas and Jemima Gilbert, of Brookfield, Mass.

Thomas was the son of Thomas and Martha Gilbert, and was born in Brookfield, in 1723.

His wife, Jemima, was the widow Cutler, of Brookfield, and had a family before she married Mr. Gilbert as follows:

Gen. John Cutler, who came to Fair Haven, and died here, Aug. 21, 1821, aged 70 years.

Isaac Cutler, Esq., a prominent early inhabitant of Fair Haven.

Abigail, who married Charles Rice, and died in West Haven, June 16, '20, in her 66th year, and Catherine, who married Dr. Simeon Smith, and afterward Christopher Minot, Esq., of Boston, and died in West Haven, in '33.

By Mr. Gilbert her family were:

1. Eliel, b. April 10, 1766; resided in Brookfield.

2. Tilly, b. Nov. 10, '71; came to Fair Haven.

3. Sally b. Jan. 23, '69; m. Nathaniel Dickinson and died in Fair Haven, Dec. 16, 1810, aged 41 years.

Upon Mr. Gilbert's decease, she came to Fair Haven and resided with her son Isaac. In Aug. 1807, she bought a farm of 42 acres, on Scotch Hill, of her son, John Cutler, and sold it to John Snell, in Jan., 1811; she residing in West Haven.

TILLY GILBERT, known in former days as "Major Gilbert," (see page —) though never enjoying the advantages of more than two months at school himself, was yet a very good scholar and competent teacher, and wrote finely and correctly, as the town records, kept by him for so many years, abundantly evince.

After studying medicine with Drs. Hull and Witherell, and taking the freeman's oath, in town, in the summer of 1791, he went into mercantile business in Benson, and then into the manufacturing of iron in Orwell.

Returning to Fair Haven, in 1792, he entered actively and extensively into business, opening a store of merchandise, and also supplying the inhabitants with their drugs and medicines from his house, where the Vermont Hotel now is. He owned a half interest with his brother, Eliel, in the lower saw-mill until November, 1812, when he bought out his brother's share, together with the 264 acres of land Eliel had purchased of Col. Lyon. He bought the saw-mill, on the Upper Falls above the iron works, in the summer of 1806. He sold the lower mill to Jacob Davey, in December, 1813, and the upper mill, in December, '22.

He built the house in which his son, Benjamin F. now resides, in '14.

He was chosen town clerk in April, 1800, to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of Josiah Norton, and was re-elected to the office every year thereafter, while he remained in town, except the time from 1809, to '13, when Ethan Whipple was clerk.

He removed to West Haven—to the old Minot house, so-called, in 1832 or '33, where he remained retired from active duties till his death, at West Haven, Sep. 5, 1850, aged 79. Interesting anecdotes, illustrative of his life and character, are told of him, many of which will, no doubt, be made public by his son, Jarvis J.

He married Patty La Barron, in Benson, February 12, 1793. She died in West Haven Nov. 28, 1852, aged 80 years. Their family were: Sally Maria, Benjamin Franklin, town clerk in 1832, and nearly every year thence. No other person living remembers so well the early customs and history of the town.

James Jarvis, b. March 13, 1800; m. Mary Ruggles; he married, 2d, Sarah C. Beach; con-

dren; Mary R., Jarvis; Sarah E., B. Franklin, enlisted in the army at Flint, Mich., and died at Nashville Tenn.; Harriet A., Guy R., John Q. A., and Edward J.

He entered Middlebury College in 1816, but left after 2 years and went with his brother, Benjamin F., to Virginia as a teacher, returning after one year and studying theology with Rev. Amos Drury, then of West Rutland. He was licensed to preach as a Congregational minister by a council of ministers held in Fair Haven; preached for a time in Hartford, N. Y.; went thence to Chesterfield, N. Y., and was settled 9 or 10 years in Brumantown, N. Y. He preached in West Haven for 2 years, about 1841, and was afterwards settled in West Dorset and did missionary labor, also, in Sunderland and Arlington—returning to West Haven to reside, after his father's death; William S. d. Hamilton; Martha; Mary L. m. E. W. Andrus, a minister from Connecticut, and resides near Martinsburgh, Vt.; Harriet Ashley drowned in January, '64, in Hoosic river.

DAN SMITH, b. Jan. 28, 1759, in Suffield, Ct.; came from Sharon, Ct., to West Haven, then Fair Haven, at an early day. He resided in close proximity to the town line, and was more or less intimately associated with the business and interests of the town for several years. He was a nephew of Dr. Simeon Smith, and must have come into town as early as the Doctor himself being chosen one of the listers here at the March meeting of 1788. In the summer of 1801, he leased the Iron works in our village, of Edward Douse, of Dedham Mass.; purchased them in July, 1781, and sold them to Jacob Davey, Oct. 1, 1807. He had a forge and nail-factory, also, on the falls in West Haven, built during the war of 1812 and 14, and made nails on the Fair Haven side of the road, opposite the old Smith tavern. He early—about 1804—built the house which is now owned and occupied by Wm. Preston; considered, in its day, one of the finest in the whole country.

Family: Betsey, Lucy, Lorraine, Wm. Ward and L. J. Mr. S. removed to Pantou, where he died in February, 1853.

WILLIAM L. G. SMITH, son of Apollos, Jr., graduated at Middlebury College, and is now a practicing lawyer in Buffalo, N. Y.

JAMES WITHERELL, late of Detroit, Michigan, formerly of Fair Haven, Vt., was born in Mansfield, Mass., June 16, A. D. 1759. His ancestors emigrated from England soon after the arrival of the Mayflower. When the roar of ar-

tillery on Bunker Hill started the Colonies to arms, he volunteered, June, 1775, with his townsmen to go to the siege of Boston. After the British had been compelled to evacuate Boston he served with the "grand army," as it was called, during the whole war until it was disbanded at Newburg, in 1783. He was at the battles of White Plains. (where he was severely wounded,) Rhode Island, Stillwater, Bemis' Heights, and at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was in camp at Valley Forge through the terrible winter of starvation and suffering, and in the following summer at the battle of Monmouth, and bore a part in many other actions of lesser note. During the latter part of his service he held a commission in the 11th Mass. Reg. on the Continental establishment. On the disbanding of the army in 1783, he found himself in the possession of \$70, in Continental money, the avails of eight years hard service. With this he treated a brother officer to a bowl of punch, and set out penniless to fight the battle of life. The world was all before him—where and what to choose; and he chose Connecticut, and the profession of medicine. Having acquired his profession he started north to what was then called "the new State," and by some "the future State"—Vermont. This must have been about the year 1788. He stayed a while with Samuel Beaman, Esq., in Hampton, and then came to Fair Haven, then a new and sparsely settled town.

He first located to practice his profession about a mile west of the "city," as it was then, and for many years afterwards, called. The late Major Tilly Gilbert studied medicine with him, and bore the title of Dr. Gilbert for years after. About 1789, the young Doctor married Amy, daughter of Charles Hawkins, Esq., and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, who with his family, had then lately removed from Smithfield, Rhode Island, to Fair Haven.

Judge Witherell in early life held many offices; among others associate and chief justice of the county court of Rutland county, member of the Governor's Council, and of the Legislature.

In 1807 he was elected to Congress, and had the pleasure of voting for the act abolishing the slave trade, which was passed in 1808. While in Congress he was appointed by President Jefferson one of the judges of the supreme court of the Territory of Michigan, and soon after resigning his seat in Congress, started on his long journey to that almost *terra incognita*—Michigan. The territory was then a vast wilderness, its jurisdiction extending from the great lakes

to the Pacific ocean, and containing some 3000 white inhabitants, scattered along the margin of the lakes and mouths of the rivers. The duties of his office were arduous, the governor and judges constituted the legislature of the territory, and were required to act also as a land board in adjusting old land claims, and in laying out a new city—Detroit.

In 1812, the war with England was declared, and Judge Witherell, being, in the absence of Governor Hull, the only Revolutionary officer in the territory, was appointed to command the "Legion" ordered out to defend the territory. He was soon after appointed to command a battalion of volunteers.

On the surrender of Detroit, he refused to surrender his corps, but let them disperse wherever they chose. In 1810, Judge W. removed his family, consisting of his wife and 6 children, from Fair Haven to Detroit; but the hostilities of the savages, who were hovering about Detroit in vast numbers, induced Mrs. Witherell and the younger children to return on a visit to Vermont, in the autumn of 1811.

The surrender of Detroit made judge Witherell, his son James C. C. (who was an officer in the volunteer service,) and his son-in-law, Col. Joseph Watson, prisoners of war, and as such they were sent with the other prisoners to Kingston, C. W., and then paroled and rejoined their family, who had assembled in West Poultney, Vt. After being exchanged he immediately returned to his duties as judge, and continued in the same office 20 years: at the end of which time, he, with the consent of President Adams, exchanged the office of judge for that of the Secretary of the Territory.

The above was prepared for this work about six years ago, by Judge Witherell's youngest son, Benjamin F. H. Witherell, who was himself a judge in the circuit court of Michigan, and a highly respected and influential citizen of Detroit; but who has since, also, passed away.

Judge Witherell, Sen. died at his residence in Detroit, Jan. 9, 1838, and at a meeting of the bar of the supreme court of Michigan, held the following day, and presided over by Hon. Henry Chipman, resolutions of respect and mourning were adopted.

He studied medicine with Dr. Billings, of Mansfield, Mass.; came to Fair Haven in 1789, and married Amy Hawkins, November 11, 1790; having the following family born in town:

1. James Cullen C., b. July 14, 1791; entered, Middlebury College in 1808 or '09, but

left and removed to Detroit with his father's family in 1810; was there taken prisoner by the English at the surrender of the city; was paroled and went to Poultney, where he remained an invalid for about a year, and died Aug. 26, 1813.

2. Sarah Myra, b. Sept. 16, 1792; m. Col. Joseph Watson. She died in Poultney, March 22, 1818, in the 25th year of her age.

3. Betsey Matilda, b. in 1793; m. Dr. Ebenezer Hurd.

4. Mary Amy, b. Oct., 1795; m. Thomas Palmer. He died in Detroit, Aug. 3, 1868. Mrs. Palmer still lives, occasionally visiting her native town, and has contributed to the interest and value of this volume. She has two children living; Thomas W. Palmer, in Detroit, and Julia Elizabeth, who is married to Henry W. Hubbard, and resides in New York.

5. Benjamin F., b. in 1797; d. June 22, '67.

6. James B., b. May 12, '99; became a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, and died Oct. 20, '22, of a malignant fever, on the U. S. ship Peacock, during a passage from Havana to Hampton Roads.

7. Benjamin F. H., m. Mary Ann Sprague, of Poultney, in 1823. Family, Martha E., d.; James B., was lost at sea, in 1861; Harriet C., m. Friend Palmer; Julia A., m. Henry A. Lacy; and Charles I.

NATHANIEL DICKINSON came into town from Massachusetts, as early as 1790. He built a store near Dr. Witherell's on West street. In June '95, he was keeping Col. Lyon's tavern, and kept it for several years afterward. He was constable in 1802, and is said to have lived in a part of the old Hennessey house in '04, and to have been afflicted with paralysis. He resided in West Haven, near Dr. Smith's, in 1809, and died there in July '11. His funeral was held at the church on the 14th of July. His wife was Sally Gilbert, only sister of Tilly Gilbert. She died December, 1810, aged 42 years.

JAMES DOWNEY. "James Downe" took the freeman's oath September, 1791, and we hear that a man of this name lived where Cyrus C. Whipple now does, working for Col. Lyon in the forge, and that he had several sons, among them one Lysander "Downie," who drew a prize of \$10,000 in a lottery, went away and educated himself, and then purchased a military commission in the British army in Canada, and became commander of the English fleet that fought against Commodore McDonough in the war of 1812 and '14. We cannot verify the story and give it for what it is worth.

BENJAMIN WATSON took the freeman's oath here in July, '91, resided with Joshua Quinton at a later period, Mr. Quinton having married his daughter. He is said to have been drowned through the ice near the eastern shore of Castleton Pond—Lake Bomoseen—on a Christmas eve.

Col. JOSEPH WATSON m. the eldest daughter of Judge Witherell, and owned property and resided for a while in the town, as early as 1814. He died at Washington, D. C., and left two children.

JEREMIAH DWYER came to Fair Haven from Pomfret, Vt., through the influence of Col. Lyon, about 1793. In December, '93, he was post rider from the printing-office in Fair Haven, through Castleton, Hubbardton, Sudbury, Whiting and Cornwall to Middlebury Falls.

Family: Jeremiah Howard, Polly, James, Fanny, Hannah, John, Patrick and William.

Jeremiah H. was a Baptist minister, and removed to Whitehall, where he married a Miss Barlow. He is said to have been involved in the conspiracy to blow up Squire Cook's office in Poultreys, and to have fled the State in consequence. He had two sons who were ministers.

Polly, in 1827, named as "a sick person chargeable on the town."

JOSEPH SHELDON, son of Joseph Sheldon of Dorset, b. in 1776; came to Fair Haven in '98, he being then 22 years old. He married Diadama Preston of Poultreys, about the year 1800.

He engaged in farming and an extensive lumber business, and rearing his large family.

His wife died June 29, '46, and he married 2d, Rachel Preston, a sister of his first wife.

Family: Julia d.; Joseph, Harmon, Emeline, Asaph d., Betsey Eliza, John P. and Louisa L.

Capt. Joseph Sheldon ran a boat through the Champlain Canal from the time he was 21 years old until the year '36. For ten years afterward he ran his boat from Whitehall to New York, through the canal and river.

He engaged extensively, after '46, in farming and sheep raising, obtaining a large reputation for the value of his stock. He has also worked a valuable quarry of slate on his Scotch Hill farm. He has been for a number of years president of the First National Bank, of which his son-in-law, S. W. Bailey, is cashier.

JOSIAH NORTON, Esq., who is mentioned as having bought out the paper-mill and much of Col. Lyon's interests in the town in the year 1800,

was born October 12, 1747. He removed from Berlin, Ct., to Castleton, in '97, and died in Fair Haven March 26, 1803, aged 55 years. He was buried in Castleton. His first wife, Rebecca Cogswell, died Jan. 14, '97, aged 42 years. Children: Lucinda, Abigail, Salmon, Burke Eli, Rebecca, Erastus and Isaac. He married, 2d, widow Margaret Cole, who survived him, and afterward married Moses Sheldon of Rupert. Lucinda m. (2d) a Mr. Boland, who died in the war of '12 and '14. She died in Castleton, March 1, '43.

Rebecca married Alexander Dunahue, and afterwards Dr. A. Kendrick of East Poultreys. She died about '40. Erastus died in the war of '12 and '14. Isaac married Mrs. Adams of Hampton, N. Y. He died in Benson, about '53.

SALMON NORTON, Esq., eldest son of Josiah Norton, born in Berlin, Ct., in 1782; upon his father's death, in March, 1803, succeeded to the possession of the paper-mill and lands adjoining. He was chosen constable and collector in '05 and '06, and selectman in '09. He was chosen constable again in March, '12, but resigned his office in Sept., as he says "he is detached for a campaign in the war." He enlisted as adjutant under Gen. Orms, and went to Burlington, where he was stationed under Gen. Williams. His family were living at this time in the house formerly owned by his father, east from the church. He came home on a visit in the winter, was taken suddenly sick. Dr. Hurd bled him, and he died Jan. 7, '13, in the 32d year of his age. He married, about 1802, Rebecca, a daughter of Michael Merritt. They had children: Josiah, d. Salmon C. d. Lucy Maria, Glorvina Emily and Josiah.

Mr. Norton's widow is said to have married John W. Robinson, a poor man called "long John."

DANIEL MUNGER came from Litchfield, Ct., in the summer of '83—settled on what is known as the "Munger road." He was a deacon in the church, and had the reputation of being very rigidly religious. He died Feb. 10, 1805, in his 80th year. He had a brother Eli.

Family: Asahel, Elizabeth, Hannah, Calvin, Phebe.

CALVIN MUNGER, son of Daniel, learned the shoemaker's trade of Stephen Rogers, and bought out Rogers' house, shop and tannery on the west side of the common, March 31, 1801. He died April 17, 1806, in his 31st year, and his wife removed to Shoreham. They had two sons: one of them, Sendol Barnes Munger, born here October 5, 1802, was educated

at Middlebury College, and went to India as a Missionary in '34.

GORDON JOHNSON, originally from Guilford, Ct., came into Fair Haven from Granville, N. Y., about 1802. He was a fuller and clothier and had a fulling-mill near the river, south of Gen. Orms's saw-mill. He was driven out of his house by the great freshet of July, 1811, and removed his residence.

To an account against Enoch Wright for dressing cloth, beginning in April, 1805, and dated at Fair Haven, March 19, 1806, he appends these amusing lines:

"The above account, if you will pay in wheat,
I and my family will eat;
But if you do n't, I'll tell you what,
I and my family must go to pot:
But if you pay in wheat at large,
I and my family will you discharge."

He died in 1812. His family were: Clarissa F., Gurdon C., Vacton, Esther, Brainard and Statyria.

ESTHER ——— was a poetess, and stories were told in former years of her hermit-like haunt in one of the ancient "pot-holes" at the foot of the Dry Falls, whither she was accustomed to retire to indulge the visitations of the Muses. She married Corril White, and removed to Skaneateles, N. Y., and is said to reside now in the town of Aurora, N. Y.

PAUL GUILFORD, Sen., came to Fair Haven from Conway, Mass., in the fall of '98. One tradition is, that while in Massachusetts his wife left him and went to reside among the Quakers; while, according to another account, he came away from Conway to get rid of her. He married Deborah Bundy, in Fair Haven, and is said to have dropped down dead in the corn-field.

JONATHAN CADY, born May 19, 1760, is said to have resided at one time on Hampton hills. He was schol committee in South district in 1807. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; was stationed for a time at Fort Ticonderoga, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne. He lived to be 92 years old, walking to the village of Westport, 5 miles and back, only a few days before his death, which occurred in Westport September 20, '52.

JOHN CADY, born June 7, 1762, came from Reading to Fair Haven in 1803—remaining here until '13. He is said to have built a house in the woods, east of where John Moore lives, but sold the place to Maj. Tilly Gilbert as early as '07, and removed into the grist-mill house, where he lived in '08. He left Fair Haven in

'13, and died in Wirt, N. Y., in '45, in his 83d year. He married first a Clark, and afterwards a Sherwin. He had children: Benjamin; Adin, who was fife-major in the 11th Regiment in the war of '12, and died in the army. He is said to have been wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and brought into Buffalo, where the physician pronounced him in a fair way to recover; but upon the removal of the hospital patients from the city at the threatened attack of the British, he was exposed, took cold and died in the hospital—children: Lucinda, d.; Hannah, b. '95—is still living in Illinois; Lewis—now resides in Whalonsburg, N. Y.; Clark C., who resides in Middlebury, Vt.; Eliza and Zeruah, who died and were buried in Fair Haven, and Eliza, the youngest, who now resides in Alleghany county, N. Y.

OLIVER CADY b. September 20, '81, came into town from Reading in 1803, and took the freeman's oath here at the freeman's meeting in September of that year. He is mentioned as leader of the choir of the Congregational society in 1804. He married, Oct. 12, '05, Abigail Brainard, a daughter of Deacon Timothy Brainard. Both were very fond of music, and communicated the musical talent to their children. They are said to have lived over the river in Mr. Richard's neighborhood, in 1811. They resided in Orwell in '13; and either while there or previously, he went out as drum-major with a company which started to join the American army at Plattsburgh; (probably the company from Fair Haven) but too late to take part in the battle. From Orwell they seem to have gone to West Rutland to reside in 1815. From West Rutland they removed to Westport N. Y., in the fall of '19, where Mr. Cady died, April 30, '41. She lived until April of the present year, when she died at 82 years of age, at Plato, Ill. She was a woman of great energy and executive talent—"active and playful as a child up to the very day of her death, and "talked of her death as cheerfully as if it were only a pleasant journey."

Mr. Cady suffered from poor health the last years of his life, so that while "honest and thoroughly upright," "despising a mean act," he lost his property and left his family in debt. This indebtedness was paid by his widow, with the help of her youngest son, Chauncey M., who worked out on a farm at \$10 per month, for two seasons after the father's demise. Of such stuff was his family made.

Children: Clara, Charlotte, Calvin Brainard, born July 11, 1809, at Fair Haven; a gradu-

ate of Middlebury College, and Congregational minister at Alburgh Spa, Vt.

Charles Thomas, b. May 18, 1811, at Fair Haven; now in Detroit, and former member of the Michigan Legislature.

Cornelius Sidney, b. in Orwell, Feb. 28, '13, is a graduate of Oberlin College and Theological Seminary, and a Congregational minister at Evanston, Ill., near Chicago.

Chester Oliver, b. in West Rutland, '17; died at Cooperstown, N. Y., '44.

Chauncey Marvin, b. in Westport, N. Y., May 16, '24; fitted for college at Oberlin; engaged in a clerkship in Michigan; taught music and assisted to found Olivet College in Michigan; and, graduating from Michigan University in '51, went to New York and engaged with W. B. Bradbury in musical labors, being editor of the *New York Musical Review* until, in '56, he removed to Chicago, and has been engaged with George F. Root, in the publication and sale of music, under the firm name of Root & Cady, since December, '58.

Caroline Matilda, b. in Bridport, Vt.; d. at Elizabethtown, N. Y., in '32.

ELIJAH COLEMAN, a nephew of Dr. James Witherell, took the freeman's oath here in September, 1803—studied medicine with Dr. Witherell, and went away in 1808.

AMOS CLARK of Whitehall, in December, '04, came and lived on Scotch Hill. He worked at coaling for Jacob Davey, until June, '13, when he purchased 20 acres of land, and thereon built and resided for some years. His wife's name was Betsey. He had also a daughter Betsey, and a son Joseph who taught singing, and afterward became an Episcopal clergyman; is said to have removed to Skaneateles, N. Y., and to have died in the West.

ELDER JORDAN DODGE was a Baptist preacher, resident here in 1804, and is said to have been really the first settled minister of the town. He preached in the school-house and in private houses, and a portion of the time at the church in Hampton. In common with many others, and in keeping with the custom of the day, he was warned out of town, with his family, in May, 1804. He lived at one time on the south side of West street, beyond the old burying-ground; at another and perhaps a later period, on the north side of the street running past the iron works, then called "Johnny-cake Lane," having a shop on the rocks above the iron works, where he is said to have worked at his trade of nail-making. Dr. Beaman represents him as a bloomer, working in the forge during

the week, and preaching on Sunday. He was a man of excitable temper, eccentric; naturally talented and witty. Numerous anecdotes and stories are told concerning him, all similarly characteristic.

It is related that, as he had some trouble in the church—the church taking him to discipline for some violence on his part, he felt himself persecuted, and remarked that an apple tree which held many clubs in its branches was clubbed on account of the superior quality of its fruit: when one hearing it replied, that sometimes trees were clubbed because of great hornet's nests contained in them.

Dr. Beaman refers to two of his children, and relates another anecdote quite in keeping with the above.*

The following epitaph is handed down by tradition as written by Elder Dodge:

"Here lies old Dodge, who dodged all good,
But never dodged evil;
He dodged all he could,
But never dodged the Devil."

JACOB DAVEY, for many years the most prominent and active business man of Fair Haven, was born in Boonton, N. J., Nov. 12, 1771. His family, consisting of his mother and sister, afterwards resided in Morristown, N. J.—married Miss Phebe Dey, December 8, '95, and resided in Dover, N. J., where their first three children were born, and where the second died.

In the spring of 1800 he removed with his family to Vergennes, Vt., where Lucy, afterwards Mrs. Colburn, was born in October, 1801. Delia, now Mrs. Stowe, was born in Ferrisburgh, in March, 1803, and Mr. Davey is said to have spent one year in Bridport.

He came to Fair Haven in the spring of 1804 to superintend the iron works for Dan Smith, and brought his family hither in the fall. He first resided for several years in the house at the foot of the hill, where Cyrus C. Whipple now resides, and had an office or store on the hill above the house. He bought the works of Mr. Smith, together with about 6 acres of land extending along the river westward to the turnpike, and covering the spot on which he afterward built, (in October, '07.) and where the family has so long resided; at the same time taking a lease for 7 years, with the privilege of purchasing, of the three hundred acres of land owned by Mr. Smith in connection with

* See Rev. Dr. Beaman's letter, after history of the Baptist church.—*Ed.*

the works, lying on the east and south, beyond the river, which he purchased in June, 1812.

Mr. Davey's business transactions were extensive, and prove him to have been a man of remarkable capacity and enterprise. Besides carrying on his forge and rolling-mill, he was engaged with Messrs. Parsons & Foster in fulling and finishing cloths during the time of the war of '12—was one of the building committee of the new meeting-house; he erected his own new and large dwelling-house in 1815—moving into it in October; and when his works were burned in November, he at once re-built them, and erected numerous other dwelling-houses for the use of his men. He owned and ran the saw mill on the Lower Falls, and afterward bought the saw-mill on the rocks above his works, together with a house near the bridge which had been occupied by Salem Ryder just previous to '22. He dealt extensively in real estate, and was one of the selectmen of the town in '13, '14 and '15. Though not a member of the church, he was an active member of the Congregational society, and contributed liberally to the support of public institutions—was a Federalist in his politics, and in the time of the war belonged to the Washingtonian Benevolent Society, a political organization supported by the Federalists.

He was behindhand with none in merry wit and the humorous joke. Instances are remembered and related of his quickness in *repartee*. He appreciated the benefits of education, and gave his children more than common facilities for culture. He died at his home, Oct. 15, '43; his wife Jan. 19, '56.

His family were: Mary Ann, James Dey, Albert Vincent, Lucy, Delia H., Caroline, Jane Eliza, Phebe Loraine, John Jacob, said to have been a portrait painter in Spain, several years since.

Israel, born in Fair Haven May 28, 1813; married Harriet Kilborn, daughter of Alphonso Kilborn, then of Hydeville, Nov. 12, '56; was engaged some years in the mercantile business with Mr. James Adams of Castleton; at his father's decease came to Fair Haven as administrator of the estates, and remained in the town as proprietor of the iron-works until his death, Aug. 14, 1869.

Christopher M. b. in Fair Haven Aug. 1, '15; m. Narcissa B., daughter of Hon. Myron Clark, late of Manchester, in June, '44; was a graduate of the University of Vermont, in the class of '41; engaged in trade in Burlington a number of years; was a short time connected with

the Western Vermont Railroad as receiver; died very suddenly at his residence in Rutland on the evening of April 8, '70, having but just returned from Fair Haven, whither he had been during the day, and where he had been for several years previously, engaged in the slate-quarrying business. His family were, Jane Eliza, the wife of Henry W. Cheney of Rutland, and Henry Clark, who graduated at Williams College in '69.

Chalon F., b. in Fair Haven, Aug. 28, 1817; was married to Georgiana H. Vernon, Dec. 28, '43; resided several years in Burlington, where he was liberally educated at the University, and has latterly been associated with the life insurance business in New York city.

BENJAMIN HICKOK was born in Castleton; resided in Hubbardton at the time of the battle in September, 1777, and was taken prisoner by a party of Indians and Tories on Sunday morning while at breakfast. He removed to Fair Haven in the spring of 1804, buying a farm of 52 acres; was a surveyor of highways in 1805, and one of the selectmen in '06. He died March 21, 1825, aged 83. Family: Matthew, Benjamin, Nancy, Elias, Elias 2d and Mary.

ANDREW McFARLAND, known as "Capt. McFarland," came to Fair Haven from Hampton, N. Y., and had a store of goods in the old Beple and White store, about 1804; succeeding Mr. Gilbert in the office of postmaster, also, about the same time. Failing in business, his uncle, Joshua Quinton, took charge of his goods and debts, in 1806.

He was "deputy custom-house officer" in '09 and '10, and is reported to have made a noted seizure of some \$2000 worth of smuggled dry goods at Granville, N. Y.; the goods having been purchased with butter in Canada, for Elisha Parkhill, and being at the time *in transitu* for the South—Joel Hamilton and Eleazer Claghorn conveying them in a clandestine manner in their wagons, and pretending they had wheat.

From Fair Haven Mr. McFarland went into the army in 1812, and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor as captain of a company of cavalry; moved his family to Sackett's Harbor in '16, and was there keeping a large public house in '18; afterwards removing to Ohio. He married Sally Bronson of Granville, N. Y.; had a son Quinton, and a daughter Eliza Ann.

CHRISTOPHER MINOT, cashier of a bank in Boston, married for his second wife Catherine Cutler, widow of Dr. Simeon Smith of West Haven, about 1805, and came to West Haven

to reside; buying in October, '05, a strip of land where Ira C. Allen's new marble dwelling-house now stands—added to it by two further purchases, and erected the large building thereon which was for many years, and recently, the home of Judge Kittredge. The building was constructed for a place of resort and musical entertainment, and made use of as such.

On the completion of the new school-house in Fair Haven, in '06, Mr. Minot presented the town, or district, with a bell for the same, and the bell still swings in the belfry of the town hall and village school-house, bearing the inscription: "1806. G. Holbrook, Brookfield. Presented by C. Minot, Fair Haven."

Mr. M. died in West Haven, Aug. 22, '24, in his 71st year, and his widow March 30, '33, aged 72 years. His family were, by his first wife, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mehitable, George and Frank.

JOEL BEAMAN, a brother of Luke Beaman, came to this town from Leominster, Mass., in the spring of 1805, and engaged with John Herring and Moses Colton in the paper-making business—hiring the papermill which was then owned by Alexander Dunahue of Castleton, and running it until the March following, when it was burned.

Buying out Mr. Dunahue after the fire, they immediately set to work to erect a new mill, which was run by them in company till April, 1811. Mr. B. then sold to his partners, having removed to Poultney, and there opened a public house at the West village.

Mr. Beaman married in 1808, Lydia, daughter of John Brown, Esq. He died in Poultney, March 20, '46, leaving children: George H., formerly editor of the *RUTLAND HERALD*, now residing at Centre Rutland; Mary L., deceased; Minerva L., m. Rollin C. Mallary; Mary, Joel D., John B., lawyer in Poultney; Jencks, graduated at West Point, and died in '46, on his way home from the Mexican war; Cullen C., keeps a public house in Poultney; Caroline L.; Charles H., Jane and Frances H.

JOHN BEAMAN, originally from Massachusetts, came hither from Rutland, where he had married Sally Russel—was a silversmith by trade, and owned and occupied a shop standing near where the office built by Col. Allen now stands, in 1817, after Mr. Wilnot's death. He is said to have had a shop, at a later period, near where Richard W. Suttill's tailor shop now is. It was a new shop in 1811. He was keeping the tavern house of Mrs. Lucy Wilnot in '16 and '17, and in the cold summer of '16 he raised 30 bush-

els of potatoes from a peck of seed planted by him in the garden, then west of the hotel barns; a harvest which was considered note worthy for the year.

It is said that James Olds, who worked for Beaman, and one Clark, were taken up for stealing silver ware from Beaman's shop. Olds got clear, but Clark went to State's Prison.

In '19 and '20 Beaman kept a public house in Bridport, and in August, '20, bought a farm in this town, and moved on to it.

He was constable in '23 and '24, and kept the Dennis tavern after Mr. Dennis' departure from town in '23. He removed to West Troy, where he died.

LUKE BEAMAN, a brother to Joel, and 10 years younger, came from Leominster, Mass., to Putney in the fall of '16, bringing Betsey Gibson, in the winter, and marrying her in Chester, on the way, Jan. 17, '17. He was engaged for about 20 years in manufacturing combs in the building which was long used for a depot, and lately removed. In '34 he bought the store and dwelling of Worcester Morse, in Fair Haven, and removed here in the following spring, carrying on the mercantile business at the old stand recently removed to give place to the new bank building, and remodeling the house in which Dr. Wakefield now lives into a hotel, in 1836.

Mrs. Beaman died Aug. 17, '44: he removed to Port Kent, N. Y., in '47, and afterwards resided at Mooer's Junction.

JOHN HERRING came from Sutton, Mass., in 1805, and engaged, as has been seen, with Messrs. Colton & Beaman in paper-making. He married Sally Brevort of West Haven, and had three children in the public school of 1812. He removed to West Rutland and kept a public house for a time, and then went to Marcellus, N. Y., where he is said to have built a paper-mill. He had a brother Absalom who worked with him while here.

MOSES COLTON came here from Sutton, Mass., in 1805, and hired the paper-mill in company with Joel Beaman and John Herring, of Alexander Dunahue, for one year. [See Beaman.]

In March, '13, Mr. Colton bought Herring's half interest in the same—they together having previously bought out Beaman's interest, in April, 1811. Mr. C. retained an interest in the business till '26.

He was constable and collector in March, '06; one of the selectmen in '09; captain of the militia in '14, and afterwards colonel.

Col. Colton leased the Lyon tavern house for

5 years; and at the expiration of this lease in '54, he removed with his family to Lafayette, Ind., where he resided as lately as '51, when last heard from.

He first married Miss Betsey Waters, from Massachusetts, who died June 10, '24, in her 42d year, leaving two children: Cullen C. W., born Nov. 11, 1809—became a clerk with Peter Myers of Whitehall, N. Y.; removed to Lafayette, Indiana, and is President of the Wabash Land Company. Elizabeth Adeline married Elkinah Mason of Castleton.

Col. Colton married, 2d, his first wife's sister, Lydia A. Waters.

JABOB BARNES, a soldier for 7 years in the Revolutionary War, and drawing an annual pension of \$96.00 while he lived, came from Woodbury, Ct., in the spring of 1806, spending the summer with his son-in-law, Noah Tuttle, of Castleton. He came into town in the autumn, and resided during the winter with his son-in-law, Samuel Smith, who, in April, 1807, deeded him 15 acres, on which he built a house, and resided there till he died, Jan. 27, '21, aged 76 years.

Mr. Barnes' wife, Rebecca Crowell, was born on the ocean. They were married in Milford, Ct. She died in town in the summer of '22, aged 77 years; and both were buried in the old village burial-ground, which is now caved off into the river.

Their family, born in Connecticut, were, Hannah, Mary, Rebecca, Sarah, Lydia, Clarissa and Eli Y.

JOSIAH QUINTON, SEN., originally of New Hampshire, came hither from Whitehall, N. Y., now Hampton—where his brother John resided, and his sister, who had married a McFarland—about 1806, bringing with him a famous horse. He was subsequently the owner of the grist-mill—died March 2, '29, leaving two sons, Joshua, Jr., and George. Joshua, Jr., came to town at the close of the war in '15, then about 19 years of age, and wearing his sailor's dress which he had worn in the privateering service during the war. He married Sally Watson, a daughter of Benjamin Watson, March 29, 1818, and had a son John, who learned the shoemaker's trade of Joseph Adams, and moved away to Perry, N. Y., prior to '40. A younger son and daughter went away with him to Walpole, N. H., in '46. George Quinton married Ann Bush, of West Haven, and was engaged in trade at that place.

REV. RUFUS CUSHMAN, the first settled minister in Fair Haven, was born in Goshen, Mass.,

Sept. 18, 1777. He graduated at Williams College in 1805, and studied theology with Rev. Samuel Whitman, D. D.; was ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational church and society in Fair Haven, Feb. 12, '07. He purchased of Paul Scott, '08, a little more than 20 acres of land, and in '20, 50 acres more, and here made his permanent home while he lived.

Oct. 12, '13, the town voted to quitclaim to him and to his heirs the first settled minister's right, and then voted that "if the Rev. Mr. Cushman shall think proper to give the town the sum of \$500.00 as compensation for the minister's lands, the town do agree to take a mortgage of his farm, where he now lives, as security for the payment of the said sum of \$500, to be paid at the time when he ceases to be the minister of Fair Haven, without any interest for the same."

At another meeting, held Nov. 1, the town voted "to accept a clear deed of Rev. Mr. Cushman's farm as a consideration for the minister's lands, instead of a mortgage, as previously voted; and furthermore, to lease the farm to the Rev. Mr. Cushman, his heirs and assigns, for the term of 999 years, free of rent during the time that he continues his ministry in Fair Haven, and from and after that time, he to pay a yearly rent of \$30, to be laid out for the support of the Gospel, under the direction of the inhabitants."

But in 1820 the selectmen were directed to deed the farm to Mr. Cushman, free of all incumbrance, except that he should covenant and agree to continue his ministerial labors in said town, as heretofore, during the full term of 20 years from and after his first settlement, for the consideration of his being hereafter paid an annual salary of \$300, and provided, in case of his removal by death, that the farm is to be deeded to his heirs the same as though it had been deeded free of incumbrance.

Owing to the smallness of his salary, Mr. Cushman used to take students into his family. He fitted several for college. The people used to turn out and help him gather in his hay and draw his wood.

He married Theodosia Stone, who was also born in Goshen, and is said to have assisted him with means to complete his studies for the ministry. She died at her son Artemas's, in Fair Haven, June 10, '44, aged 65 years.

Their children: Artemas S., born Dec. 28, 1807, m. Phebe S., dau. of Jacob Davey, Nov. 10, '36, and now lives in Jackson, Mich., whither he removed in '54. He was for several years

a teacher in town, and afterwards associated with Israel Davey in the iron business.

Wealthy S. born June 23, '13, married Rev. William C. Dennison of Castleton, Oct. 16, '32; died at Dexter, Mich., Oct. 12, '44.

Rufus Spalding, born Aug. 31, '15; m. Sarah F. Gibson of Sandy Hill, N. Y., Aug. 10, '45; has 3 children—graduated at Middlebury College in August, '37; was installed as pastor of the Congregational church in Orwell, in December, '43, and resigned his charge and removed to Manchester in May, '62, where he now resides as pastor of the Congregational church.

Electa Lyman, born May 2, 1817; m. Amasa W. Flagg of Hubbardton, September, '42. She died August, '55, at Castleton.

Jerusha Almira, b. October, '23; m. Pliny F. Cheever of Castleton, September, '51.

Mr. Cushman died Feb. 3, '29. His successor, Rev. Amos Drury, writes: "He lived greatly beloved by the people of his charge, and in the high esteem of all who knew him" His son Rufus, describing his character for the Cushman genealogy, says of him: "He was a good, plain Puritan man, distinguished for solid rather than brilliant qualities. He was sedate, firm, persevering in his labors; not remarkable for force or energy, or power of imagination. He was a worker, and was willing to work on in the cause of his Master, whose service he loved, and whose life he aimed to imitate. His theology was of the old Pilgrim stamp; his life was pure, kind, peaceful. He did what he could to bring sinners to repentance, and to embrace the truth as it is in Jesus—to promote and diffuse love to God and man."

"He was temperate in all his habits: never used tobacco nor alcoholic spirits: was one of the first ministers in the region to favor the temperance reformation. His last sickness was a malignant epidemic fever. He was prostrated by apoplexy. His last words were: 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.' He was fond of music; was a fine base singer; could read and sing any ordinary tune at sight."

THOMAS DIBBLE, a noted horse farrier and cattle doctor, came from Nobletown, N. Y., and married Rhoda, dau. of Oliver Cleveland. He resided west of the cedar Swamp, previous to 1807. In 1817, he sold, and removed to West Haven.

THOMAS CHRISTIE was born on the St. John's river, in New Brunswick, March 11, 1773; learned the trade of ship-carpenter, and when

about 35 years of age took up his residence in Fair Haven, Vt. entering into partnership with his uncle, John Quinton, in a store and scythe factory, about 1808.

He was elected to several town offices, and the *Vermont Register* for 1817 contains his name as Representative in the State Legislature, or Assembly, for Rutland county, [Fair Haven.] His politics were of the Jeffersonian school, and he continued all his life a conservative member of the Democratic party. His health failing, he was obliged to close out his business in Fair Haven, about the year 1822, and seek a change of climate. After spending a winter in Georgia he purchased a farm in the town of Batavia, N. Y. After remaining some twenty years on this farm, he sold out and removed to Darien, Genesee county, N. Y., having purchased another farm, in the spring of 1843, where he remained until his death, which occurred August 7, 1848. He had suffered most of his life from weak lungs, but the disease which proved fatal was erysipelas.

His reputation as a man of strict integrity and high-toned morality was unexcelled, and few men better deserved the name of "gentleman" in its most liberal sense. He was never known to have an enemy.

His remains were subsequently removed from their resting place in Darien, to the beautiful cemetery of Elmwood, near Detroit, to which latter place his widow and two sons removed in 1849, and where they still remain. He was married in 1823, to Mary Kendrick, of Hanover, N. H., a sister of Dr. Kendrick, of Poughkeepsie, who survives him at the age of 77. The eldest son, James A. Christie, is book-keeper and clerk in the boiler works of Desotell & Hutton. The youngest, Thos. S. Christie, is one of the firm of Hodge & Christie, iron founders and machinists.

JOHN PEABODY COLBURN, b. in St. John, N. B., Nov. 25, 1787; came with his father's family from Frederickton, N. B., to Vermont, in July, 1808.

The family settled at first in West Castleton, where the father was engaged with Joshua Quinton in a saw-mill. John P. settled in Fair Haven. The family afterward resided in Benson and in Fair Haven. They removed to Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y.

Mr. Colburn worked at his trade as a blacksmith. At the time of the battle of Plattsburg he is said to have been one of the military company from Fair Haven and vicinity, that went out, but returned without reaching the scene of war.

He was a lister and constable and collector of the town, in March, 1816, and continued in the latter office several years. In the spring of 1817, he bought of Thomas Christie one-half of the scythe-factory, standing on the ground of the Union Slate Works, and in company with John Quinton, carried on the factory and the blacksmith shop for a time. In March, 1822, he purchased of Jacob Davey a piece of land south of the paper-mill and built thereon the elegant brick dwelling-house, now standing near the railroad. He entered into a plan with Jacob Davey and James Y. Watson, about 1825, to erect a furnace at the head of East Bay, and went so far as to build the stack just below Carver's Falls. In 1829, he was interested in the business of grinding manganese at Mr. Davey's works.

He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and had the symbols of the order wrought into his dwelling house, as may be seen to this day. In politics he was an active Republican, and came to be an assistant judge in the county court, which post he held at the time of his death, Dec. 8, 1831.

He first married Betsey, a sister of Royal Dennis, of Hardwick, Mass., in 1818, who died September 9, 1822, leaving him two children, Moses and Betsey.

He married Lucy Davey, in July, 1824. Mrs. Colburn is still living, and a resident of this town. They had children:

Moses, a graduate of the University of Vermont and of Andover Theological Seminary, was for some years a settled minister in South Dedham, Mass. He is now preaching in Waukegan, Ill.; Betsey Dennis, John P., b. in 1826; studied law in Burlington, Vt.; removed to Iowa City, where he was admitted to the bar, and immediately afterward died, Dec. 10, '53.

Susan, m. Rev. A. H. Bailey, and resides in Sheldon, Vt.

Rufus C., resides in Fair Haven,

Albert Vincent, b. July 8, 1830. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, in June, '51, was graduated and appointed 2d lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, under Col. Sumner, in '55. He was first stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and afterwards at Leavenworth, and on the Plains.

He was promoted 1st lieutenant of his regiment in the early part of 1861. The same year he was promoted captain, and again to be major in the Adjutant General's Department, U. S. Army, and finally was appointed to be lieutenant-colonel and aide-de camp in the U. S.

volunteer service, which position he held at the time of his death June 17, '63. His remains were brought from St. Louis to Fair Haven, and were buried in the village burying ground from the residence of his uncle, Israel Davey, Esq.

Lucy married C. T. Jenkins, of Bayport, Fla., where she now resides.

WILLIAM B. COLBURN was born in Frederickton, N. B., Oct. 20, 1803; and came with the family to Vermont, in 1808. He was clerk in the store of Colton, Warren & Sprout, about '25 and '27; he went into the mercantile business, in the old red store on the east side of the Common. He afterward removed to Castleton and held the office of deputy sheriff for several years. He also represented the town of Castleton in the General Assembly 2 years. He kept the public house at the "Corners," a number of years previous to 1854, when he removed to Grant county, Wisconsin. During the civil war he was military store keeper at St. Louis. After the war he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he resided with his children, and died Sept. 20, 1869, aged 66 years, having suffered much for two years previously from what was supposed to be a cancer in the stomach.

He married Miss Betsey Hawkins, daughter of Charles Hawkins, 2d, about 1825, and his family are: George, Cullen, Mason, Charles, Henry and Elizabeth.

JAMES HARRINGTON, a judge of the county court, came hither from Ira, and bought the farm of Judge Witherell, on West street, in August, 1808. His brother, Theophilus, was famous for his decision in the case of the slave brought before him for return to slavery, demanding a bill of sale from the Almighty as authority for such rendition. Judge Harrington sold and returned to Ira.

THOMAS BLANCHARD, from Sutton, Mass., took the freeman's oath here in September, 1809. He is said to have worked for Mr. Davey in the iron works, and for John P. Colburn in the scythe-factory, as an apprentice with Blanchard in making axes and hoes. It is related that while he worked for Mr. Davey, he invented a nail-machine. He started an imperfect model, and a great number of people went to see its operation. Returning to Massachusetts, he afterwards sent Mr. Davey the model of a machine, on which he obtained a patent. At a later period, he worked in the armory of the U. S., at Springfield, Mass., and invented a machine for turning gun-stocks.

DR. EBENEZER HURD came hither from Sandgate, in 1809, buying of Dr. Witherell, in July,

his home place in the village, on the present site of the Vermont Hotel, making it his home and practicing his profession for 10 years. He had a brother, Gildersleeves, and a sister, Azubah, who died here; married Maria Betsey Witherell, daughter of Dr. Witherell, at her father's in Poultney, in 1814. He removed to Detroit in '19, where he had a very extensive and successful practice. He died in Chicago and was buried in Detroit in 1869.

CAPT. DAVID ROOD, came from Salem, N. Y. to Hampton, in the year 1806. In February, '09, he came to Fair Haven. In February, '13, he purchased of Daniel Hunter the old Dr. Witherell farm and removed to the same. His sons David and Cyrus, were in the military company here in June, 1813, and he is mentioned as one of the grand jurors and highway surveyors in March, '15; removed soon after September, 1816, to Weathersfield, N. Y., where he died in 1830. He married Sarah Rogers, and had a family of seven children.

RUFUS GUILFORD, a physician, purchased a place here in February, 1809; is said to have removed to North Granville, N. Y., and there practiced medicine, and died, leaving some of the family residing there.

BENJAMIN HASKINS came hither from Sandgate about 1811, and bought a farm on Scotch Hill in December, '12. He was in the Revolutionary war 8 years; then married his cousin, Molly Haskins of Rochester, Mass. and settled there, where three of his children were born. Removing thence to Conway, Mass., about 1790, where four more of his children were born; he remained there till 1799, when he went to Arlington and lived five years, and from there to Sandgate, and thence to Fair Haven. From Fair Haven he went to Trenton, N. Y., where he died. His wife died Sept. 8, 1859, aged 96 years. Their family were: Sylvia, David, Phineas, Lydia, Polly, Benjamin, Jeremiah B. Lyman, Fauny and Betsey.

SIMEON BULLOCK married Rebecca Littlefield. He resided, in 1811, where Otis Eddy does—had a horse and was pressed into the service, with his team, in the war of '12 and '14; died in Concord, Mich., in '64: children, Sibel, Jedediah L., Christopher M., Dudley, Simeon, Jane, Caroline and John.

DR. ISRAEL PUTNAM, b. March 25, 1785, was a son of Eleazer P. and Rebecca Putnam, of Corinth, Vt., and was a practicing physician and surgeon in town as early as '11. In May of this year, on the 20th inst., he married Charlotte, daughter of Silas Safford, Esq.; and in

March following resided where Dr. Thomas B. Wakefield now does, and also purchased the place of Elisha Parkhill. At the close of the war he re-built the store on Anna Wells' lot adjoining his own, and opened a store of goods, but sold his place soon after, in August, 1816, to his brother-in-law, Erwin Safford, and removed to Hartford, N. Y., in '17. He died Dec. 10, '35.

His family were: Betsey S., Israel S., Charlotte S., Silas S., 1st, Harriet N., Lafayette, Silas S., 2d, Samuel P. and Fannie Lorraine.

He had a brother, Smith Putnam, who kept a store for a time where the old blacksmith shop now stands, opposite Knight's hotel.

Silas Safford Putnam, 2d, b. May 31, '22, in Hartford, N. Y. and Fannie L., b. May 12, '25, are the only living children of Dr. Putnam. Silas S. is the inventor of the celebrated curtain fixture which bears his name, and of the "Patent Forged Horse Nails." He resides in Neponset, Mass. Fannie Lorraine married J. B. Stockman, and resides in Roxbury, Boston.

JOHN MANNING was here in March, 1812, and had three children in the public school. He manufactured wooden ware and dishes in a factory on the rocks over the iron-works, as late as '16, and afterwards went West.

WILLIAM CATON was a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and attached to commodore McDonough's fleet on Lake Champlain, in the time of the war of '12 and '14. The fleet was stationed at Whitehall during one winter, and Dr. Caton boarded at Thomas Ranney's, who kept a public house in North Whitehall, whence he came to reside on Scotch Hill in Fair Haven.

He drew a pension of \$25.00 per year, and boarded at Daniel McArthur's, where he died about 1820.

NATHAN RANNEY—NATHAN, JR., enlisted in the war of 1812, at 16 years of age, and did efficient service, refusing offered promotion. He went to St. Louis, Mo., where he married Amelia Jane Shackford, and is one of the leading and highly respected citizens of St. Louis. His children are, Jane, Julia, Maria, Anna, Ella, Howard and Gertrude.

CHAUNCEY, son of Barnard Ward, born in Poultney Jan. 12, 1790, came hither about 1812. He removed to Athens, Ohio, in '20: was a Methodist minister, and preached in Gallopolis, O.: married Perley L., daughter of Paul Scott, Sept. 12, '11, and had three children born in Fair Haven: Paul Scott, Samuel Newell and Delia Delight. His wife died in Athens, Ohio, Aug. 8, '25, and he married Hannah T. Brown,

who died July 29, '23; when he married again to Patty Haywood of Gallipolis, O., and now resides in Amesville, Athens county, O.

OLIVER KIDDER came from Weathersfield in March, '13, stopping at first for a few months on the Hampton side of the river. He purchased land on the Fair Haven bank of the Poultney river. He died April 27, '57, aged 84 years.

Mr. Kidder was married in Weathersfield, to Phebe Hulett, a sister of Mason Hulett, Esq., from Belchertown, Mass. She died in Fair Haven, Oct. 22, '57, also aged 84 years.

Their children were: Eliza, Mark H., Pluma, Lavonia, George M., Sophia, Cumela, d.; Philena, d.; and Asahel H.

GEORGE WARREN, associated with the business of the town as a paper manufacturer, from 1813 to '27, came from Millbury, Mass., about 1812; was a musician; was captain of the militia; held the post-office in the town, and was W. M. of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M., in '24, '25 and '23; he had two brothers, Jarvis and Oliver, and a son, George, who is now in the music business in New York. He went from Fair Haven to Albany, and engaged there in the hardware trade, dying of paralysis about 1845 or '46.

RUSSELL MILLER, eldest and only son of Russell, Sen., went to Georgia in 1840, and there gained a reputation in law; but died of consumption in '40.

DR. WILLIAM BIGELOW was born in Middletown, November 9, 1791: studied medicine with Dr. Ezra Clark of Middletown, and received an honorary degree from Castleton Medical College. He married Miss Dorinda Brewster of Middletown, in October, 1815, and came to Fair Haven to reside. In December, '23, he purchased of Maj. Gilbert the old meeting-house, which had been transformed into a dwelling-house and cabinet-shop by Joseph Brown, and made it his home till the fall of '28, when he removed to Bennington, and sold his place to Dr. Edward Lewis, his successor.

He resided in Bennington until '58, when his health gave out, obliging him to abandon the practice of his profession. He was State Senator from Bennington county one term. Removing to Springfield, Mass., in '58, he remained there with his son Edmund until his death, April 20, '63. His widow still survives him.

They had 7 children.

THE WILLARDS of Fair Haven came from West Windsor. There were six brothers, all

masons by trade, and all, or all but one, came here, to wit; Oliver, Azel, Jacob, Simeon, Hosea and Dennison.

REV. SEPTIMIUS ROBINSON. Rev. Rufus S. Cushman says: "The first male school teacher I can recollect was Septimius Robinson, who studied theology with my father." We find that he taught school in the town in 1819 and '20, giving Tilly Gilbert a receipt in full for his two years' service.

In the spring of 1819 he purchased of Jacob Davey, in company with John W. and Eliah Robinson, the saw-mill adjoining the grist-mill in the town, and they resided where Cyrus C. Whipple now does. After studying theology with Rev. Mr. Cushman, and being licensed to preach, he went to Underhill. [See biography in the history of Morristown, Vol. II. of this work.—Ed.]

A son, William Albert, is pastor of the Congregational church at Barton, Vt.

HARRY BRONSON, a lawyer from Richmond, studied with Judge Daniel Chipman of Middlebury, and came here about 1822, residing about two years, and practicing his profession. He married a daughter of Squire Coleman of West Haven.

WILLIAM C. KITTREDGE, son of Dr. Abel Kittredge and Eunice Chamberlain, was born in Dalton, Mass., Feb. 23, 1800: graduated at Williams College in '21, and studied law with Hons. E. H. Mills and Lewis Strong, of Northampton. He went to Kentucky and resided a year, where he was admitted to the bar in '23; afterwards spending 6 months in the office of Hon. Jona. Sloan of Ravenna, Ohio.

He came to Fair Haven in the fall of '24, and was admitted to the Rutland county bar in December.

He owned for many years a large farm where the railroad and depot now are. In January, '66, he sold his home-place on the west side of the park, and in the summer following built the house now occupied by his family. He died ere he had fully completed his new residence, at Rutland, June 11, '69, being on his way to Bennington in the discharge of his official duties as U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue, which office he held at the time of his death. He had been thrown from his sleigh the winter preceding, and received a fracture of one of his limbs, from which he had suffered much, and was but just recovering.

Judge Kittredge was a man widely known and respected in the community and the State, being a lawyer of ability and prominence, and

always before the public. For 8 years he represented the town in the Legislature, and was county senator 2 years; was 2 years speaker of the House of Representatives, 5 years State's attorney, 6 years judge of the county court, 1 year judge of the circuit court, 1 year lieutenant governor and president of the senate, and for nearly seven years assessor of internal revenue. He filled these places with honor and to the acceptance of his fellow-men, because his eminent abilities and high moral and religious character fitted him to be thus called of his fellow-men, without any obtrusive officiousness, or office-seeking on his part. He was active in the cause of temperance, filling several prominent offices in this work, and was at one time lecturer on medical jurisprudence in Castleton Medical College.

Says one who knew him: "In politics Judge Kittredge was a Whig; in religion a Congregationalist; in manners elaborately polite and courteous; in conversation affluent, affable and animated; in stature tall and stately: he was ever the advocate of the conservative and moral."

On the 30th of May, 1866, he wrote to a friend:

"I relinquished the practice of law nearly four years since, having outlived a whole generation of my brethren of the bar in this county, many of whom were my very kind friends, and whose memory I cherish with sincere, and I may say affectionate regard. I now recall to mind the names of thirty lawyers, members of the bar of Rutland county, who have deceased since I had the honor of being admitted to its privileges—many of whom were strong men, able lawyers, and eloquent orators—kind, intelligent associates. Their course is finished, their race is run, and I am one of a few, very few, lingering upon the verge, almost, of the vast ocean, which I, as they have done, must pass—soon pass, from the present to the great life to come."

Judge Kittredge was married three times: the first time in October, 1827, soon after purchasing the place which he made his home in Fair Haven, to Sally Maria Hatch, daughter of Jonathan Hatch, Esq. of Troy, N. Y.; the 2d in September, '31, to Harriet Newell Adams, daughter of James Adams, Esq. of Castleton; and in '38, to Mrs. Charlotte Button, daughter of Daniel Pomeroy, and widow of Nathan Button of Brandon. She survives, together with Mr. Kittredge's children: Frances, Harriet, Elizabeth, Charlotte Pomeroy and William C. Six other children died under two years of age, and one, Mary Chamberlain, died July 8, 1856, aged 10 years and 11 mos. William C. occupies

the home-place with his mother, and is assistant assessor of internal Revenue.

OLIVER KITTREDGE, a physician, who died in Salem, Mass., married Mary Hamilton, a sister of Hiram and Otis Hamilton, and she, being over 80 years old, is now a resident of Fair Haven, living with her daughter, Mrs. Caleb B. Ranney.

DR. CHARLES BACKUS studied medicine with Dr. Theodore Woodward, and graduated in 1821: came to Fair Haven and opened a store in the west end of the old Quinton house, about '24; William Dennis, now of Cambridge, Mass., being his clerk.

He removed from Fair Haven to West Troy, N. Y., taking with him a store ready framed. He left Troy and practiced medicine for a time in Rochester, N. Y., but removed thence to Granville Corners, N. Y., in '39, where he followed his profession.

In 1842 he came back to Fair Haven, and occupied the old Quinton house, his four daughters keeping house for him, and had his office in a room in the old Dennis hotel, after it had undergone transmutation at the hands of John Jacob Davey. Dr. Baccus removed to Hydeville, in '46, and died at Castleton Corners in the fall of '52; being buried at Castleton by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member.

He married a Miss Smith of Sudbury, who died in 1841, at Granville, N. Y. The daughters were: Frances, Mary, Charlotte and Ann, of whom Frances only survives, and resides in St. Paul, Min.

JOSEPH ADAMS, born in Londonderry, N. H., Feb. 1, 1802: his ancestors were Scotch, and came to this country from the north of Ireland with the Scotch-Irish colony that settled in Londonderry in 1721, and immigrated with his parents in the fall of 1806 to Whitehall, N. Y. He married Stella Miller, a daughter of William Miller, Esq. of Hampton, N. Y., Nov. 6, '23, and came to reside here in January, '25.

Mr. Adams carried on his business of manufacturing boots and shoes for a number of years, having several men and apprentices in his employment. In '31 he built the brick store in the village, adjoining the present postoffice—then one story in height, and afterwards raised to two.

He carried on a large wholesale and retail business in manufacturing ladies' shoes, supplying most of the country merchants, from Massachusetts to Canada line, for a number of years.

In 1843 he removed to Racine, Wis., but re-

turned to Fair Haven in the spring of 1845, spending the preceding winter in Hampton, and entering into arrangements with Abonson Allen and William C. Kittredge for the introduction of the marble business into the town. To this business he gave his whole time and attention from the day of its inception, in felling the timber for the mill, for more than 20 years. For a number of years after its commencement the business proved unremunerative, and seemed likely, in consequence of the great amount of unsound and worthless marble, and the many and large losses from bad debts, to break down in failure; but perseverance and energy have carried it through every financial crisis and strain.

In May, 1853, he purchased the old Lyon tavern-house on the corner, and all the land south and west, where his own house and those of his son and daughter stand; and he built his marble residence in 1860 and '61.

His son's dwelling-house was built in the summer of 1861, and that of his daughter partly in '62, and partly in '65: children:

1. Edwin R., born Sept. 22, 1824; died June 25, 1832.

2. Oscar F. b. March 14, '26; d. July 19, '26.

3. Ira M., b. May 13, '27; d. June 9, '33.

4. Andrew N., b. Jan. 6, '30; m. Angie M. Phelps, Aug. 1, '55; graduated at Cambridge Divinity School in Harvard University, July 17, '55; settled as pastor of the First Congregational church in Needham, Mass., in September, '55; resigned in June, '57; became pastor of the First Universalist Society in Franklin, Mass., June 1, '58; resigned and removed to Fair Haven in the summer of '60. Children: Alice A., Ada M., Annie E. and Stella A.

5. Edwin S., b. Nov. 29, '32; d. June 18, '33.

6. Helen M., b. June 16, '34; m. David B. Colton, Aug. 16, '52. Children: Joseph E. and David B.

7. John J. b. April 27, '40; drowned in the flume at the marble mill, Oct. 1, '45.

8. Joseph J., b. Nov. 30, '45; d. Sept. 25, 1846.

CYRUS GRAVES, b. in Spencertown, Mass., in 1768, m. Roxana Rose of Rhode Island, and removed to Rupert, Vt., about 1790. He removed to Fair Haven from Rupert, in 1825, with his wife and their four unmarried children: Orpah and Ruth, Eli and Joel, leaving Nathan and Abram on the old homestead in Rupert, and Allen, the elder brother, in India.

Mrs. Graves died of consumption, July 2, 1825, aged 57. Mr. G. married 2d to Mrs. Melitable

Alden, of Dorset; died March 19, '41, aged 75 years. Mrs. Graves still lives and resides in Sandwich, Ill.

The eldest son of the family, Nathan, was born in Rupert, where he has lived to a good old age, (84 at the present time, 1870) on the same place where he was born—an unusual thing in this time of change. He has four children.

Allen was born in Rupert; m. Mary Lee; was educated at Middlebury College, studied theology at Andover, Mass., and was sent as a missionary to the Mahrattas, by the Am. B. C. F. M., in the year, 1817, where he lived and labored thirty years. He effected a translation of the whole Bible into the Mahratta language, which is the version now used. His widow outlived him about twenty years, remaining with the people among whom her husband had labored to promulgate the Gospel. In '33, Allen and wife visited America. On their return to India, Orpah accompanied them as a teacher. She was there married to the Rev. D. O. Allen. She only survived the climate one year.

Abram, born in Rupert, Vt., July 15, 1787; married Zilpha Rose of Milford, N. Y., 1823; remained in Rupert 10 years; moved to Fair Haven in '33; resided here 19 years; represented the town in the State Legislature 4 years; moved to Warrensburg, N. Y., in '52; resided there 5 years; moved to Greenfield, Ga., in '57; resided there 2 years.

Eli was born in Rupert in 1803; married Naomi Whedon of N. Y., in '29; studied theology at Auburn, N. Y., and was licensed and ordained by the Rutland Association as an evangelist, Aug. 27, 1837. He labored as stated supply for various churches in Southern Georgia and Florida. He had two children, Samuel and Mary Ruth, who are both married, and living in Southern Georgia. He died July 16, '66, of typhoid fever, at Quitman, Brooks county, Ga., aged 63. Naomi died in March, '69, of heart disease, at the same place aged 61.

Ruth was born in Rupert, in 1807. Although a cripple from childhood, she obtained a good education, and always employed herself for the good of those about her, particularly the children and youth—always an example of every thing that was lovely and of good report. She spent several years of the latter part of her life at the South, and died in Lee county, Ga., Sept. 15, '68, aged 61.

Joel S. was educated at Middlebury College, graduated, and went first to Florida, as a minister; afterward settled in Georgia—married Eunice —, and has 7 children. He was a

unionist in the time of the late war, and fled with his family from the rebels, who had threatened several times to hang him. Overtaken by them he was robbed of all he had, but succeeded in reaching New York, and went thence to Illinois, where he remained till the fall of '68, and then returned to St. Mary's, Ga., where he now preaches every Sabbath, when he is able, to a small congregation.

DR. EDWARD LEWIS, son of Edward Lewis of Hampton, N. Y., commenced the practice of medicine in Benson; married Caroline, daughter of Jacob Davey, Esq., of this town, Dec. 16, 1825, and came here to reside in '29. In '34 he went to Jackson, Michigan, where he died Jan. 1, 1867—his wife died Oct. 6, '48. Children: Edward P., d.; Mary, d.; Willard C., Caroline, Lucy D., Edward C., d.; Charles and Israel, d.

JOHN JONES, the first Welshman whom we hear of in town, came hither from Poultney, about 1826, and entered into the mercantile business where the Bank now is, in company with Worcester Morse. He married Huldah Miller or Millard, of Ballston, N. Y.; sold out to Mr. Morse, and removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he died.

STEPHEN H. JUDKINS had a wagon shop about 1829 and '30, where Harris Whipple's house now stands; and was in partnership for a time with James Greenough.

THE ALLENS of this town are the children of Timothy Allen, Jr., whose father came from Woodbury, Ct., to Pawlet, Vt., in 1768. He, himself was an early settler of Bristol, but removed to Hartford, N. Y., in 1814—family: Rufus, father of George; Richard, the father of Ira C.; Anna, who married James Miller, and settled in this town; Timothy, Abigail, Ira; Barna, a Baptist minister of Whiting and Hubbardton; Alonzo and Justus. Ira came into town in '17 or '18; was a tanner and shoemaker, and was engaged two or three years with Elias Goodrich and others in the lumber business. He married Cornelia A. Smith, and bought in the village in 1839 or 40, and died here in '62, leaving 3 children: Lucy L., Simon, (now engaged in the slate-works) and Elizabeth M.

ALONSON ALLEN, born in Bristol, Aug. 22, 1800; removed to Hartford, N. Y., with his father, in January, '14. When 23 years of age he kept a grocery store one year in Whitehall. Returning to Hartford in '24, he was employed as a clerk for Joseph Harris until the spring of '28, when he entered into copartnership with

Mr. Harris for 4 years, and conducted the business alone the last 2 years. He was engaged for a time in business with Mr. E. B. Doane, to whom he sold out, and purchased a house and store in Conesus, whither he went in October, '35, with a stock of merchandise; but at the end of three months sold out house, store and goods, and returning to Hartford, came in March, '36, to this town, where he purchased of Luke Beaman the store of goods which Beaman had in the old store building where the new bank now stands.

Bringing his family in April, and taking up his residence on the place where Griffith Williams resides; purchasing the place in December, '38, of Nathan B. Haswell of Burlington, and exchanging it with Dennison Willard in February, '39, for the house which he now occupies.

He kept the store and postoffice at the old stand many years. In January, '38, he leased the iron works of J. Davey for 5 years, and carried them on until they were burned down in '42. He removed his store into the old Dennis house in '38, and there also kept the post-office about 8 years.

He continued in the mercantile business under various changes, in company with his nephew, Ira C. Allen, with Joseph Adams, and again with his son Edward, until 1861, and took an interest in the development of the marble and slate business. He was State senator in 1842, '43, '54 '55, and assistant judge in the county court in '60, '61 and '62.

He served the town with efficiency as selectman in raising the town's quota of soldiers in the late civil war, and has since acted 2 years as assistant or deputy assessor of internal revenue.

Col. Allen was a proficient as a military officer, rising rapidly from the rank of a sergeant to be captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 175th regiment of the 10th division of the New York State militia—a regiment composed of four companies from Hartford, two from Hebron, and one from Granville; he commanding it as colonel in '33 and '34, when he resigned.

He first married Juliza H. Higby of Hartford, July 19, '29, by whom he had children:

Cornelia M.; Edward L., the inventor and manufacturer of "Allen's Kerosene Oil Safe;" Harriet E. Douglas A. and Juliza.

Mrs. Allen died here April 5, 1841, and was buried in Hartford. Mr. Allen married 2d, January, 1842, to Miss Jane G. Read, in Gran-

ville, N. Y., a sister of Rev. William M. Everts of Chicago, Ill. and widow of Rev. Alonson Reed, with whom she went to Siam as a missionary, in '35, and where he died in '37. She returned to America and made her home, until she was married, with her brother, Rev. Jeremiah Everts, in Elbridge, N. Y. She died Jan. 27, '57, and was buried in the village burying-ground.

Col. Allen married 3d, Dec. 7, 1859, to Mrs. Mary E. Hurd of Rochester.

IRA C., son of Richard ALLEN, was born in Bristol, Vt., in 1816. He came to Fair Haven in May, '36, and was engaged as clerk in the store of his uncle, Alonson, a number of years. He resided a short time in Whitehall in '40, and in New York in '44 and '45. Returning here, he entered into copartnership with his uncle in the store, in the spring of '46, and became a partner in the firm of Allen, Adams & Co., in the marble business, in '52. He purchased the old Minot place, on the west side of the park, and erected his marble dwelling-house in the summer of '67.

He has been a representative of the town, and a senator of the county; married Miss Mary E. Richardson of Geneva, N. Y., and has 4 children.

JONATHAN CHANDLER, a physician in copartnership with Dr. Lewis, in 1830, and '31, was from Massachusetts, and returned thither.

ADAMS DUTTON, b. in 1793; carried on a brick-yard in Rutland at an early day; married Salome Bixby of Mt. Holly, and resided in Castleton in '31, whence came to this town in the spring and commenced the manufacture of brick. In '44 he engaged in the manufacture of slate-pencils by new and original machinery, and also in quarrying slate in company with Royal Bullock, on Cedar Point in Castleton, until the summer of '51. He still resides here.

DR. SPENCER WARD, b. January 7, 1806, in Poultney; studied medicine with Dr. Theodore Woodward of Castleton, and came here in '33 to practice his profession. While here he married widow Ann Rice, the daughter of Mrs. Lucy Wilmot. In July, '34, he took a lease from Mrs. Wilmot of the Lyontavern, at a yearly rental of \$150 for five years. In the fall of '36 he went away to Silver Creek, N. Y. His first child, Martha R. was born here in July, '37, and the family removed to Silver Creek in September, '37. Mrs. W. died in May, '53.

DR. LUCIUS SMITH, m. a daughter of John Conant, Esq., of Brandon, and came to Fair Haven in October, '34; practicing medicine in

town till '42, when he returned to Brandon, where he died about a year afterward. His wife, who was sickly while a resident here, recovered, and became the wife of a Baptist clergyman now in California.

REV. CHARLES DOOLITTLE was settled as pastor over the Congregational society of Fair Haven, in August, 1838, but remained only one or two years; removing hence to Middle Granville, N. Y., where he remained and preached several years. He received the degree of M. A. from Middlebury College in 1841.

SETH J. HITCHCOCK, b. in Farmington, Ct., April 15, 1784; m. Hepsey Blinn of Great Barrington, Mass.; came to Fair Haven on the 1st of April, 1841, having previously resided in West Haven. He was a teacher for many years and a music master—died on his place north of the village—now John Allard's—Feb. 27, '52. His wife died two days before, and both were buried at the same time. Their children were William A., a physician who settled in Shorham, and there died, and Jane J.

DR. THOMAS E. WAKEFIELD, b. in Manchester, March 15, 1821; spent his youth in Castleton, N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. Charles Backus; attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and Castleton, Vt., and came to Fair Haven in October, '42; since which time he has been the leading physician in town. He married Miss Mary F. Fuller, from West Needham, Mass.

WILLIAM MILLER, son of James, married Mary Shaw, in Bradford, Vt., and after her death, Mary Foster of Chelsea, Vt. He died of consumption at Austin, Minnesota, Jan. 5, '69, and was buried in Chicago. His children, by his second wife, are Willie and Lulu.

Mr. Miller was the senior partner in the firm of Miller, Allen & Dobbin, in which Ira Allen and David Dobbin were associated with him in tanning and currying leather, and manufacturing boots and shoes. They were also for a time in the lumber business. In February, '24, they purchased of Chauncey Goodrich 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, with privilege of dam to raise water for a bark-mill. Mr. Miller went into the business of boating on the Champlain canal, also, with Elizur Goodrich. They ran a line of passenger day-boats between Troy and Whitehall, in '35 and '36; but the enterprise miscarried and was given up.

CULLEN W. HAWKINS married Lydia H. Fish, and had four children: Warren, Farnham, William C. and Sarah; was a wheelwright in town, and owned the saw-mill in the village, where he was killed by the saw, June 11, '56.

William C. was a member of company C, 1st Artillery Vt. Vols.; was wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864, and died at Willett's Point Hospital, Long Island, July 14, 64, aged 17 years. His remains were afterwards brought to Fair Haven, and interred in the village cemetery.

REV. AMOS DRURY was born in Pittsford, Vt., Dec. 18, 1792. He was the eldest of 9 children of Deacon Calvin and Azubah (Harwood) Drury. His father, Calvin, was born in Temple, Mass., May 8, 1765, and was the son of Ebenezer, born in Shrewsbury Mass., January 19, 1734. His mother was the daughter of Rev. E. Harwood, the first pastor of the Congregational church, Pittsford, Vt.,

While a child he was hopefully converted, and united with the church in his native town when only 8 years of age. He had no literary education except from the common school and academy; worked on his father's farm till of age. Then to gratify his father's choice, studied medicine with the physician of his native town, with attended one course of lectures at the Medical Institute, Castleton, Vt. His own desire had been to become a minister, and before completing his medical studies he changed his purpose in that direction. Studied theology with Rev. E. H. Dorman, of Georgia, Vt. and Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., of New Haven, Vt., teaching district and singing schools at intervals to defray his expenses. He was licensed to preach in the fall of 1818, by the Addison Association, and first settled as pastor of the Congregational church in West Rutland, Vt. as successor of Rev. Lemuel Haynes, (the colored minister,) June 4, '19, Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., preaching the sermon. Here he continued until after the breaking out of the anti-Masonic excitement occasioned by the murder of Morgan. Being himself a Free Mason, his connection with the order was attacked, and he was dismissed at his own request, April 22, '29. Without a Sabbath's interval he went to Fair Haven, where he was installed pastor, May 6, '29. Rev. Beriah Green, of Brandon, preaching the sermon. From Fair Haven he was dismissed in May, '37, and again without a Sabbath's interval, began preaching at Westhampton, Mass., having declined a call to Windsor, Vt. He was installed pastor of the Congregational church, at Westhampton, June 29, '37, Rev. Harley Goodwin, of New Haven, Conn., preaching the sermon. He died while on a visit to friends at Pittsford, Vt., July 22, '41, in his 49th year. His disease was pronounced by Dr. Perkins, of

Castleton Medical Institute, to be yellow fever, as nearly as the climate would admit of. His farewell sermon, at West Rutland, was published, also one or two sermons, or addresses, delivered before the order of Free Masons. He received the degree of M. A. from Middlebury College, in 1824; Feb. 7, '20, he was married to Sarah A. Swift of Fairfax, Vt., who survived him 23 years—children: Amos K., George B., Sarah A., Horace and Henry (twins, b. April 27, 1828; d. Sept. 8, and 9, '28,) Horace Henry, (b. Sept. 12, '29; d. April 19, '33, and 3 children that died in infancy.)

Rev. Willard Child, D. D., preached his funeral sermon, at Pittsford, from Matt. 23, 23: "His Lord said unto him, well done," &c. The last sermon he wrote he did not live to preach. It was prepared for the Communion Sabbath after he should return from his visit to Vermont. It was read to his people by Rev. Mr. Wiley, at the first communion service after his death. The last benediction which he pronounced to his own people, was Num. 6. 24 to 26: "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee," &c.

Mr. Drury is characterized as "not a great sermonizer, but an impressive preacher;" a man of "very solemn deportment in the pulpit, and more than usually gifted in prayer; of deep feelings and warm attachments; faithful and self-sacrificing." A man "of more than ordinary ability and success; possessing great knowledge of human nature, and a large stock of common sense; of jovial disposition, generous nature; always governed by Christian principle: firm in family government; could not tolerate trifling or duplicity; a good pastor, who knew familiarly every one; a good nurse in the sick room," and these traits constantly tested, for his wife was always an invalid. His salary was small, and he was always peculiarly embarrassed until the last two years of his life.

ALEXANDER DUNAHUE, whose parents came originally from Ireland, and died in Castleton, was a peddler, and acquired considerable property. He married in Fair Haven, sometime prior to 1804, Miss Rebecca Norton, youngest daughter of Josiah Norton, Esq., and resided on the plain a little eastward from Hydeville, where he died, August 19, '14, aged 43 years. He was an eccentric person, and requested that he might be buried under an apple-tree, nigh his house, so that his ghost might appear to Mr. Loveland's boys, who had troubled him by stealing his apples. He was at first buried on his place, but afterward was removed to the old burial ground

in Fair Haven, where a large flat tablet has for many years stood over his grave.

He owned, for a short time, in the spring of 1804 the two south fires in the forge, which Lyon had sold to Wm. Hennessy. He bought the paper-mill of his brother-in-law, Salmon Norton, in July, 1804 selling it in March, '06.

In April, 1807, he bought the old Meacham store and land adjoining, which he sold in '09 and which Mr. Dennis constructed into a tavern.

In October, 1813, he purchased of John Her ring the house and the lot of 6 acres, lying toward the river, where the marble mill now is. These were afterward deeded to the town by Dr. Adin Kendrick and wife, of Poultney. (Mr. Dunahue's widow having married Dr. Kendrick,) in consideration of a clause in Mr. Dunahue's will, giving to the Congregational society in Fair Haven a bell.

Shortly before his death, he deeded to the town 60 rods of ground, "to be used for a public green only, which is expressly understood in this contract."

It is told of Mr. Dunahue that he was quite given to sharp retorts, and that shortly previous to his last sickness he was sitting by the stove in Mr. Dennis' bar-room with his boots off, to warm his feet, when the Rev. Mr. Cushman entered, and perceiving signs of illness in Mr. Dunahue's face, said to him: "Friend, you look as though you were not going to stay with us long." "No," he replied, "I am not—only long enough to warm my feet." The incivility of the remark troubled his conscience, and in his last sickness he sent for Mr. Cushman to come and see him, and in his will bequeathed a bell to Mr. Cushman's church, which, alas, Mr. Cushman did not live to see. The bell was, however, at last obtained, about the year '31.

He was in the Revolutionary War, and at Ticonderoga with the American forces when Gen. Burgoyne came up the lake.

ROYAL DENNIS, born in Hardwick, Mass.; came to Fair Haven in 1807; married Susan Watson, a sister of James Y. Watson, who was born in Brookfield, Mass., and died in Rockland, Me. Mr. Dennis kept the old Lyon tavern, owned by Cutler, one year, and in May, 1809, bought the old Hennessy store, building an addition eastward, over the old highway, putting on a new front with balconies on the west, facing the new highway, converted it into a large and commodious hotel, which was kept by him, and widely known throughout the country as the Dennis Tavern.

He became involved by signing for Dr. Eleazer Hurd, and was obliged to make over his place, March 15, '22, to his brother, Samuel Dennis, of Boston, by whom it was sold to Lucy Wilnot, in August, 1823.

Mr. Dennis removed from Fair Haven to Hartford, N. Y., in '23, and there died in '30. He was captain of the militia in '19, and went in a subordinate office, within a few miles of Plattsburgh, at the time of the war in 1812.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TOWN IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Matthew Lyon, 1783, '84, '87, '88, '89, '91, '93, 1794, '95, '96.

* Simeon Smith, 1789, '92, '97.

James Withereil, 1798, '99, 1800, '01, '02.

* Oliver Church, 1803, '06, '07, '10, '11, '12.

Isaac Cutler, 1804, '05.

Salmon Norton, 1808, '09.

Tilly Gilbert, 1812, '14, '32.

Ethan Whipple, 1813.

* James W. Rosman, 1815.

Thomas Christie, 1816.

Moses Colton, 1817.

* Erastus Coleman, 1818.

John P. Colburn, 1820, '21, '23, '24, '25, '27.

* Artemas Wyman, 1822.

George Warren, 1826.

Ira Leonard, 1828, '29, '34, '39.

John Jones, 1830.

William C. Kittredge, 1831, '33, '37, '47, '43, '49, '56.

Barnabas Ellis, 1835, '36, '42.

Adams Dutton, 1838.

Joseph Sheldon, Jr., 1840, '41.

Asahel H. Kidder, 1843, '44.

Jonathian Capen, 1845, '46.

Abram Graves, 1850, '51.

Artemas S. Cushman, 1852, '53.

Joseph Adams, 1854, '55.

Hiram Hamilton, 1857, '58.

Samuel Wood, 1859, '60.

Ira C. Allen, 1861, '62.

Corril Reed, 1863, '64.

Joel W. Hamilton, 1865, '66.

Horace G. Wood, 1867, '68, '69, '70.

TOWN CLERKS.

Eleazer Dudley, 1783, '84.

Michael Merriat, 1785, '86.

Silas Safford, 1787, '88.

Stephen Hall, 1789.

Frederick Hill, 1790, '91.

* Belonged in West Haven.

James Witherell, Dec. 26, 1791, '92.
 John Brown, 1793 to Feb., 1801.
 Josiah Norton, 1801, '02.
 Tilly Gilbert, 1803 to '08; 1814 to '32.
 Ethan Whipple, 1809 to '13.
 Benjamin F. Gilbert, 1833 to '54; 1856 to '58.
 Jonathan Capen, 1855.
 Corril Reed, 1859 to '70.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Simeon Smith, 1771.
 Matthew Lyon, 1793.
 Ethan Whipple, 1814.
 John P. Colburn, 1821.
 Moses Colton, 1828.
 William C. Kittredge, 1836.
 Abram Graves, 1843 and '50.
 E. H. Phelps, 1870.

STATISTICS OF THE CENSUS.

Number of inhabitants in 1860,	-	1378
" " " 1870, -	-	2208
" dwellings, -	-	391
" families, -	-	452

Total value of productions of the town
 for the year ending June 1, 1870, \$425,050

HUBBARDTON.

BY AMOS CHURCHILL.

Prepared and arranged by E. H. St. John.

In offering the historical and miscellaneous papers of our venerable author, Mr. Amos Churchill, as a contribution to the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, I would present them rather as a souvenir of the past. These sketches, written by him in the serene evening of his prolonged life for the amusement of his leisure, were afterward published in book form for the gratification of his friends and relatives, to whom they were presented as a farewell token of remembrance from one who in the course of nature must soon be gathered to his kindred dust.

Hoping that these pages upon which the past, with its manners and customs, is, as it were, daguerreotypied from the memory, with no unskilful hand; written in a style alike free from garrulity and affectation, with the simplicity peculiar to old age, will prove acceptable to the public, I have, as far as possible, preserved the original form of the work, without marring the proportions or erasing the beauties engraved on this little monument reared by his genius, and by which he may be fairly entitled "the father of our history."

Only where it seemed necessarily appropriate have I made any alterations; and for such additions as I have introduced, I hold myself responsible only to an indulgent public; from

whom, as I claim but little credit for the performance, I neither challenge criticism nor invite praise—being content, if the pictures presented in the progress of the work of the fragility and industry of the past should abash, however slightly, the effeminate folly of the present, I hasten to introduce the unpretending old man, who, when having played an active and laborious part in the drama of humble life, with his hand unnerved by 80 years, became our historian; and who now, in the commencement of his 88th year, retaining some of his old habits, and a few of his peculiarities, stands almost alone among your contributors, as an aged hemlock of the forest bared with time, trembling before its fall—one of the few relics of a generation which has passed away, and to which the present is deeply indebted for its manifold blessings.

EZEKIEL H. ST. JOHN.

Hubbardton, Nov. 18, 1861.

Hubbardton was chartered by the governor of N. H., June 15, 1764, to Thomas Hubbard.* Samuel Hubbard, Isaac Searls, Wm. and Giles Alexander, Isaac Wandel, John Miller, and John Miller, Jr., John, Daniel and Samuel Hall, Andrew Wiggins, etc. The Allens were also large proprietors, and made many surveys in the town; hence, in an early day, hunters and others, when traveling in the woods often saw trees marked Z. I. A., meaning Zimri and Ira Allen which mark they put on to the corners of the lots they surveyed. The town was chartered 6 miles square; but in consequence of prior charters and surveys, some of the north part was held by Sudbury, a small part by Castleton, and a gore by Pittsford; so that, instead of 23,040 acres, it contained only about 1800 acres. This, together with the many ponds, reduced the available land down from 300 acres to only about 200 acres to a right. Hubbardton was the 11th town chartered in a direct line north from the S. W. corner of the State. Each charter gave each town 6 miles on the line north and south; and beginning at the south with their surveys, and running large measures for each town, Hubbardton was crowded to the north on to a rough broken tract with many mountains, ponds and marshes. Had each town taken only its strict charter limits, Hubbardton would have fallen where Castleton now is, and Dunbar would have a location where Hubbardton now is. The first surveys were made by the Allens. They commenced at the south line, near the S. E. corner of the town.

* Mr. H. becoming a large Proprietor, gave the town his name.

and laid out two tiers of lots, 1 mile long each and 52 1-2 rods wide, allowing 5 acres for highway. So they continued on north in this regular style, until they had laid out 26 lots; then they became more irregular in their proceedings. Their lots were all numbered and marked. Other surveys about the town were very irregular; most of them were made where they could find the best land; many lots were very irregular in shape, and many gores were left on high hills and ragged promontories, which many years after were picked up at a cheap rate, and sold to the inhabitants. So that now every crag and peak has its owner. The first surveys were made large, so that many of the original proprietors fell much short of their expected complement of land. And there have been many attempts to obtain a resurvey of the town by non-resident proprietors, but, hitherto, they have all failed. In one instance there was a great display of notifying in the public prints of a proprietors' meeting, to be held on a certain day in Hubbardton, to see if they could agree to have a resurvey of the town. Jonathan Parker and others came on with their attorneys—proprietors assembled in large numbers, so that they had a respectable meeting. It was organized by choosing their chairman and secretary. The business of the meeting was stated and a call for remarks on the subject, when it was moved and promptly seconded that the meeting be adjourned without day, which was carried by a strong vote, and each man retired. This was the last attempt.

Soon after the war of the Revolution had closed, and the settlers had returned to their homes, flattering themselves that now they might enjoy their possessions, what little they had left, and which they had so dearly bought, in peace and safety, they were annoyed by a set of land claimants, almost as destructive of the peace and happiness of the settlers as were the Indians and Tories in the time of the war. Ejectments were served upon the people without much discrimination. For many years they were kept in a state of agitation, embarrassment and suspense; spending their time and money (of which they had very little to spare) looking up their titles, collecting witnesses, seeing lawyers, attending courts, paying costs, making possession fences, buying new titles, etc., etc. Every minute of time, and every penny, were imperatively demanded in making improvements on their land, and the support of their families. As a specimen of the whole I will confine myself to one single case.

Mr. Samuel Churchill having a large family, wished (as is very natural) to settle them around him. He sold his farm in Sheffield, Mass., estimated at \$3000, and took a deed of 3000 acres of land in the town of Hubbardton, Rutland County, State of Vermont. Not suspecting any fraud he came on with his surveyor and all the means necessary to locate his land. His claim as it now stood covered one-sixth of the town. He went on without any interruption, built his cabins and located his 3000 acres of land in different parts of the town, chose his place of residence, cleared a place and built a log-house; this took him with all his hands, being five in number, the whole season. The next Spring, in the year 1775, he moved his family into his log-house, and considered himself settled for life. The expense of this did not fall at less than \$1000. He was of a peaceful, retiring disposition, wishing to be free from the bustle and contentions of the world, and for that reason he took no very active part in the contentions that were rife in those days, either with respect to York claims or British tyranny; yet he was a staunch friend to the cause of both his country and State. He went on in his peaceable way, clearing and making improvements on his farm, flattering himself that he was now, after all the fatigues, hindrances, and embarrassments incident in settling a new country, was mainly over, he might settle down in peace and retirement the remainder of his days with his family in prosperity around him. Here he had lived in peaceable possession a little more than 2 years, and he was still attending to his business, when he was warned of danger.

Soon after the close of the war, and he had again just got going on in his retired, peaceful way, without interruption, he was notified that his title to his land might be somewhat precarious, by the serving of an ejectment upon him, covering every acre of his claim. Now what could he do? He had sold some of his land in order to help him to live, and partially reclaim his losses, and to again get into tolerable circumstances to live; he had no barn to shelter his crops or cattle; his log-house was becoming very poor; he never had a lawsuit in his life—knew nothing about the law or lawsuits; had no money to spend in them; knew not what course to take to ascertain the strength of his title; no money to fee an attorney, and now could not sell it at any rate. To give it up and not try to defend it would be wrong, and it would strip him of every thing; and to try to defend it, even if he failed, could do no more.

Upon this conclusion he engaged an attorney to look after his title, and to try to defend it. He next went to work making possession fence around every lot, and clearing a piece. This business took him with his boys most of the time for two seasons. After a long suspense he obtained a decision of the court: "All lots which had had work done on them by way of clearing, and possession kept up 15 years, might be holden by possession: all others could be held by any previous title.

On examination it was found that there were 10 lots which could be held by possession; 6 he bought the second time; the rest were given up, being 14, for which he had paid \$1400, besides all the expense of surveying, the use of his money, fencing, etc. Those 6 lots which he bought the second time, cost him another \$600 which he was ill able to pay. So that the whole of his loss in consequence of his buying a bad title swallowed up the whole of his farm that he sold in Sheffield. After the land business was settled in the manner and form above described, he gave each of his children 100 acres, nine of whom settled near him; and he, by strict economy, prudence and industry, obtained a competence. Worn out by misfortune and hard labor he retired from the business and bustle of the world, and lived a number of years. He died in January, 1801, at the advanced age of 80, in the presence of many of his children and grand children. His wife died the following September, aged 80 years.

I am not aware that the titles to land obtained from the Allens were ever challenged, but most other titles failed. The town generally, for many a year, was annoyed by the presence of land claimants or their agents, and embarrassed by lawsuits, etc., as described above. Frequent resorts to the town and proprietors' records were made, until, finally, it was reported that they were stolen. A vigorous search was made for them, but I believe they were never found, or at least not for many years. Those lots on which improvements had been made for a term less than 15 years, had betterments assessed, generally very high, which some of the settlers preferred taking to that of buying the land the second time, which were left to the claimant or his agent. A case like this happened, when a man by the name of David Hogg took possession of a farm so given up. He was an Irishman, and naturally a smart man, but given to intemperance, very dogmatical and overbearing, disagreeable in his manners, and obnoxious to the people. Another

man by the name of James Whelpiey had become an inhabitant of the town; he was friendly to the settlers and espoused their cause, and was often employed by them in their defense. He was a great hunter, and not only aided in the defense of their lands, but destroyed depredators on their other property. In those days there were frequent gatherings of men for sociality, and friendly exchange of views and sentiments. Those meetings were generally conducted in a spirit of harmony and kind brotherly feelings, closed and separated with a feeling of love, union and esteem. But when General Hogg (as he was called) was present, the harmony of the meeting was apt to be somewhat marred by his overbearing deportment, and the parting was not so very pleasant. At one of these meetings, he being somewhat excited with the "ardent," uttered some expressions which raised the ire of Squire Whelpiey, who, in an unguarded moment, entered into a contest of fistieuff, which was the occasion of the following effusion of some brain, which found a place in the Rutland Herald of those days:

LINES ON A CONTEST BETWIXT WHELP AND HOG.

A whelp and hog that rang'd the wood
In quest of prey and shack for food,
Soon entered into warm contest
To prove whose title was the best.

Each claimed the prior right his fee,
For hog and whelp seldom agree,
Meeting with swinish, dogish zeal,
Began to growl and grunt and squeal.

Says hog "You have my shack devoured."
Says whelp "'Tis false, and you're a coward,
You scared my game, and made it shy."
Says hog "You tell a cursed lie."

Then whelp, like a presumptuous dog,
Made sudden thrust upon the hog;
But as he miss'd to grab the ear,
He made a plunge among the hair.

Then Hogg, as hogs are wont to do,
Turn'd wrathfully upon his foe,
With snout and tusk, and frightful squeal,
Whelp fell with a terrific yell!

And then such snarling, growling, squealing,
Grunting, gnashing, frothing, squealing;
'Twas most terrific and astounding,
The stoutest hearts and nerves confounding!

The hog, no doubt, would kill'd the whelp,
Had not some curs come to his help,
And, pulling by the tail and ears,
Relieved poor whelp from many fears.

The whelp then rose with piteous yelling,
The hog a-grunting, championing, squealing,
Were sent, each one, off in a hurry,
And thus broke up the row and flurry.

The whelp went growling to his lair;
The hog did to his sty repair;

There each to whine and squeal it out,
And muse on what they 'd been about.

The whelp had been an honor'd dog,
Much more than ever was the hog,
In killing deer, and wolf and bear,
And taking them into his lair.

The hog had done the town much harm,
Had rooted one man from his farm,
And took his house for him a sty,
Where he, with all his gruntlings, lie.

A whelp, you know, may run at large,
Of house and fold may take the charge;
Are watching while their masters sleep,
Tho' sometimes he may take a sheep.

But hogs, you know, should be confined;
To mischief they are much inclined;
If loose, unto the pound they bring 'em,
Unless their masters yoke and ring 'em.

The embarrassments, losses and distress of the first settlers, and this confusion of claims, were occasioned by the original proprietors selling out and quitting their claim to others, all their right and title to lands in the town, more or less, without specifying the quantity, —the buyers making their estimation upon the charter limits, 6 miles square. The town falling short in its dimensions, and the speculators selling by the quantity, and not very nice as to that the lands in the whole town might be sold two or three times over; the first sales being recorded in the records in New Hampshire, the others in that of the town, some lost, and none very intelligible. The prior sales were sought for among all this confusion, and the decisions of the courts were made up upon these principles, according to the best light which they could obtain. For many years those who settled in the town were harrassed and distressed by ejectments and lawsuits; no man would buy a farm in town without a warrantee deed, and no one had confidence enough in his title to give one; so that the settlement of the town was much retarded. These times continued until Judge Harrington came to the bench. He was a friend to the settlers. His sentiment was that the earth was made for the use of man; that each man had a natural and just right to all that he could use and needed for his use and comfort, and no more; that any man had a just and natural right to all that he, by his exertions and labor, made a piece of land more valuable and productive, it *was his*. And taking into consideration the fatigues, deprivations and expense of getting on to their lands, making a beginning, and getting it in a way that they might obtain a support from it, together with the money they had paid, with its use,

the betterments, which must be paid in money, began to be assessed very high. These decisions, together with the uncertainty of establishing their legal rights, caused ejectments, after a while, to become less frequent, and finally they were wholly suspended, and claimants sought redress in a re-survey of the town, as has been before related.

SUFFERINGS DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

In the year 1777 there were 9 families in the town, occupying as many log-houses, all in the southeasterly part of the town. These 9 constituted the whole population. They were Benjamin and Uriah Hickok, William Trowbridge, Samuel and Jesse Churchill, John Sellick, Abdiel Webster, Benajah Boardman and William Spaulding.

On the 6th of July, General St. Clair evacuated Ticonderoga. On the same day a party of Indians, and Tories painted like Indians, directed by a Captain Sherwood, came into town and made prisoners of Benjamin and Uriah Hickok, and two young men by the names of Henry Keeler and Elijah Kellogg. Gen. St. Clair passed through the town the same day, and left colonels Warner, Francis and Hale with their regiments, as a rear guard. They encamped on the farm owned by John Sellick, a little north of where the Baptist meeting-house now stands. Sellick and his family had left the day before, and only one woman—Mrs. Boardman—and two small children were left in the house, who remained in the house during the whole time of the battle. And as there was no cellar to the house, she crept under the bed, there to shelter herself from the death-dealing bullets which were flying in every direction all round the house. After the battle was over she left, and with her children went on foot to Castleton. Benjamin Hickok, who was taken prisoner by Sherwood, was a very small man, and very spry; and while being conducted through the thick woods, gave them the slip, made his escape, and returned home. On the following night, he, with his own and his brother Uriah's family, left their homes—the women and children on foot, in order to escape from danger. When they arrived at the deserted house of J. Hickok in Castleton, they stopped for the remainder of the night, expecting to pursue their journey in company with Colonel Bullows' regiment, which was encamped there. The Colonel had just commenced his march, when, hearing firing at Hubbardton, he marched back, hoping to relieve his compan-

ions by granting them his assistance; leaving these unfortunate families to pursue their flight unprotected and alone. But not arriving until the battle was decided, he marched back to Castleton. The other families who were south of where the battle was fought, fled the next day.

On the morning of the 7th of July, Warner sent a detachment of men to warn Mr. Samuel Churchill (who was north of his encampment) of his danger, and to assist them to escape. On receiving the information they fixed off as fast as possible. The women and children were mounted on three horses, and the men on foot. They had got but a little on their way when the firing commenced. They all pushed on as fast as possible, until they were among the slaughtering balls, and two of the horses on which the women rode were wounded. The old lady, when she saw her horse was wounded, jumped from his back, exclaiming, "I wish I had a gun. I would give them what they want." They all retreated back to their house, except John and Silas, who had their guns and entered into the engagement and fought bravely. Silas was taken prisoner, but John made his escape and went back to the house. On his way he hid his gun, cartridge-box and bayonet in a ledge of rocks, and could never find them afterwards. (More than 60 years after they were found, by a boy, very much decayed). At the house they were all surprised and taken prisoners by Sherwood and his party, who had been lurking on the hills east of the settlement during the battle, who, after plundering the house of all the provisions he could find, most of the clothing, and everything else that he could use, the barbarous wretch ordered the women and children to leave it, or he would burn the whole together, at any rate the house should be burnt. One of the young women, taking her bed in her arms, with a heavy heart, proceeded to the door, then let it fall, saying, "You have taken all our provisions, all our men prisoners, and now how can you be so cruel as to burn our house." Saying this she fainted and fell to the floor. This, with the cries and entreaties of the others, so softened his savage heart, that he left them their shelter, but deprived them of all their provisions, and much of their clothing. Samuel Churchill, the head of the family, was taken some distance from the house into the woods by the Indians, and tied to a tree, and dry brush piled up around him; they, often saying, "Tell us where your flour is, you old rebel;" Sherwood suspecting that he had some concealed

which they had not yet found. After keeping him bound to the tree three or four hours, questioning him about his flour, threatening and taunting him; and he constantly asserting that he had none, &c. And while in the act of setting fire to the brush, Sherwood came forward and ordered them to desist, being thoroughly convinced that he had none. His cattle and hogs were killed, and such parts as they could use were taken, and each one of them was ordered to take as much as he could carry. William was lame, having cut his foot a few days before, and could not travel; him they released and sent back. Ezekiel being a small boy they let go. The others they marched off to. The prisoners, inhabitants of Hubbardton, were Samuel Churchill, the father, John and Silas his sons, Uriah Hickok, Henry Keeler and Elijah Kellogg. The women and children being left destitute of provisions, could not remain there. The British Tories and Indians being south, they feared to take a southern direction. No one of their acquaintances and friends left to consult with, and not knowing but all the country south was full of savages, they concluded to take an eastern direction. One of their horses being lame from his wound, could not travel. They, with what clothing was left them and some blankets, fixed off as well as they could with two horses. The company consisted of 4 women; 2 boys, one lame, 13 years old, and the other 11; two small children, one 3 years old, the other but a few months. Those who could not walk, were mounted on the two horses with what baggage they had. Thus equipped, this disconsolate family started off on their dreary and wearisome journey through the wilderness, for the place of their former residence in Sheffield, Mass. But instead of taking the most direct route, they took a round-about way, in order to avoid the enemy, and traversed the wilderness across the Green Mountain to Connecticut river at No. 4, now Charlestown N. H. Then again across the mountain to Sheffield, the place of their former residence, a distance, as they traveled, of not less than 350 miles. Much of the way there was not much road, and but few inhabitants. Their progress was slow and distressing. But the old lady, being a resolute, persevering character managed the expedition with much fortitude perseverance and economy.

The first night they put up at Capt. Benjamin Cooley's in Pittsford, who was very kind, and comforted them with the best their log-house afforded. The second day they arrived at the fort in Rutland. Here they were furnished with

some provisions to help them along. The third night they encamped in the woods on the mountain. The fourth day they arrived at Capt. Coffin's, in Cavendish. Here they stayed two days, and were the recipients of his hospitality. And so, from place to place, until, in about 3 weeks, they arrived safe among their friends at the place of their destination in Sheffield.

The men who were prisoners at Ti. were set to work in the day time where they could be with safety, and at night they were confined in cells. Mr. Churchill and Hickok were set boating wood across the lake. At first, for a while, a number of British soldiers would go with them: but they, working faithfully, and manifesting no discontent, were at length sent off with but one soldier: him they persuaded to go with them, and so, fastening the boat on the eastern shore of the lake, they all left. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Hickok left for their places of residence in Hubbardton. Here they found nothing but desolation, carnage and putrefaction. Not a live human being was to be found to gain any intelligence from, or condole with. In Mr. Hickok's house lay the putrid body of a dead man: this they buried, and then proceeded over the battle-ground. Here they could discover nothing but a promiscuous mass of scattered fragments of putrid carcases, clothing, fire-arms and direful desolation! Proceeding on, still, to the place of Mr. Churchill's house, where he had left his family and all he held most dear on earth, what a heart-sickening scene presented itself; nothing could they behold but death, desolation and destruction! Here, where a few weeks before was a happy family, all in health and prosperity; each one attending to his own domestic duties, and striving to render each other cheerful and happy, now nothing to comfort or console! no living creature to be found! the carcases and racks of his animals lay, here and there, in a state of putrefaction! There was the tree to which he had been bound, the brush lying round, and the fire-brand amongst it. His harvest had ripened and was perishing. Nothing was left but what was heart-sickening and disgusting to the sensitive feelings of the two escaped, hungry, weary, despairing searchers for consolation, but finding none. They left these dreary, heart-sickening scenes, for the whole town was deserted, and not a solitary being left to enquire of, and proceeded on to Castleton. Here Mr. Hickok was so fortunate as to find his family in health and safety. But Mr. Churchill not finding his family nor gaining any intelligence concerning them,

wended his weary way, on foot and alone, to the place from which he had formerly moved. Here, with a grateful heart, he found his family, which arrived some days before, safe and in good health. The other prisoners remained such until October, when they were retaken by Col. Brown.

In the fall, after the capture of Burgoyne, Mr. Churchill moved his family back to Castleton—10 miles from his home. He with his boys went to his place and worked. He saved some of his corn and potatoes; cut and laid up some poor hay for his horses, and in the winter moved his family into his house in Hubbardton. Mr. Spaulding and Uriah Hickok returned the next spring. No more of the inhabitants returned until the year 1780; and not many until '83, when a number of families moved into the town. In the spring of 1784 the inhabitants turned out and made a general search over the battle-ground and woods adjoining, gathering up what bones they could find, which had lain bleaching in the sun, wind and rain for 7 years (amounting to many bushels) and buried them. Since that time there have not been many found. But, occasionally, when they have been discovered, they have been carefully taken care of and buried.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

The first settlers, most of them, were very poor, and had about as much as they could do to pay for their land and get here. Those who first came looked out their place, cut and cleared their path to it; cleared a patch and laid up logs for a house, covering the roof and gable ends with elm bark, and for the floor split and hewed logs. After having done this they went for their families. The second reinforcement, most of them, brought their families with them, and camped with those who were here before, until they could build a shelter in the same fashion. There were no boards to be had short of 10 or 12 miles, and they were without the means of procuring them. In some instances families moved into their house before its roof was on, logs chinked, door hung, or any thing over head but the bare beams, even in the winter. Many of them furnished themselves with tables, bedsteads and chairs, with no other tools than an axe and auger. For a fire place a stone back was built up in one end of their house, and stones, such as they could get, were laid down for a hearth. The first year they could raise nothing to live upon; and what they failed of bringing with them (which could not

be much, for they had to clear roads, ford streams, and often partly unload, and carry their goods up hill on their backs; (the women and children walking most of the way,) they had to supply by any means they could invent—by fishing, hunting, or with roots and herbs, or by going where they could obtain it by work, and bring it home on their backs, etc. Joseph Churchill had an old continental horse, which was almost the only one in the vicinity. He took a pair of shoes which had been found by his oldest son, and started in pursuit of some grain. He found none that he could buy until he got to Manchester, more than 30 miles from home; got it ground at Fitch's mill in Pawlet, and paid for the toll in money out of his scanty supply to bear his expenses home.

Janna Churchill eked out his first year with clams, a large mud turtle, woodchucks, etc.; and the rest somewhat in the same way. The writer of this has seen a man with one half bushel of buckwheat in a bag, (at Castleton mill) hold on to it, and would not let go, until the miller agreed to take money for the toll.

Those who were here before the battle have been named. In the years 1783-4 new arrivals took place, so that by the summer of 1784 there were about 20 families in the town. The new recruits were: James Whelpley, Samuel Wood, Joseph Churchill, Ithamer Gregory, Janna and Josiah Churchill, Nathan Rumsey, Joseph, Daniel, Isaac, Hzekiah and John Rumsey, and may be others, who all settled in the woods in different parts of the town, in a manner and form as before described.

After the first year, when they had raised a little corn, beans, potatoes, wheat etc., they fared much better. Some of them had a cow, which ran in the woods in summer, and browsed in the winter. This was a great help to them, and some of their neighbors. The early inhabitants had to go to the west part of Castleton to mill, 12 miles, through woods and upon a bad road. The mill had but one run of stones and ground slowly. In the winter they would go with an ox load, and be gone two or three days. But for a number of years, in the summer, it was done with one large continental horse which had served in the Revolutionary war, and was used to hard service, and one boy, the only one in the neighborhood whom they would venture, and it almost became his trade. The way they managed was to load the horse with 3 bushels of grain, well balanced and fastened on—then put the boy on top and send him off: he would go and leave that grist, (for he

could not wait to have it ground) and take another which he had left before, and come home. It would take him a whole day, and often a considerable part of the night. Of his night adventures, if he was so disposed, he might relate many stories. One of them he will so much indulge his vanity as to relate:

It was in the month of October—the road muddy, and the night very dark. He had got to within about a mile of home, passing through a thick piece of brush, very slowly, in the mud, and traveling along very demurely. All on a sudden a snort, and a tremendous snarl and thrashing among the brush: and, with the aid of a little imagination he could see glaring eyes, and hear gnashing of teeth. The old soldier, although he had been accustomed to the roaring of cannon, the flashing of firearms and the whistling of bullets, perhaps without being much moved, was in this case much frightened. He snorted, and even roared and splashed along as fast as possible with his load, the boy sticking close, and looking out on every side for pokers, which he imagined he could see and hear in every direction: but they finally both arrived safe at home, without any injury, except quite a fright. After this, in short days, when he saw he was like to be belated, he would put up about 4 miles back, where was a girl about his age, that was sometimes his companion on horseback to mill.

Their log-houses were apt to smoke, with only a back of stone laid up; so, after a while, they would build from the beam out with split sticks laid cob-house fashion, and plaster well with clay inside, which remedied this inconvenience. It was difficult to get their split log-floor level, so that their home-made table would be one side higher than the other, and their porridge-dish could not be full; this they remedied by putting a chip under the edge. For their winter fires they would cut a tree one and a half or two feet through, (the larger the better) cut it up 6 or 8 feet long, (there was plenty of wood, and the men and boys liked to chop it); after getting these logs to the door, and placing them on rollers, with an axe stuck fast into the end, the two largest boys would put shoulder to shoulder, with their hands hold of the axe-helve, and draw; and, perhaps, a boy or one or two girls pushing behind, all with ruddy, laughing countenances. Having drawn it before the fire-place, it is rolled on, and another, nearly as large, rolled on top, and a third is placed on long stones in front—the fire is now laid on, with dry kindlings and other small

wood, until, perhaps, one-fourth of a cord might be on at a time: thus they had a fire that with little attending to would last 24 hours in the coldest of weather. Asahel Wright practised drawing in his logs with a pair of little stags.

Fish, especially the sucker, was a great accommodation to the early settlers of this town. This kind was very plenty and large. In the month of May they would make their appearance at the mouth of the streams; when two or three young men, with a torch and scoop-net, would sometimes haul out a barrel of them in the course of a few hours. These being dressed, salted and smoked, might be kept good through the season. They would go well as they were, but much better broiled with a little butter. And even if they were kept well packed and salted in a barrel, they were at all times in season for boiling, frying or broiling. And should it happen that there might be a little pork with it, they were excellent with jonnycake and potatoes. The way they smoked them was to get a very limber bush, cut off the twigs, and then hang them on the limb, which being set in the large chimney might be smoked in large quantities at a time. Many a family has been preserved from hunger by this kind of food.

It was often very difficult to get grinding, even, after they had any thing to grind, on account of the badness of the roads and weather, and the distance and scarcity of mills: and often whole families would live a long time on roast potatoes, boiled or pounded corn, which they pounded in large mortars made for that purpose, and even boiled wheat, which they called firmaty.

The children were generally healthy and robust with fresh and blooming countenances—cheerful and happy, even on such food. Roast potatoes, especially, were a prominent article for food in the Fall and Winter. They were always at hand, and needed no grinding. Bean porridge, with a little jonnycake, was healthy and good for all.

When the town was new, and wolves and bears were plenty, the settlers did not keep many sheep; and what few they did keep were uniformly fettered up and shut in a pen near the house at night; and this special care did not at all times secure them; for, in some cases whole flocks were destroyed, even in their pens. Benjamin Hickok had 16 killed in one night in a pen adjoining his house, which was all he had. Samuel Churchill had 18 killed, and the wolf would have killed all, had he not

been driven off. In this case the wolf paid what his ears and skin was worth with his life. A few days after he came to eat mutton, but was taken in a trap and killed.

Shoes were very scarce and hard to be obtained; thus the children went barefoot in summer among the stubs, and many of them all winter. The writer, at 12 years old, wore all winter the flank of a hide gathered up moccasin-like; and the first pair of boots he ever had was in the winter after he was 20: short legs made from flanks of a skin.

The first roads in town were cut and cleared by the settlers as they needed them, and much labor and time were spent in their construction. The old Ti. road ran quartering through the town, and was very crooked, and was never of much use to the settlers. The first, except that, was cleared in a north and south direction through the east part of the town, and was a thoroughfare for emigrants going north, for many years.

The first tax that was assessed on the town was for making a road through north and south-west of the centre; but it did not succeed. The next move for the same road was the grant of a lottery. The plan was laid, the tickets sold, the money collected, the lottery drawn, and the chief manager absconded with the money; so that the old east street road was still the thoroughfare. The third move was for a turnpike, which succeeded, and a good road was made, which became a thoroughfare over which, previous to the opening of the Champlain canal, the more northern part of the country received its merchandize and transported its produce to Troy; from which place to Burlington the mail was carried at one time by stages, somewhat to the waste of horseflesh, every 24 hours:—all which was greatly to the injury of the east part of the town.

The first settlement commenced in the southeasterly part of the town; here the main business transactions were carried on for many years, and it got the appellation of Village. There were in the length of 2 miles about 30 dwelling-houses, with a good supply of stores, mechanic shops, etc. But on the turnpike road's coming into use, and travel and business being withdrawn from that street it ran down, and now it is not much but a neighborhood of decent farmers. The railroads, on every side, have destroyed the turnpike road.

The first frame barn was built by Samuel Churchill in the year 1785. The boards were drawn 12½ miles, on an ox sled, and the nails

were picked up at Ft. fort after it was burnt. The town was organized on the first Tuesday of March, 1785. Soon after its organization the selectmen commenced a tirade of warning all out of town who had not lived in it one year and one day, which practice was followed for many years. There was no town tax assessed by vote of the town for more than 20 years after its organization. There had been some cases where a person had needed help: but it had always been obtained brotherlike by voluntary contributions.

The first meeting to organize the militia was on the first Tuesday of May, 1785, when Ithamer Gregory was chosen captain; David Hickok, Lieut., and Silas Churchill, ensign. From that time trainings were kept up as the law required. The Hubbardton band had no large gun, and could not make all the noise they wished, so they employed a blacksmith to make them one. But on a certain occasion they split their gun: soon after the following lines appeared in the Rutland Herald, of those days:

When men rejoiced, in days of yore,
That stamp act should appear no more, &c.*

When the people first began to die they were buried without much order as to place; but soon those who were living began to look out locations where they might bury their dead. As there was no convenient centre and the people were scattered, they purchased locations where they could be best convened. There are as many as four places where the dead are buried, and they are fast filling up.

There were once living in this town 14 families by the name of Churchill, now there are only 4 males of that name. Once there were 13 by the name of Rumsey, now only 3 males; 7 Hickok families, now none. These three names were once the majority of the town. The greatest mortality that has happened in the town was in the winter of 1812-'13, when, in the course of 2 months, about 40 were carried off, mostly men in the vigor of manhood, and of robust constitution. Query: Why did that great mortality pass over our country so generally at that time? Just at the commencement of the war? Why did it carry off that particular class of citizens? Was it because the people were too many? Did they feel too strong and confident in themselves? Was it not to lead them to a sense of their own frailty, and to a sense of their dependence? And to lead them to look to the God of armies

for aid and assistance? Was it not that they might not have occasion to boast, and say we have gained the victory by the strength of our own arms, and forget the Lord, who is their protector and shield, on whom all are dependent?

For many years the inhabitants of this town were considered very much on an equality, as to property and circumstances; none were very rich, and but few very poor; and no real paupers. If any were unfortunate and needed help, their neighbors were ready to give a helping hand, and so became mutual helpers to each other. But of late the property is getting more into the hands of a few. Some few men are buying out their neighbors, who take their money and carry it off out of the place, and their houses are converted into barns and sheep-hovels. Those who buy are on the strain to pay; and as fast as they pay, the money is carried off, and not many improvements are making.—School districts are thinning out, society becoming scarce and weak; highways not so well attended to, and a general disadvantage accrues to community.

Hubbardton has done much to build up the West, both with people and money; in some instances almost whole colonies have gone, and the population of the town has much diminished. In 1840 there had 7 persons died in the town between 90 and 100 years old; 18 between 80 and 90. There were then 27 between 70 and 80, and 10 between 80 and 90. Those who are alive that were 60 in 1840, are now 74. Those who were 70 then are 84 now, and two or three are now living between 90 and 100. Farmers, generally, are holding their own pretty well, except those who are selling out. Many are adding to their acres, and covering their hills with sheep."

In 1840 the town contained 2 mills for carding and dressing cloth, 2 grist-mills, 1 tavern, 9 saw-mills, and 1 triphammer shop: of these 1 grist-mill, with 1 tannery remains—beside 3 saw-mills, for which there is now little employment. In 1845 a woolen factory was established by C. P. Austin, on the mill-site first occupied by Nathan Rumsey. In the winter of '54-'55 it was burned, with the adjacent grist-mill. Neither having been re-built, the loss has been a serious inconvenience.

HORTONVILLE,

The only pretense of a village, and the centre of a small business, is on the outlet of Gregory's Pond. The first mills erected here were built

* For this effusion of Mr. C.'s see, somewhat altered, the Article on Monkton.

by Ithamer Gregory, toward the close of the last century. His title being involved in law, it partly by direct purchase, and by some adroit management, came into the hands of MAJOR GIDEON HORTON, from whom the place received its name, and of whom some curious stories are told. He was a man of much public spirit, the father of a numerous and wealthy family, from which the place received much of its social and religious character. He died in October, 1842, aged 73, and none of his descendants remain here. The place contains one store, and one of the three petty postoffices which the people of this town, for the want of any convenient centre or postal facilities, have established for their convenience.

About the year 1845 a mill was erected here by H. Hurlbut & J. P. Morgan for sawing marble quarried in Sudbury; but the expense of transportation rendering the business unprofitable, it was abandoned.

As regards education, little has been done by the public in this town, more than to give the 10 district schools within its limits an average of respectability; while the puerile provisions of a weak school-law seem to have diminished the number, without increasing the average qualifications of teachers.

The inhabitants, many years ago, established a considerable library of historical and miscellaneous books, which was a useful source of information and profitable amusement; but in time it became neglected, and the books were worn out or lost, and it no longer exists. Its place is now supplied by the newspapers and periodicals of the day, or by works of a more questionable character, which, if they do not enervate, seldom leave any useful and permanent impression on the mind. In this age of many books, too few are found of a truly useful character. To the people here, as elsewhere, not only the great authors of antiquity are unknown, but even the more familiar English classics are seldom seen. Although every man may be a sovereign ruler, too few are acquainted with the political and general history of the country in which they live, the welfare of which is entrusted to their care. The want of a higher literature than that which flows from a corrupt and corrupting press is now felt, and may eventually produce fatal effects in a country where little else is esteemed in learning or literature, save that which pampers a depraved taste, promotes the self-interest, or flatters the vanity of men.

SURFACE, SOIL, WATER, ROCKS, ETC.

The surface of this township is hilly, and, toward the east, mountainous. There are 12 ponds lying wholly or in part within its limits—some with, and others without, names. The Gregory's, lying in Hubbardton and Sudbury, is 2 miles long. Beebe's pond is rather more than a mile long, and about one mile wide.

The soil, once covered with a rich, vegetable mould, producing the finest wheat, is better adapted to pasturage than tillage, and the inhabitants have given their principal attention to sheep husbandry, as the principal source of their wealth. Of late, however, as in other parts of the State, the rearing of choice specimens has been a sort of speculative mania, on account of the extravagant prices which are given and received.

The town was once covered with a luxuriant growth of hard wood and hemlock, interspersed with the white pine, which often grew to a monstrous size. It has been said of the old Pagans, that they regarded their groves and forests with religious veneration and love, and that they were preserved by the terrors of superstition from the wasteful touch of vulgar hands. It is to be regretted that a more intelligent people had not adopted a wiser policy, by preserving part of the original forests of the country with those noble trees, almost any one of which would now be worth the average price of the land on which they stood. Seemingly created by a wise Providence to supply the wants and necessities of many generations, they were at first, in good part, ruthlessly destroyed; while the greed and necessities of man, aided by swarms of devouring insects which nature seems to have sent in revenge for the outrage, are fast completing the work of extermination, the evils of which, at some distant day, will, perhaps, be attempted to be stayed by futile legislative enactments.

Hubbardton had steadily increased in population until the year 1820, when it numbered 810; since which time, from a variety of causes, it has steadily declined, while it has increased in wealth.

The land was usually bought up in small lots of 100 acres each, by actual settlers, who generally had large families of children—their principal wealth—who, as they grew up, found ample employment in cutting down trees, and in the practice of domestic industry; but when the land was cleared and the country filled up,

as a certain judge remarked of his father's house, "the hive being small, and the swarm large, to emigrate was a necessity, if not a choice."

While the indefinable process by which the land of Western Vermont has too often passed from the hands of the small farmer, operates with injurious effect upon society—in many cases introducing a floating, half-pauper population to supply his place.

The population is now 606. Few years have recently been remarked for their fatality, if we except the year 1851, when several died: among those whose loss has been felt by the community, were Deacon Silas Whipple and Asahel Wright; and the year commencing in May, 1860, when about 1-24th part of the people died. There has seldom been a great disproportion of deaths. During that year the diphtheria was peculiarly fatal, while several died at an advanced age: among those to be remembered as having filled respectable positions in society, were David Barber, aged about 90 years, and Deborah, wife of Rufus Griswold.

In general there is nothing very peculiar about the rocks in this town, except that they are much thrown into ledges. Quartz is very abundant, but I believe no gold has yet been discovered in it. It is most common in cool and shaded places. It is often found in crystals and radiated. Black lead has been found inlaid in rocks, in small quantities. A small location of lead was once discovered, which contained a small portion of silver.

A ledge of pencils, and one of whetstones of a very superior quality, have been considerably wrought. Roofing slate has also been found. But the greatest curiosity in the geological department is a course of rocks which cross the town in an east and westerly direction, different from any other rock found in its vicinity. It is in detached blocks, resembling rock ore in shape and appearance, only it is not as heavy or dark colored. The earth in which it is embedded is reddish, and has the appearance of burnt earth. In many places it crosses ledges of other rock, overlying them and detached from them; in others it seems to have cut its way in a straight path, 6 or 8 feet wide, and not uniting with any other rock. It appears to have been broken up into different shapes and sizes, and some blocks are full of holes, while others show white spots where they are broken. It is easy to break, and breaks in very straight lines. The color of the inside is bluish.

There have been some articles of Indian construction found—arrows, in particular. At a short distance from the N. W. corner of the town there was an encampment, at no distant period. The numerous ponds abounding with fish must have made it one of the favorite haunts of the red man. Near the Marsh pond there is a large circular mound, some 6 rods in diameter, composed of gravel, and apparently of artificial formation.

There is a swamp in this town in which are found large sound pine logs and stumps directly under others of a larger growth, many feet deep in the earth.

Small blocks of iron have often been picked up, and a very little silver: but by far the largest quantity of the latter has been found by cultivating the soil, raising cattle, horses and sheep, and by practising domestic economy.

The streams in Hubbardton are all quite small, and the water good. The springs are excellent: however, there is a peculiar one in the S. W. part of the town. It is chalybeate, and also impregnated with carbonate of lime. It is supposed to contain some medicinal qualities, and to have cured salt rheum in some cases of scrofula: calcareous tufa is found about it. But this spring is so small, and so situated, that it can never become noted.

Hubbardton is a small, ragged, poor town (as is well known)—no convenient centre—almost all edge and corners, so that its trade and business transactions go into the trading towns by which it is surrounded—helping to build up and enrich them. This, by some who are the most candid, is acknowledged; and further, that it is one of their best paying customers. It being small, poor, and hardly thought of in these times of improvement, and since railroads have taken away the travel that once went through it; it became necessary, in order to keep up the remembrance of it, that it speak out for itself, and tell something about itself, in order to preserve its name and place among the very thriving towns around. And in order to do that, it must say much about what it has been, who has been here, and what singular, curious, or important things are in, and has taken place in it—the most of which have been named in former articles, yet some remain not yet named. And not much has yet been said about individual persons. Now as my hand is in, if I may be indulged, I would say of Hubbardton, that there have been born, and have resided here men who, after they have left, have become men of some note and usefulness, viz.:

2 members of Congress, 1 lieutenant governor, 4 judges of courts, 2 land commissioners, 1 surveyor general, 2 brigadier and 1 major general, 4 colonels, 1 minister to a foreign court, 1 high sheriff, a number of ministers of the gospel, 1 a missionary to Burmah, and 1 to Diabekir in Turkey. Most of these were raised in town, small and poor as it is.

It is a common remark that the town has produced some very good minds, but the place was not large enough for the length and breadth of their talent and enterprise. It was here cramped and could not expand; so they left that they might find room to act.

There were a few men who were somewhat noted and useful while they remained in the town, viz.: Nathan Rumsey was instrumental of bringing many settlers into the town—was the first merchant, built the first grist-mill, represented the town, was justice of the peace and captain of the militia many years, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His mill being burnt, he re-built it; but on the death of his wife, and meeting with other reverses, he left the town, and was absent a number of years, during which he went to the West, and accompanied Lewis and Clark in their expedition over the Rocky Mountains. After his return, he wrote a journal of his travels and adventures. On the commencement of the war of 1812, he joined the army, was taken a prisoner in September, 1814, and died a prisoner at Halifax in March, 1815.

James Whelpley, Esq., came into this town in the year 1787. He was most of the time in the American service during the Revolution, and served as commissary, in which business he lost considerable property. His health failing, he left the service and engaged in the mercantile business; but not succeeding in that, he left and came to Hubbardton. He represented the town a number of years; a number of times was a member of the Convention, and served as a justice of the peace until age admonished him to decline. He was the county surveyor for a number of years—was a great hunter and trapper, and killed many deer, wolves, bears, foxes, wild cats, &c. Once when he was on a hunting excursion he supposed he saw a deer, and was on the point of firing when he discovered it to be a man. This so affected him that he hunted no more that season. He out-lived all his children, and died January 6, 1838, aged 90 years.

Doctor Theophilus Flagg came into this town in the year 1791, and was the first physician in

the town. He came here in low circumstances; but by his economy, industry and prudence, and strict attention to his calling, for his own and the benefit of the people, he had become possessed of a good property, and initiated himself into the hearts of the people, and at last fell a sacrifice to his persevering efforts for the benefit of the sick and afflicted, in the midst of his usefulness, very much regretted. He served a number of years as deacon of the church; a number of years he represented the town. He was a skillful physician, a kind and tender nurse, very humane in his feelings toward the afflicted. He had a mare which he commonly rode on his visits, that became so attached to him that she would never leave him, although he commonly turned her loose in the road when he called to visit a patient. One dark night, after having rode her all day, he stopped to call on a patient, and let her loose as usual. When he came to look for her, she was not to be found; and, supposing she had started for home, he started off on foot. He had not gone far when he heard her neigh, and on stopping a short time she came up to him. After his death she was sold and taken off into another town; but she was uneasy and came back, and was found in the burying-yard, near his grave, where she had usually been kept.

Joseph Churchill came into this town in the winter of 1783—was the father of 12 children—7 sons and 5 daughters, all of whom lived to be men and women, and there was not a death in the family until most of them were settled in the world. The youngest that died was 24 years old. His fourth son was killed by the Indians on the last day of the year 1813, at Black Rock.

Mr. Churchill served as justice of the peace and as selectman many years. He was a very strong man and a great mower, in his prime: as an instance of his great strength it is known that he once carried two strong young men up three steps, through a door, in spite of their strenuous efforts at resistance. He died of a cancer, March 21, 1821, aged 71. His descendants are scattered over six different States—his oldest son, only, remaining in Vermont.

There was formerly in this town a garden owned and cultivated by Mrs. Churchill, the wife of Samuel Churchill, one of the first settlers. It was very much admired for its size, beauty and the excellent order in which it was kept, and was much esteemed for its variety of useful roots and plants, which were cultivated for their medicinal qualities, as well as for food. There

were two kinds of Solomon's seal, two of cohush, ginseng, potatoes, the tea shrub, &c. It was in this garden that Lieut. Campbell of Rutland, an old soldier and hunter, shot a humming-bird with his rifle, 5 rods off, while it was tosing about a bed of balm-flowers. He took its bill off close to the eyes.

There was once a bald eagle killed in this town which measured from wing to wing 9 feet and 4 inches. He was taken in a trap 8 miles from the place where he was found—had carried the trap 3 weeks—(it was a common fox-trap), and although he could rise with it, he could not fly much.

Many bears have been killed in this town, which were of a considerable size: one weighed 400 pounds when dressed. There were once found two bucks fastened together by the horns, and dead.

REV. ITHAMER HIBBARD,

The first settled pastor of the Congregational church, was a bold, athletic man, full of the spirit of '76, and quite limited in his education. He had served as a chaplain in the Revolutionary war, in which capacity he styled himself a "recruiting officer;" and he was not only faithful in the cause of his country, as an officer in her army, and as a true patriot, but he was also faithful to his Heavenly King, and very successful in enlisting soldiers under His banner.

He first came to Poultney in 1780, where he was instrumental in establishing a society composed of Congregationalists and Baptists. He remained there until about the year 1796, when some began to think he was not sufficiently reformed for Poultney, and finally succeeded in getting a vote to dismiss him. This almost broke the poor old man's heart—he having labored with his people so long, and with very little support; for he could almost say with Paul, "These hands have ministered to my necessities; I have not been chargeable to any of you." Poor and disconsolate, he preached a few years to destitute churches in the vicinity, and was "gathered to his fathers." * * * * "He came to Hubbardton in the year 1798. Soon after a revival commenced, and many were added to the church. He was very useful in towns adjoining, and was often present at funerals and councils. He possessed a poetical genius, and composed many hymns which have been published.* He was the father of twenty children, by two wives, many of whom became

ministers of the gospel. He died in this town March 2, 1802, much regretted."

"Peace to his ashes."

To furnish a sketch of this man's life might be claimed as a right, both by the compiler of Poultney and Hubbardton history. Of his early life I know nothing, but considered, as the good people of Poultney closed the church doors upon him, and as he received a *welcome* in this less pretentious town, that it properly belonged to me.

RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD,

The well known compiler of American literature, spent the greater part of his boyhood in this town, where his only surviving parent still lives, at a very advanced age. He was descended, on the paternal side, from an old Connecticut farmer: one of his maternal ancestors was Thomas Mahew, the first governor of Martha's Vineyard. Casting himself adrift on the world at an early age, he traveled over most parts of his own country and in Europe. Of an active mind which was somewhat erratic in its operations, he studied divinity; then took to editing. About 1837 he published a paper in Vergennes for a short time; but soon went to New York, where he associated himself with Horace Greeley in editing the New Yorker.—He afterward became connected with several eminent journals: and in 1842 and '43 with Graham's Magazine, which, under his management received an amount of patronage and public favor it had never before attained. He shortly afterward established his reputation as a man of letters, by publishing his "Poets and Poetry of America;" and afterward of England, with his "Prose Writers of America." His writings were widely diffused through the periodicals of the day. A few years before his death he produced his "Republican Court," the merits of which posterity will appreciate.

As a man he had his foibles and peculiarities, yet was warm, generous and impulsive in his friendships, and of deep research and extensive literary acquirements. No person was more opposed than he to national cant and depreciation. To the imputation of De Toqueville that America had never produced any great historian nor poet, (before the names of Prescott and

h had adorned our annals)

in her historical, political and social circumstances, the improbability of any great genius ever arising in either of those walks, Mr. G. said:

"There is connected with this country no

* The Hymns, or writings of Ithamer Hibbard are no longer extant; at least to my knowledge.

lack of subjects for poetry and romance. The perilous voyages of the old Norsemen, the sublime heroism of Columbus—his triumphs and his sufferings; the fall of the Mexican and Peruvian empires; the vast ruins, indicating where annihilated nations once had their capitals; the colonization of New England by the Puritans; the persecutions of the Quakers and Baptists; the wars of Philip of Mount Hope; the rise and fall of the French dominion in Canada; the extinction of the great confederacy of the Five Nations; the settlement of the several States by persons of the most varied and picturesque characters; the sublime and poetical mythology of the aborigines; and that grand Revolution, resulting in their political independence, and the establishment of the democratic principle which forms, for the present, a barrier between the traditionary past and our own time, too familiar to be moulded by the hand of fiction—all abound with themes for the poet.

"Turning from subjects for heroic to those of descriptive poetry, we have a variety not less extensive and interesting. The mountains of New England and the West; the great inland seas between the Placée and the St. Lawrence, with their ten thousand Islands, and the lesser lakes; the majestic rivers and their cataracts; the old and limitless forests; the sea-like prairies; the caves, in which whole cities might be laid; the pure and beautiful climate of the North—

"That threads

Her clear, warm heaven at noon; the mist,
Her twilight hills, her cool and starry eves;
The glorious splendor of her sunset clouds;
The rainbow beauty of her forest leaves
That greet his eye, in solitude and clouds,
Where'er his web of song her poet weaves
Her Autumn scenery;

and surpassing in gorgeous magnificence all sights in the transatlantic world, and all the varieties of land, lake, river, air and sky, which lie between the Bay of Hudson and the Straits of Panama, afford an unbounded diversity of subjects and illustrations for the poet of nature."

The latter days of Mr. Griswold were unhappy. Worn with study and toil; unfortunate in his domestic relations, he passed from youth to a premature old age. In the summer of 1837 he perceived that his life was drawing to an end, and sought the humble and perhaps almost forgotten home of his youth to die, but which he never reached; having proceeded as far as Cambridge, it was deemed advisable to return to New York city, where he died soon after, in the 43d year of his age.

Much of our country's traditionary lore perished with him. His private library, carefully selected, was the most extensive and valuable in the United States.

BATTLE OF HUBBARDTON.

Before day-break, July 6, 1777, St. Clair reluctantly evacuated Ticonderoga, and retreated toward Castleton. The enemy perceiving the movement, revealed by the accidental burning of a log-house, dispatched General Frazer, with nearly 1200 men—light infantry and grenadiers served with artillery, soon followed by Reidsel with part of the Brunswick regiment in pursuit. On the morning of the 7th they came up with the American rear guard, composed of the regiments of Cois. Warner, Francis and Hale, which were placed under Warner's command by St. Clair, who had imprudently pushed on to Castleton, 6 miles beyond. His force, as stated by the enemy, amounted in the aggregate to not less than 1500 men; but as he was encumbered with the refuse of the army, and some of his own men unfit for duty, it did not probably number more than 800 or 1000 which were brought into action: these last, however, were chosen troops, in good part "Green Mountain Boys." At an early hour the belligerents drew up their forces in line of battle, but did not presently engage, (as each awaited the arrival of reinforcements,) until Warner made a fierce onslaught, throwing the enemy into confusion, who, rallying again, advanced upon the Americans, but were brought to a stand. The action had now become general, and Francis was killed at the head of his regiment, which was then driven to the woods at the point of the bayonet. At this critical juncture Reidsel's reinforcement arrived. The Americans, supposing the whole German force was at hand, were seized with a panic, and gave way; when Warner's regiment, which had fought with invincible courage, began to break. The sturdy and intrepid Colonel, throwing himself down on a log, poured forth a torrent of curses and execrations on the flying troops; but when perceiving the day was lost, he sprang to his feet, and in the coolest possible manner ordered the regiment to assemble at Manchester, which those who heard him obeyed to the number of about 200; the others joining the remains of Francis' regiment, repaired to the main army at Fort Edward.—Hale's regiment was not brought into action, but was, in part, surrendered to the enemy without striking a blow. That officer's conduct, although severely censured by some high in authority, has been by others excused. The English loss in this battle, as stated by their official returns, in killed and wounded was 183—including among the former 20 officers; of whom was

a major Grant. I believe the American loss is unknown: as stated by the enemy, in round numbers, it was 200 killed—as many prisoners, beside a large number wounded, most of whom perished miserably in the woods.* [See History of Reign of King George III.] Ethan Allen, in his off-hand, decisive manner, states: "our loss at 30 killed†—the enemy's at 300." His figures I consider somewhat apocryphal. Those who have given the subject particular attention, have estimated the American loss at 324 killed, wounded and prisoners. [See *Thompson's Vermont*.]

This battle, the only considerable one ever fought in Vermont, was lost by the indiscretion of St. Clair who, having left his rear-guard at such a distance from his advance, as to render any support useless in case of victory, and perhaps adding ruin to misfortune, in event of defeat [See Chipman's Life of Allen and Warner.]

Hubbardton battle-field is one of those beautiful and picturesque spots so often met with among the hills and valleys of Vermont. Many points celebrated in history and romance are easily recognized. Mount Zion on the south, over which the troops of Warner passed on their way to Manchester, is said to have received its name from Allen, who, usually more forcible than appropriate in his application of Scripture, surveyed from its summit the "land of promise," as he looked over into old Ti., when on his memorable expedition thither. Toward the south the road taken by St. Clair is plain.

On the 7th of July, 1859, an appropriate monument of marble was erected on this ground, near the spot where Francis was killed, "By the citizens of Hubbardton and vicinity. To the Memory of those men who here laid down their lives in the defence of their country's rights and liberties,"‡ after the place had lain neglected and almost forgotten for 82 years. An historical address was delivered by Henry Clark, and an oration by E. P. Walton of Montpelier.

That anniversary will not soon be forgotten. Over the thousands there assembled from their

peaceful and quiet homes in the counties of Rutland and Addison, to look upon the humble pageant, the sky was perhaps as blue, and the sun as bright, as when, on that day of mortal strife the wilderness resounded with the echo of the deep-mouthed cannon, and the rattle of musquetry, intermingled with many a death-moan, as the armed men of two kindred nations bathed the soil in their fraternal blood. How changed was all else beside! There, as stated by tradition, the "Stars and Stripes," the flag of our nation, were first unfurled before the gaze of the dread Lion of England. Now serenely waving its ample folds in the summer air, while on their azure field were clustered the emblems of more than thirty united States—springing into existence (as it were) but yesterday: a nation like Pallas from the brain of Jove, spreading over a boundless continent, the mighty rivers of which were but the paths of their commerce. They seemed likely to present in their future progress a spectacle of human greatness superior to any which the ancients ever knew—a nation on which has been lavished the spoils of time—receiving in its right hand, with the emigration, the arts, the sciences and the literature, of the old world.

As on that day, from reviewing the past we contemplate the future, who did not say "it is good to be here"? Who then heard the still, small voice of the dead answering back from the silent earth: "With our life's blood we bought that freedom you so much affect to honor—the duties of which are here neglected, and then forgotten; and the privileges of which are esteemed but as they are subservient to base utility."

Among that living throng were none who acted a part in the scenes of that day; and but one was known to be living.* Who that was present, either in the pride and strength of manhood, or the opening bloom of youth, will stand beside that monument four-score years from then?

SOMETHING CONCERNING THE GENERAL CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE 60, 50, AND AS LATE AS 40 YEARS AGO.

The trees were plenty, and the dwellings of man were built with logs; some of the houses were hewed inside and some were not; the floors were mostly made of split logs, hewed on one side. Their chimneys were made large,

* History has generally stated the British loss in killed at 140.

† Did not Allen refer to the loss of Vermont troops

‡ In June, 1777, Congress adopted the present Flag of the nation by an act which was not published until the August following: but it seems to have been previously used in the army, and probably for the first time at Hubbardton. This was of rather primitive material, and made by the officers at Ticonderoga from their own clothes; one of them giving a coat for the blue field of the Stars.—I make this statement mainly on the authority of Mr. B. F. Winslow of Pittsford.

* Benjamin Hickok spent the latter part of his life in West Haven, and died a year or two after the event here referred to.

high in the chimney was a pole laid crosswise to hang the trammel on. Each chimney had one or two long iron-trammels to hang the porridge-pot and dish-kettle on. The windows were of grained sheep-skin, or greased paper.

In these dwellings might be seen the matron carding wool or tow, with hand-cards, or spinning flax at the Dutch wheel; the oldest girl, at her great spinning-wheel, near the sheepskin or paper window, and the younger ones knitting. In the chimney-corner, in the evening, might be seen a boy reading, writing, cyphering, or teaching his younger brothers and sisters to read by the light of pine splinters which he had prepared for that purpose. Men might be seen out clearing their land, gathering in their crops, sowing, planting, browsing their cattle, or defending their rights against invaders, both human and beastly.

After a while their log-houses began to decay. Saw-mills coming into use, they began to build frame-houses, generally of one story with a chimney in the middle 10 or 12 feet square, with three fire-places and a large oven. The kitchen fire-place was a large one, with a heavy iron-crane with hooks to hang the pots and kettles upon: this crane was quite a convenience, for it swung out into the room.

Soon after the settling commenced, ministers of the gospel might be seen traversing the woods, and hunting up the scattered sheep in the wilderness. They would ride on horseback, or go on foot, as they might be able, with no other equipage than a bridle, saddle, and a pair of saddlebags containing a Bible, psalm-book, and a spare shirt or two, or, if on foot, with less baggage. Thus equipped they would travel through the woods, mud, and snow, preaching at the doors of log-houses, or in the forest any where that was most convenient. And in some cases they have been overtaken in storms, lost their way and have lain out all night. Witness this in Elder Caleb Blood.

Women would ride on ox-sleds; men, boys and young women, would walk two or three miles through the woods, over hills, on a new road, or where there was no road to get to meeting.

The writer has seen a woman and her children riding on an ox-sled in a deep snow, while the man walked by the side of his team, with a shovel in one hand and a shangar weapon in the other, going to meeting, with hay on his sled for his oxen to eat while he was worshipping, and a chain to fasten them to a stump.

Young women in those days were much in

the habit of exercising on their feet, both in walking abroad, and at the great-wheel. They appeared at meeting, or any where else, clad in garments of their own manufacture, with ruddy countenances, active and healthy bodies and limbs, and a cheerful and vigorous mind. How is it now?

In those early days children had but little chance for learning except what they could pick up at home by diligence. The writer of this article was but little over 8 years old when he came to Vermont; had no chance at school until the winter after he was 15, when he went to school 10 weeks in the back room of a log-house to a very ordinary teacher. He never studied any book at school but the New England primer and Dillworth's spelling-book; these he learnt by heart. In those books the spelling was like this: mix-ti-on, ques-ti-on, ex-haus-ti-on, bil-i-ous, fu-si-on, op-ti-on, de-fi-ci-ent, etc. In my first going to school, in reading where the article appeared, I was taught to say, a by itself, also of the pronoun I, or the interjection O, etc. He never had a sum given to him at school to work in arithmetic. He never was cloyed, or over-gorged with reading, as most children are now a-days on account of the deluge of books. The first newspaper he recollects of seeing was the Vermont Gazette, printed at Bennington by Haswell and Russel. It came into his hands in the evening, and did not go out until he had seen every word it contained, and he had looked it all over to find more. It is not those who are the most overgorged with books who are best informed. Few books are better for children than many. Where they have too many, they cannot learn them all, and they become disgusted with them.

After people began to build meeting-houses, and to meet in them, there was no such thing as a stove thought of for warming them. For many years, except the women's foot-stoves. It was encouraging both to minister, and people in a cold day, to see a good supply of them come in well filled.

Formerly farmers calculated much on a good crop of flax. The seed was ready cash, and the fiber 9 pence per lb. The getting it out furnished the men with business in the winter, and the business was profitable, even taking it in the raw state. The writer has known a piece of ground of one and one-half acre sown, one acre with oats, and by its side the one-half acre sown with flax. The seed of the flax that grew on the one-half acre was sold for more money than the whole of the oats that grew on the one acre.

In each house might be seen a foot-wheel, or two, for spinning the flax, and as many large ones; a pair or two of hand-cards, for the tow; a hatchel, and as often as once in two or three families a loom. The women all, old and young, understood manufacturing it, and with their own fingers would furnish materials for their finest and best garments, and were their own mantua makers. This was strong and substantial, good and wholly in use. They would make their own fine white diaper table-cloths and towels, their fine white under lining, their striped gowns, their check handkerchiefs and aprons, etc., clean and well ironed, and in which dress they were fitted out for any company, in any place. They would also manufacture their husbands', father's and brother's white summer shirts, frocks and trousers. Tow cloth had a ready market; brown 2s; whitened, 2s 3d; striped, 2s 6d.

Farmers did not keep many sheep. It was an object with each one to keep as many as would produce enough wool to clothe his family with their winter garments, or as much as the women could work up. Cards, wheels, looms, were almost always in motion. Butternut bark, sumack berries, &c., were in demand for dyeing. Black and white wool mixed was first-rate—often wove double, and warm enough for any weather. This cloth would stand the brush; the substance was not scratched away by the cloth dressing operation. As the danger from wolves grew less, sheep increased. cloth dressing came into vogue, and woolen cloth became an article in demand; but there was not enough to supply the demand until the Legislature took up the subject to encourage the growth of wool. Sheep had never been taxed; and about the year 1810 or so, the Legislature passed an act, freeing each man's poll from the list, who had that year, sheared 20 sheep. From that time sheep began to multiply until now the greatest share of farmers' stock is sheep.

In the early times in this country, and probably in others, when horses began to be more in use, and people to think more of using them as a locomotive, and somewhat to lose their dependence on their own feet, saddles began to be about as plenty as saddle horses. But they were inconvenient, and not safe for women to ride on; and, of course, each woman, especially each young woman (lest it so happened that some young man might give her an invitation to ride with him,) must have a pillion on which to ride to meetings, balls, and on other excursions, and even on long journeys. The saddles were pre-

pared for it with strong loops at each corner of the hind end. The gentleman would furnish himself with a horse and saddle, ride up to the door where his partner was and alight; she would then hand him her pillion; he would tie it on and mount, then ride up to the log on which she would be standing. She would jump on behind him, and away they would ride with much glee and merriment. Men and their wives were often seen coursing their way after this fashion.

This mode of travel was the occasion of a riddle, as follows:

My body is strange, apt subject to change.

With three heads do I often appear;

With two I converse, but one is perverse,

Not endowed with reason nor fear.

As to legs I have eight, some small and some great;—

Yet what will surprise you still more,

You plainly may see—on one side I've three,

On the other side half a half score.

Some pretend I've a tail; I'm female and male;

And to form me both sexes unite.

I'm smooth yet I'm rough, I'm tender yet tough;

I am fair—oft black and oft white.

I am very devout, I am known all about;

At church once a week I am found.

The markets I visit;—now tell me what is it

Does in such contradictions abound!

Soon after the towns in Rutland Co. began to be settled, militia companies were organized, and military trainings were kept up two whole days every year, with some half-days; and once in every two or three years a general training in some part of the regiment or brigade two or three days, which was very expensive, both for officers and men, and of no profit. In some they would have what they called "Indian fights," in which companies were divided—a part assuming the character of, and pretending to act like Indians, when not one in twenty ever saw an Indian. Those trainings were very demoralizing to the community. Often the burning of powder would commence at 12 o'clock the night previous by way of waking up officers and getting a treat. They would go from one to another, firing, drinking, halloing, swearing, until morning. New rum and whiskey must be plenty all day; many would not get over the effects of them for a number of days; and so at raisings which were frequent; at bees; and at almost all gatherings. Also at haying, harvesting, and almost every other kind of business, the liquid fire had to be a prominent article.

The first settlers were generally very careful to plant nurseries and to raise apple-trees. The consequence was that orchards and apples bo-

came very plenty, and every neighborhood had a cider-mill. Cider was a prominent article in every family; it became an every day drink at meals, and at any time of the day,—especially for men in cold weather. Apples must not be wasted, most of them must be made into cider; and in the Spring most of what had not been drank in the winter must be taken to the distillery, converted into cider brandy, and drank in that shape. All tended to bring on diseases.

The writer is of opinion that some of his connections and many of his acquaintances who were about his age, who had large orchards, have shortened their days by relaxing from their business and making a free use of cider and cider brandy; not, however, that they drank to excess, but wasted their powers by moderate drinking. He also supposes that he has prolonged his time here on earth by diligent exercise, and by refraining wholly, for more than 30 years, from the use of intoxicating liquors, in any form whatever. The pure unmixed water is the natural and only healthy drink as a daily beverage. About 50 years ago, one John Merriam traded in Pittsford. The writer was at his store one Friday morning, when a man came in with his jug and asked for rum. Merriam said he was out, and added, "I have tapped a hogshead every Monday morning for 5 weeks, and shall not tap another until next Monday morning." What did the people do for rum those three days? This was the last of August.

In former times farmers were clearing their land and raising wheat for their money; this was carried to Troy and sold. It took 8 days to carry a load of 20 bushels by wagon and return with the same weight of loading, and even to accomplish this, the man must be diligent and go on foot up the hills to lighten the load. In clearing land the timber was all burnt on the ground, and the ashes were saved to pay store-debts. Contracts were made and notes given payable on the first of October in neat cattle; bulls, stags and old odd oxen excepted; or in grain on the first of January following. The first of October was a great day for paying debts; cattle all to go at the appraisal of men chosen for that purpose, and perhaps a few hundred dollars worth of cattle would pay as many thousands by passing through eight or ten hands from first to last, at one appraisal. A great number of men were assembled at such places, and of course much new rum drank.

At that period, the farmer, if he wanted a plow, would carry a triangular bar of iron to a blacksmith, of which to make a share. while he

would himself make the remainder of the plow of wood. The axes, hoes, scythes, pitchforks and other farming utensils were all of domestic manufacture; the neighborhood blacksmith forging the iron parts, while each one supplied the wood-work for himself.

In those days farmers raised their own bread-corn, even to the finest wheat.

In those days men wore cloth made in their own families, from materials raised on their own farms, and leggins were worn instead of boots.

In those days men raised flax, prepared it for the hatchel, and often in evening or stormy days hatcheled it.

In those days all made it a point to attend church with their families, every Sabbath, in some manner, preaching or no preaching.

In those days (must I say it?) men drank rum, brandy, whiskey, cider, punch, sling, egg-nog, toddy; must have it at raisings, haying, harvesting, as a daily beverage, to treat friends, at social parties, in cold weather and warm, in wet and dry, on all occasions, whether in sickness or in health, prosperity or adversity.

In those days women manufactured the cloth with which they and their families were clothed; knit the stockings for themselves, their husbands and sons, as well as the leggins for the latter, as boots were not known for boys; did their own housework and made up the clothing for their families.

The young women understood how to spin and weave wool, flax and tow. Every young lady who could procure it by her own labor, had one calico dress. A few years since, a matron lady was living in town, who when young worked at spinning and weaving for 50 cents a week, to enable her to purchase a calico dress at a dollar a yard. Thus it took the labor of two weeks to pay for one yard; and as 6 yards constituted a pattern, it required 12 weeks' work to pay for her dress, besides the making and trimming. When at length she had paid for it she knew its value, and of course took care of it.

Then women and girls knew how to, and actually did milk cows, feed pigs and poultry, make butter and cheese, carry wood and water, and sweep house with a broom made by their fathers or brothers, from ash or birch sticks, nor did they consider themselves degraded by it.

The boys of that period could chop down trees, clear land, split rails, make fence, reap, mow, thrash, get out flax, and if a book fell into their hands, it was carefully studied. Their progress in arithmetic was not measured by the number of pages run over, but by the amount of practi-

cal knowledge acquired. They were not over-gorged with books, and of the few to which they did have access, the contents were thoroughly digested. I have known and now know men whose early opportunities for education were very limited, yet who are able to teach young men who have had all the advantages of modern instruction. The former had to acquire their learning by their own efforts, and they retain it yet in their age.

After postoffices began to be established, and letters carried in the mail, the postage of a single letter, any distance less than 300 miles was 10 cents—over that distance 25 cents; and if it consisted of two pieces, ever so small, double those rates.

The writer knew an aged lady who was subjected to the necessity of paying 50 cents for a single half sheet, with a little scrap of calico, just to show the figure of a new dress her daughter-in-law had lately bought, and the main letter was on the subject of the dress. Her 50 cent piece would almost balance the whole. She felt herself injured, and would never have taken the letter from the office, if she could have got at its contents without sparing her hard earned half dollar—and so with hundreds of others; and many had to lie in the office—were refused, and treated as dead letters.

Formerly it was the custom for merchants, physicians, &c., to deal almost wholly upon trust, and not much matter who they trusted. Their maxim was—trust all, and charge the more, so that those who pay will make good those who do not. But this, with their extravagant way of living, occasioned many to fail, and drove them to the necessity of clearing out, or of taking the poor debtor's oath, and thus increasing the population of the county seat. There was much suing in those days and much cost made in trying to collect bad debts. Attorneys, justices and constables made it profitable; for, if there was nothing to be obtained of the debtor, it could be collected of the creditor. The debtor might go to jail and lie there 40 days and then swear that he was not worth five dollars more than what the law allowed to each family—which was their shelter, comfortable furniture and provisions for the family, one cow, one hog and 10 sheep. And it was said by some, that if the debtor was not possessed of those articles, the creditor must make them good: but this part of the subject was rarely, if ever, enforced. This paid the debt for the present. There was much going to jail, much ill blood among neighbors, and those who ought

to have been friends; much notifying of creditors (in the Herald) of the intention of debtors, and much swearing: and often the cost would amount to more than the debt, besides the loss of the time of 40 days which might have been employed in the payment of the debt, and perhaps earning something more.

They commonly (if they could get bail) got "the liberty of the yard," which was without limits at the east. They were not inclined to go that way, but remained mostly in idleness in the village; and some took up their residence there with their families, and became prominent characters in the place. This was the "city of refuge." So long as they remained there they could not be molested in person or property; and it has been said that those secured debtors constituted a large part of the population of the village of Rutland in those days—and it is thought by some, that Rutland must have been quite populous. The debtor might remain there as long as he pleased, without taking the poor man's oath in perfect security; but he must remain in this place of refuge, or he might be taken by the hawk.

Many of the early customs of this country, which have become obsolete, might have well been retained. It is well, however, that most of them have passed away; and it is to be hoped that they will never return again in any community. But it is well that the rising generations be reminded of the manners and ways of their ancestors, that they may avoid their mistakes, and imitate only their virtues.

HARD TIMES.

I am a farmer, and have for 60 years depended on farming for a living, and have always calculated on something of the different products of a farm to spare, and sell it for what it would fetch, trying to be satisfied, and make the best use of it I could, without whining. I never found it of any use to spend my time in complaining. But rather to be the more diligent and strive the harder, and economise the more; making retrenchments in needless thing, and use my time and what I had with more prudence.

As to the sales of property, since I have been a farmer: 1st. Of horses I have raised and sold many, and the highest that I ever sold one for was \$70. 2nd. Of oxen the highest was \$75 a pair, and I have raised and sold many. I have sold cows for \$10, in the fall, 12 and 14 was doing well. I once sold 5 good cows in April for \$90. \$10, for two-year olds was doing well; I have sold for less. I have sold good wheat for 62 1-2c. per bushel; Rye at 42 1-2c. carried to

Whitehall 20 miles. In the winter of 1827-'28, I sold 100 bushels of good corn for \$ 45, carried 8 miles. Oats at 20c., carried 8 miles. I have sold good butter at 8c, cheese at 6c, carried 8 miles, etc., etc.

I have paid \$ 2.50 for a bushel of salt, 50 cents per yd. for calico, 22 cts. pr. lb. for shingle nails, and 17 cts. for nails of larger size.

Those times were called hard, and all times are complained of by uneasy, extravagant persons. After reading the foregoing, and comparing with the present times, I would ask my brother farmers, if they are not confounded, and perfectly ashamed of their ingratitude in complaining and whining about hard times?

Will you not make up your minds to say that we now live in the best times that we can have for our country? Medium times are always the best, surest and most reliable to venture business upon, and ought to be very satisfactory to all.

Brother farmers in Vermont, I congratulate you on the present good times, and hope that you will make up your minds to be satisfied with, and thankful for, such good times as we have, and try to enjoy them contentedly, and make the best use of them to do good to the needy, and never more complain of hard times. They may be harder for all branches of business before they are softer.

THE BIRDS—WHERE ARE THEY?

I have been an inhabitant of Rutland county for a period of more than 70 years, and have not only been an observer of human bipeds, but also of the feathered tribe. I am no ornithologist, and make no pretensions to being an Audubon or a Wilson; yet I have been an observant of, and contemplated the change which has taken place among the inhabitants of our forests, as well as of other things.

When the country was new, our fields and forests were made vocal, and rendered pleasant and animated by the presence of the feathered songsters, and the ear was gratified by a thousand melodious trills and solos, which on every fair day made the woods an orchestra, whose music was more elevating than the tones of the piano, or even those of the organ. It was nature's melody. A person in those days, even when alone in the woods, could not be lonesome. Besides the music of the birds, the beauty of their plumage was a feast to the eye, and rendered the forests as beautiful as their songs had made it melodious. Their gaiety never left them, and their activity was a continual rebuke to the indolent.

But now where are they? The robins, once very numerous, and to be seen at almost any hour of the day, skipping over the ground along the fence and about the house, fearless and glee-some, delighting in human society, and ever manifesting a desire to please the ear with its music, is now rarely seen, and never heard to sing as in old times.

The thrush, although not social like the robin, nor as numerous, was then esteemed as one of the most melodious songsters of our forests—was a natural singer—could sing any tune on any key, and imitate almost any kind of a sound. She would perch on some high elevation, and there pour out her most delightful music in great variety, for hours, sometimes, to the annoyance of other birds, whose notes she would imitate exactly. When driven from her high station, she would immediately take another, and continue her music. Now she has left us entirely.

The golden robin was a very social, active bird, though somewhat noisy. Her notes were not so harmonious as those of the thrush, but still they were not disagreeable. She was sprightly in her motions, and gloried in a beautiful plumage. She usually built in the vicinity of human habitations, in some high, solitary tree, and was visible at any time of the day. For many years the golden robin has been seldom seen.

The cat-bird, though not beautiful in plumage, nor pleasant in her every day chat, was delightfully pleasant in her set tunes, and for variety of notes was surpassed only by the thrush. Her nest was built in some thick, low bush near a human dwelling. But she, too, is now rarely seen, and seems to have somewhat lost her old powers of singing.

The house wren: Oh! that pretty little social companion, that little domestic, that used to sit on the gate post and twitter out its trilling notes; and which built its little nest in the hollow end of a log in our log-house, and yet was not tame enough to let a cat approach without showing deep displeasure. The wren has now deserted us entirely, and left a great vacancy in our domestic amusements.

The blue jay was once very plenty, and remained with us through the winter, and often relieved the dreariness of that season of the year, being about our corn-cribs, crying "cheer-up, cheer-up"—which was very pleasant and encouraging. Although not a great singer of songs, yet a great hand at detached music.

Their presence or voice is now seldom seen or heard.

The great shining blackbirds, which were once so plenty as to be considered an annoyance, from their habit of pulling young corn, were a musical bird; and though they were not in the habit of singing continuous set pieces, yet their voice was shrill, clear and pleasant. They liked to get in company on some old tree, high in the air, and sing in concert many hours at a sit. Although, we did not like their thievish habits, yet, we were delighted with their music. But they, too, have almost entirely left us.

The perewink, another beautiful bird—lively and musical, which often made our forests vocal with its strong, sharp note, which was always of one kind, yet often repeated. It was a very beautiful bird, of various colored plumage, with a beautiful crest; not very shy, but seldom seen in open cornfields. Now seldom seen or heard.

The shearbill was a very active, sprightly bird about the size of the blue bird, and were always seen in flocks, and very beautiful; some of a scarlet red, and some of a golden yellow,—very noisy when on the wing, and might be heard long before they were seen. They by their music gave the air a very lively impression. They, too, have left us.

The cuckoo, though nothing very attractive, in her appearance or her notes, yet, there was something about her to induce solemnity: her notes were sad and mournful, and were oftenest heard in a dull and gloomy time. She liked to get into some large spreading tree near a human dwelling, and there utter forth her dolorous notes. It is now very seldom heard.

The quail, when the country was new, would often be seen on an old log-fence or stump, about sundown, with their sharp whistle, as if they would say, "no more wet! no more wet!" and could be often heard until into the evening: but these plump and beautiful birds are no more to be seen or heard.

The whippoorwill, which was very often heard in the dusk of the evening, crying out with their sharp and animating "whippoorwill!" have generally ceased to entertain us with their evening diversions.

The great black woodcock was a prominent bird in our forests: on almost any day in the year it was to be seen on the sides of the trees, or flying from one tree to another. When on the wing you might hear its "cut, cut, cut-up!" at a great distance. It has also gone from among us.

The wake-up, or brown woodpecker, was once a very common bird. Its notes were not very musical, yet they were somewhat animating, when calling on us to "wake up!" This bird has latterly been very seldom seen or heard.

The red headed woodpecker was one of our most common birds, and his company was very agreeable. We liked to hear his "cheer! cheer!" and his noise in drumming on the dry trees in the winter was any thing but unpleasant: but he is rarely seen now.

The night hawk, too, was very frequently seen then. It was very amusing to witness his manœuvres, and hear his "creak! creak!" in the evening.

These original inhabitants of our forests, and many others not mentioned in this article, have deserted, in good part, our fields, forests and orchards. All the most prominent singing birds are gone, and those which are left supply their place but poorly. Now our forests are still and gloomy, even during that season of the year in which the birds were most animated formerly."

These observations by Mr. Churchill, which I have slightly altered, were published in the Rutland Herald, and answered in the same paper, by ZADOC THOMPSON, as follows:

MR. EDITOR: In the HERALD of the 9th inst., I read with much interest, and not a little sympathy, the lament of your venerable correspondent, for the disappearance from our midst of so many of our birds. Although, I cannot claim a residence of an equal number of years in the land, I have lived long enough to bear testimony to the general truth of his statements. Indeed it cannot be disputed that several species of birds, which were quite common in early times, are now seldom, if ever, seen or heard. Like the aboriginal *bipeds without feathers*, they have vanished before the advance of the white men, and some of them like the poor Indian, are probably destined to utter extermination. Witness the wild turkey—once found in Vermont—once numerous in Western New York—and where is it now? Retiring with the Buffalo and the Indian before the steady march of civilized settlement; all the three diminishing in numbers, and at a rapidity, too, which will soon render it necessary to speak of them as beings which *were*, but now are *not*.

When any species of birds has wholly forsaken us, or become less common than formerly, there is not usually much difficulty in assigning the cause. Birds will resort to such places as will afford them the best supply of food, the best pro-

tection, and the best accommodations for rearing their young; and when the clearing and settlement of a neighborhood deprives them of these, they will seek them in other places. As the home of some birds is forest, and that of others the cultivated fields, the change of a country from one condition to the other will naturally lead to a change of the feathered inhabitants; and very much of the change, witnessed in Vermont, is owing to this cause.

Some birds seem to regard man as a friend, and therefore seek his society and protection. How familiar, in early times, did the robin sing and twitter around his dwelling, and build her nest, and rear her young upon the projecting timbers of his log-house and upon the beams of his open barn! The robin then put confidence in man. But that confidence has since been betrayed; and can we wonder that these birds now avoid those dwelling-places, where they are made the prey of swarms of domestic cats, where their eggs and young are made the playthings of unfeeling urchins, and themselves are cruelly shot, as a matter of sport, by grown-up boys? Let more trees be planted along the roadsides and around our buildings; let the lazy sportsman lay aside his gun; and let the children and cats be restrained; and the cheerful notes of the robin, perched on the top of the elm over the gate, shall again welcome the day-dawn, and cheer the inmates of our dwellings as in days of yore.

The black woodcock and the red-headed woodpecker, whose departure your correspondent particularizes, have doubtless left us, for the want of proper food and shelter. Both these species rear their young in old trees, and live upon ants and the larvæ of beetles found under the bark and in the rotten wood of the same; and since the old trees of our forests have been mostly removed or burned up, these woodpeckers have been obliged to seek food and shelter elsewhere. Some of the birds, which disappeared from the neighborhood of your correspondent, may not have done so from other sections of the State. One of these, the golden robin or Baltimore oriole, is certainly more common in this part of the State than it was thirty years ago. But we have little reason to be pleased that it is so, since he is one of the greatest burglars of the feathered race, destroying the eggs of the robin, the social sparrow, and the summer warbler; and vying with the cats and naughty children in their endeavors to deprive our villages of the presence of these agreeable songsters. Nor is this all; they are very sure to appropriate to their own use our early peas, by opening the pods longi-

tudinally; and in their coarse, noisy song there is no note which can serve to redeem their character.

While some birds have left us which were formerly common, others have taken their places, which were then entirely unknown. I cannot learn, for example, that the cliff swallow, *Hirundo fulva*, was ever seen in Vermont previous to the year 1818. It now builds its nests by hundreds together, under the eaves of barns in various parts of the State.

Several other cases might be mentioned where some species of birds have diminished and others increased in the same neighborhood, since the settlement of the country was commenced; but I have not time to pursue the subject.

BURLINGTON, March 14, 1855.

Z. T.

RUNNING THE LINES.

The year 1837 is yet remembered by many, from the events associated with the Canadian revolt. Many in the States, impelled by a sympathy with, or a love of adventure, espoused the cause of the provincials. Among the latter were Sam Stone and Amasa Jordan. Going to Canada, they obtained commissions in the rebel service, to raise troops in the States, to which they now proposed to return. Arriving at the guard-house near the frontier, which was everywhere strictly guarded, and unable to give any satisfactory account of themselves, their purposes and intentions, they were forbidden to proceed. They now went to Montreal, where, passing under assumed names, they met an old acquaintance from Vermont, named Proctor—a shrewd genius who drove a stage from some point in Canada to the States. He, ignorant of their character, accosted Jordan at a hotel; but soon discovered the mistake in regard to his identity. This excited the suspicions of the police in regard to our adventurers, who, by the assistance of Proctor, formed a plan of escape by "running the Lines." It being agreed that they should come down in an empty stage, they were informed, on one of the coldest days of winter, that an opportunity now presented itself which might not soon occur again.

They prepared to risk the attempt. It was early in the morning when they set out, and again approaching the guard-house, which was some rods distant from the highway, they were ordered to halt by two armed soldiers on duty, who had been ordered by the commandant of the post, who was absent, to arrest two persons answering the description of our ad-

venturers. A parley ensued, and I believe Jordan got out of the stage. Stone demurred, affecting lameness: he at last came out on the side of the stage; while he clung to the top with his hands, one of the soldiers came near. In an instant Stone threw his body into a horizontal position, striking him violently in the face—while, with a fierce oath, he defied the power of his sovereign Lady, and challenged all her minions; the soldier fell back with his jaw broken—and the other was quickly disposed of, and their muskets thrown many yards into the snow. Proctor, as if in great alarm, bawled out, "what are you doing?" and, applying the whip, started off at a furious gallop, seeming to defy the attempts of our adventurers to overtake him: while, as if deaf, he neither halted nor turned his head at the call of eight or ten men who had issued from the guard-house, armed with knives, to take the part of their unfortunate companions. He proceeded on his way into a part of the road where, free from notice, he slackened his pace, and was at length overtaken by the two reckless men, who, faint with the loss of blood, leaped, or rather crawled into the stage. Being bold, athletic men, and also armed with knives, they had commenced a running fight with their pursuers, who, as they approached, quickly repented their temerity. Stone, who was a specimen of a bull-dog, with the agility of a panther, escaped with a trifling wound on his thigh. To him Jordan, (who was literally cut in pieces,) owed his life, after fighting as stoutly, but perhaps not as skilfully, as Stone, who was by profession a boxer. Having baffled their assailants, they were soon conveyed to a place of safety by Proctor, whose linen was soon brought into requisition.

Proctor returning the next day, found the occupants of the guard house in no enviable mood, and all more or less smarting from their discomfiture, easing their pain by cursing the Yankees. They seemed quite unconscious of the trick he had played them, for, said they, "*you did not hear.*"

The above narrative I have given in nearly the words of the stage-driver, by whom it was related to me many years ago. On reaching Hubbardton, Jordan, for some weeks, was secluded from observation, under the care of Dr. H—. He carried on for some years, the business of a tanner in this town, and afterward removed to Michigan, where he was accidentally shot by his son, while hunting deer, in the year 1849.

THE WELL STORY.

In the western part of the town is an old well, to which an odd sort of interest was once attached, and which, of all its surroundings, remains a solitary memorial of one of its former proprietors, "Uncle A," a methodist class-leader, much noted for "singing psalms and praying prayers," an easy-going and rather estimable man, who managed by, now and then "making a turn," to bring both ends of the year together, and otherwise than as aforesaid, little remarkable, except that by some worldly minded, censorious people, he was thought rather neglectful of his wayside duties, while traveling towards the Christian's Rest.

Of the truth of the imputation, it is not my purpose, to here decide; deeming it the duty of a faithful narrator, while leaving nothing at the bottom of the inkhorn, to prompt those curious in such matters to deduce their own conclusions from the following; while I might venture to affirm while setting down nought in favor or malice, that public opinion ran somewhat against him on that score.

One morning in late autumn, and almost before the grey and uncertain light of the misty dawn, he was aroused from his quiet repose by his "restless rib," with the information, gratis, that it was time to get up and proceed with the labors of the day—which happened to be making cider, with the assistance of a halfblind horse, which he was wont to turn loose in the meadow to graze when its work was done, near the well above mentioned, to which he now groped his way to procure some water for the kitchen. It was some 10 feet in depth, and was once supplied with a curb and the old fashioned sweep, which had in the course of years passed away or fallen into disuse as an unnecessary appendage; the water being drawn by lifting it out with a pole. Arriving there, perhaps half awake he drew his hands from his pockets, their usual resting place, rubbing his eyes as his faculties were stimulated by what "He saw there," hastily ejaculating an energetic, blasted "plague on the eternal luck!" he jogged off to the house of a neighbor, not then up, for help to remove the obstruction, which was safely done by their joint contrivance, or ingenuity and secrecy enjoined. He would not have had Marilla know it for half the world, or at least not for a considerable part: which, I not being there to assist, I believe she never did. "Peace to her ashes."

There were some shrewd guesses among the boys, but no definite conclusion; and some

thought a curb might now be in order, but uncle A. was a sort of philosopher in his way and, like the wise and wily old Greek, who, departing on his travels, being importuned by his mother to first take a wife, replied he was too young; and having returned being again urged by the good woman, he said it was now too late; besides a curb might excite suspicion. A year or two after a very young colt in capering about the spot went to the bottom headlong. This last was too much for the good man's patience; his faith or human endurance could stand it no longer, and he resolved, as an opportunity offered in a few days after, to seek a less unlucky place. The event was celebrated by an impertinent youngster in some doggerel, of which I remember but the following:

"Nor thought to curb the fatal brink
Where the blind mare went down to drink;
But when the colt went tumbling after,
Some thought he would be rather smarter.
He declared, he said, his farm he would sell;
He could not live by the plaguey Well."

I might add, in extenuation of the above, that he reared a large family, all of whom were esteemed—and some of them very wealthy people.

THE BUTTER STORY.

At a place known to fame as the Kingdom, David Chamberlain, a clerk in Horton's Store, the shutters of which he was closing for the night, happened to detect a light fingered fellow quietly secreting a nice roll of butter in his hat, and instantly hit upon a mode of punishment. Closing the door, and addressing his victim, he said "this is rather a cold night and something to take would do us good." Although disposed to be off, the idea of something to take was too much for the resolution, or rather prudence, of the petty thief. Without suspicion, he took an offered seat near the stove, which the clerk stuffed with wood, after giving him a glass of stiff West India; all the while plying him with humorous and amusing talk. It so happened that the rogue was in a corner crammed with bales and boxes, from which there was but one place of egress—and there the wily Yankee sat. "I believe, I must be going" said Ladd, for that was the culprit's name, "I have got the cows to fodder and some wood to split." He was answered by being presented with two glasses of hot rum toddy, the very sight of which would have made the hair on his head stand on end, had it not been well greased and kept down by the butter: "I will give you a toast now, and you can butter it yourself," said the clerk, with

an air of such consummate simplicity, that poor Ladd, as he drank it all, still believed himself unsuspected.

"Ladd here is a Christmas goose for you, (it was about Christmas time) well roasted and basted, eh? I tell you it is the neatest thing in creation, and don't you never use hog's lard or common cooking butter to baste it with; fresh pound butter, such as you see on that shelf, is the only fit thing in nature to baste a goose with. Come, take your butter, I mean take your toddy. The half boozey man now began to smoke as well as to melt, and was silent as if born dumb; While, as he freely perspired, the sweat seemed of a rich yellow hue as it rolled down his face, while standing bolt upright, with his knees almost touching the red hot stove. "Damnation cold night this," said Chamberlain, putting some more wood in the stove. "Here let me take your hat off." "No!" exclaimed the poor fellow at last, with a spasmodic effort to get his tongue loose; and, clapping both hands on his hat, "no damn you let me go! let me out! I aint well! let me go!" At this stage of their proceedings, a greasy cataract was said to have poured down the poor man's face, and his inveterate tormentor was satisfied. "Well, good night if you must go," said the humorous Vermonter; "and, neighbor, as I reckon the fun I have had out of you is worth a ninepence, I shall not charge you for that pound of butter."

APPLICATION.

If my grandiloquent countrymen have quailed before the audacious insolence of England, in yielding up the two arch traitors, Mason and Slidell, without meeting the grim Lion, with that haughty and dignified submission in which discomfited Rome opened her gates to the conquering Gauls, or that spirit of stern defiance with which they were met by Camillus, amid the burning desolation of "the eternal city," the writer may congratulate them on having extricated themselves from their troubles, upon principles which, if not truly American are truly yankee. If they have slavery, cowed as they are, shown little of the Roman, they may attribute it to their superior *Christian virtues*; but let me assure them that their blazing disgrace will remain until rampant John Bull shall have been subjected to a similar basting.

ADDENDA TO HUBBARDTON.

I. The building of a turnpike from the present site of Hyde's hotel in Sudbury to Castle-ton and continued thence by another company

through Poultney, opened a thoroughfare over which prior to the building of the Champlain canal, a large amount of the produce of northern Vermont found its exit to Troy and thence to New York, and was the direct stage and mail route from Troy to Burlington; the stages of the Messrs. Hyde at one time making the trip, by special contract, in 24 hours, to the no small wear and tear of horse flesh.

The building of the Rutland and Burlington R. R., turned all travel from this route, and the people soon found themselves isolated, as it were, from the outside world, public conveyance and mail facilities. Three post-offices, some receiving their mail but once a week, the expense borne in good part by private subscription have superseded the one before, kept, time out of mind, at the old "Dewey Stand." This place was first opened to the public by Daniel Meeker, Esq., and was long remembered after the death of that gentleman, June 2d, 1821 for its excellent *cuisine* and hostelry appointments and as a favorite resort of the travelling public. He was succeeded as inn keeper, by his son-in-law Ebenezer Dewey, by whom the house was kept open until 1848 when he emigrated to Michigan: since then the property has changed hands often.

II. The operation of the non-intercourse and embargo laws, prior to the war of 1812, was offensive to the feelings and private interests of many of the people, and smuggling became a source of lucrative, if not honorable employment to many. Bands of these men were ready to offer open resistance to the authorities, and the sympathies of the people were often with these men in their acts of lawlessness, their goods were thus safely stored and then distributed by their agents or confederates in the interior. Daniel Meeker who in a different sense from that meant by the apostle was like many of his calling, "all things to all men," is said to have given them his kindly aid, when a deputy officer of the customs was stationed at the old Hubbardton toll-gate. It was in the winter of 1810, and '11, that a party of men in three loaded sleighs, presented themselves at the gate kept by a young man Luce, who upon receiving his toll, threw open the gate which was seized and was being closed by Walker Rumsey, officer of the customs, stationed there, who demanded to examine their goods or papers, when a club from one of the party, named Hawley, was thrown at Rumsey with deadly, but uncertain aim, and missing its object, struck Luce on the head, causing his death soon after.

The party then drew their rifles and proceeded to Whitehall. Hawley was subsequently arrested and lodged in Rutland jail, from which he was forcibly liberated, nor were any of the party ever brought to justice.

III. The dissection of the dead to promote the arts of surgery and the knowledge of human anatomy, and the robbing of the grave, their sacred resting place, is in the first instance, repulsive to all feelings of human sensibility and decency; the last, a harmless offense when undiscovered, is properly by law made an act of felony. The depredations of the students of the Medical College at Castleton on the burying grounds convenient for the purpose were frequent in the vicinity, although probably exaggerated, and were stimulated by the faculty of that institution for many years. Some 40 years since, the indignation and suspicions of the people were thoroughly roused. Two students, the pupils of Dr. Cooley in Benson, having disinterred and stolen the corpse of a lady in Westhaven, proceeded to a secluded place in some woods where potash was made, and in the night proceeded to boil the flesh from the bones; the lye causing the eyes to open in the ghastly light; and the baying of dogs, roused by the scent, frightened them from their purpose, so that they fled from the spot in terror, leaving the proof of their guilt, which was discovered and reinterred a few days after. The graves of the newly buried were now guarded, or secretly marked, which last measure led to an adventure still well remembered by many in Hubbardton.

The wife of Mr. Penfield Churchill dying, was dug up; the robbery committed on Saturday night, was discovered on Sunday morning. A large party was secretly organized, and with proper authority, and the sheriff, Dan Dyke at their head, proceeded to Castleton in two parties, by two different roads, intending to meet and surround the college, as soon as the students should assemble at the ringing of the bell, on Monday morning, and have their work commenced. The plan succeeded; after which the students and the faculty now alarmed, they broke into the dissecting room; traces of blood were on the table, but nothing more was to be found. The students now began to leave the building. Some in the cloaks of those days were narrowly watched, and the building was ransacked from top to bottom, and the students returning, aggravated their disappointment by pretending to assist in the search. This continued the greater part of the day, and at last

the party concluded themselves outwitted and began to think of giving up the search, when one of them happening to cast his eyes up to the ceiling, observed some nails in a large board partially drawn out. "See" said he pointing it out to his companions. Finding means to reach it, the board was removed and behind it the headless trunk of a female, partly dissected was discovered. Mr. Churchill, although recognizing it by certain marks, as the body of his wife, was hesitating to take it, intimidated by the threats and questionings of the students, when he was promptly told by Dyke, if he was satisfied in his own mind, as to the identity of the body, to take it, as in law any other claimant must prove whose it was and also their right to it. Unable to find the head, the party proceeded home-wards with the body, when they were overtaken by a citizen with it, he having found it in his hay-mow. It appeared, that one of the students had carried it out under his cloak suspended by a string hung round his neck.

IV. It being the custom of the settlers to girdle all trees in clearing the land, over 18 inches; fires were frequent, one of these described by an old resident, originated in the north-east of Benson, near a hamlet known as Banyall, crept over the hills one morning, entering Hubbardton on the lands of Timothy St. John, borne through the dead and girdled hemlocks by a stiff breeze, threatening the entire destruction of his buildings and fences, as well as those of nearly the whole neighborhood.

A party of 50 or 60 men endeavored to stop its progress on the Marsh pond brook, when it was discovered some rods to the south. To stop it was impossible. The barn and buildings of Mr. S. were saved by almost superhuman effort; but the fire swept on and by 4 o'clock in the P. M. had reached the place now known as West Castleton, some 4 or 5 miles from its starting place.

V. It was on passing by a burning forest on her way to meeting on horse-back, Sunday Aug. 25, 1799, that Sarah, a daughter of Joseph Rumsey was instantly killed by the falling branch of a burning tree, in the 21st year of her age. The event was long remembered with sad interest by many; while a real, or supposed appearance of blood on the stone where she was found, was an object of curious or superstitious regard.

METHODISTS AT HORTONVILLE.

A respectable church of this denomination was formed at an early day and continued for

many years supplied with ministers by the Troy Conference, the last of whom was Rev. Wm. Bedell in 1849, at which time the church as an active organization ceased, and is with the names of Rice Rider, Ayres Ludlum and others ministering there, fast passing away from the memories of living men. Preaching was sometime after supplied in the place by the Baptists and more recently by the Universalists, which being discontinued in turn, it has been for some years left as an abandoned field.

Changes—Of the numerous sects dividing the church giving to modern society much of that little variety of which it is susceptible, the spires of whose churches rising in emulative pride beautify and adorn our cities and villages, while casting their baneful influence on the weaker communities of the rural districts, the town has had a sufficient and wearying variety. We have, however, to record the advent of Universalism which was first preached here about or a little before the year 1830, essentially changing the religious views of the community to a great extent. It was received with that peculiar hostility which it every where encountered from the followers of every other form of belief, as it was supposed to strike at the basis of all true theology; while such as favored the system were looked upon as religious if not moral and social outcasts, and, as illustrating the character and feelings of the people, we will give the following incident.

An itinerant, named Holbrook, of this denomination, holding meetings which were attended by a respectable number of people, some of them members of the Congregational church, few or none of whom were acquainted with his peculiar views, attracted the attention of the pastor of that church when their character was more fully explained. A meeting was held in which the delinquent members of the church after being properly reprimanded were continued in fellowship after acknowledging contrition for a fault ignorantly enough committed—but this was not enough, here as in most other communities were a large number of no settled religious views, but men of sound practical common sense whose general character and position entitled them to respect, and these were not amenable to their discipline. The pastor holding those high views of his office and authority once common to the clergy of New England, thinking to do the universal some harm and himself much honor, prepared for these a series of discourses thought suitable for the occasion, but with a final direct result from which he anticipated. The seed of

Universalism thus fell upon ground well prepared to receive it, and the Rev. Kittredge Haven appearing on the scene about this time, (1830) a man well calculated by his natural and acquired abilities to lead in the movement. large numbers in this and the adjoining towns were led to favor this new doctrine. The society embraced perhaps a majority of the inhabitants of Hubbardston as also the greater portion of its wealth. It held its meetings in a large school-house used also as a town-hall but has lately by the never ceasing changes of population and other causes become much depressed.

OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION

there were several not heretofore mentioned, who settled in this town and who spent the latter part of their lives here; their names so far as I have been able to ascertain were John Rumsey, served 7 years, Wm. Rumsey, Joseph Jennings, died in 1813, Jonathan Slason, died 1843; Frederick Dikeman, Asahel Wright. I believe none of the above were living as late as 1844.

OF THE WAR OF 1812

were Jabez Jennings, Don Colton, Timothy Rumsey, killed at a place once familiarly known to many as "the stone mills," Nathaniel Churchill, Daniel Bigelow, Jonas Partridge, Dea. Elisha Walker, orderly serg't, Stephen Rumsey, Lieut., Nathan Rumsey, Frederick Dikeman, also, who died May 17, 1848, in the 88th year of his age, enlisted while a mere youth and served through the war.

RECORD OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION AND GENERAL ACTION OF THE PEOPLE.

Enlisted June 1861, John M. Hall private, Co. B. 2d Vt., discharged after 3 years service, during the two last of which he held a sergeant's warrant. Enlisted June, 1861, Silas Hart, private, Co. B. 2d. Vt.; taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and died in the Andersonville prison, Oct. 1864. Enlisted March 5, 1862, Ezekiel H. St. John, private, Co. B. 2d, Vt.; mustered in June 20th, at Golden's Hill before Richmond, discharged the same year, Nov. 30, from the ranks in which he had served from date of muster, as unfit for service, from general debility, near Stafford Court House, Va. Enlisted Dec. 16, '61, Joseph Howard, private, aged 18, 2d. Vt. Battery, re-enlisted Feb. '64 and died at Port Hudson La., Apr. 12, '64.

Of volunteers enlisting under the President's call for 300,000 in 1862, July, 19 in number

received \$100 each paid by the citizens by voluntary contribution. John P. Barber, Albert B. Hall, Charles K. Root, Daniel Holmes, Charles Manly, Nathaniel A. Kilborn, James Morigan, Wm. P. Perry, Stillman S. Perkins, James Perkins, Duane Smith, Charles Westcott, Louis N. Crone, (died of disease a few days after expiration of term of enlistment). These were all *nine months men* and enlisted in the 14th regiment, and with the exception of the two last, in Capt. Joseph Jennings' company, who lately a citizen of the place, had been chosen to take the command of a company raised in Castleton, of whom it has been said he distinguished himself for intrepid and soldier-like conduct at Gettysburg.

THREE YEARS MEN.

Zebulon Good, Charles Blackmer, Co. H., 5th Vt., discharged a few months after, re-enlisted in the summer of 1864, in the 2d. Vt. Battery, receiving \$100 additional bounty from the town. James Gibbs, Co. H., 5th Vt., served the term of enlistment and Allen Holman and Jacob Hall died July 11th, 1865, 11th Vt.

Drafted in 1863, and paid commutation. Wm. Balis, Sumner Jennings, Zimri Howard, Samuel St. John, Chandler Gibbs, excused from unfitness; two entered the service, none volunteered, in 1863, Aug. John Thomas*, killed, *record unknown*.

Enlisted under the next subsequent call for volunteers and received \$500 town bounty in Dec. 1863. 2d, Vt. Battery, Harrison Conger,* John Howard,* John Roberts, Franklin Blackmer, 2d, Vt. Battery, Cortes Gibbs, 2d, Vt. Battery, discharged the following May or June. In March 1864, Charles K. Root, a nine months man re-enlisted and died Aug. 28, 1864, bounty \$200. At the same time and in the same regiment, Albert Leo,* bounty \$200, 7th Vt. Enlisted Aug. 1864, Edward Bird, Co. D., 5th Vt., bounty \$500. Enlisted Aug. 1864, Warren B. Varney, 7th or 8th Vt., bounty \$500, died at the close of the war from diarrhea. Enlisted Aug. 1864, Henry Varney, 7th or 8th Vt., bounty \$500. Enlisted March 1865, James Crowe, Co. D. 5th Vt., bounty \$500. Enlisted March 1865, Ceylon Petty, regiment unknown, bounty \$500. One unknown,* \$500.

In Sept. 1864, H. G. Barber, Daniel Barber and Francis Gault procured each three substi-

* Those starred although credited to, were not residents of the town.

tutes at an expense of \$ 1450 each, at an expense to the town of	\$ 2,700.
Amount paid by the town to volunteers, levied by tax,	\$ 6,000
Amount paid by voluntary subscription,	\$ 1,900
Total,	\$ 10,600

Of the men whose names I have here given mostly of humble origin and moving in the lower walks of life, many of them mere youths, I know of none dishonorably discharged, of but one charged with desertion, and I have made inquiry, and he was restored to the ranks under extenuating circumstances, perhaps not wholly honorable, but without abatement of pay.

Where not otherwise indicated, each soldier served the term of enlistment.

The people although taking a deep interest in the progress of the war, being engaged in the quiet pursuits of rural life, removed from its tumult and excitement, had volunteered but sparingly, when the disasters of the Peninsular campaign suddenly aroused alike the anxiety and indignation of the country; and as the old brigade on the heights overlooking the White Oak swamp, betook themselves to their heels, when about 11 o'clock on the 30th of June, 1862, resting from a night's exhausting march, they were suddenly assailed by the discharge of an hundred guns as an opening salute from the southern artillery, so did the president's ensuing proclamation summoning 300,000 men to arms, spread an almost equal terror among the enrolled militia of Vermont. True, there was no enemy present from which to hide, but that many were seized with a sort of before unknown or forgotten maladies, the numerous certificates of disability deposited in the town clerks' offices sufficiently testify. These certificates were wholly unauthorized and were obtained from accommodating physicians who found the fees arising from this source a small but acceptable item in their yearly income, and were made subjects of poetic censure in the newspapers of the day. A good woman remarked that the men were fortunate in having secured their wives, for no woman would in the future risk her happiness with any such weaklings as they now appeared to be.

Some equally patriotic, but more crafty, were willing to enter the service of the good old U. S. and such where opportunity offered, engaged in the mail service, each of the petty

post-offices receiving and making room by the discharge of others too old or incapacitated to serve for a corporal's guard of these new functionaries. But time and reflection brought back the self respect and with it the courage of the people.

In Hubbardton, at a meeting held for the purpose in Aug. 1862, \$ 2,800 were subscribed mostly in sums of \$ 100 each, to be expended in filling up the quota of the town; 18 young men came promptly forward and enlisted in the service of their country, generally for nine months, each receiving \$ 100 as bounty. This was the first and only general turnout from the place during the war.

In 1863, the government having arranged the preliminaries, relied upon a general draft to recruit its wasting armies; but the exemption provided usually known as the \$300 clause, while acceptable to such friends of the government as confined their friendship within the bounds of passive sympathy, as an easy method of satisfying the claims which the nation might have on their more active support, was for the same reason no less acceptable to its enemies at home, who beside seized upon it as a means to light up if possible yet further, the flames of civil discord.

As a war measure it was as unlike the stern message of Saul summoning Israel to the deliverance of Jabesh in Gilead, remembered with heroic gratitude when after a long life of misfortune his kingly power was broken and himself in helpless death exposed to indecent insult; or those measures by which in 1712 the French rolled back the tide of invasion from their country shaking all Europe with fierce and uncontrollable energy as the strait forwardness and dignified simplicity of the past is sometimes found removed from the special finesse of the present.

In its operation it was demoralizing to the public sentiment and disliked by the army. In Vermont it would have been found necessary to draft the whole enrolled militia before a number sufficiently poor could have been found to meet the exigencies of the case. Thus operating as a tax it was simply unjust.

Meantime the nine months men had returned; having had their general stolen at the outset as much to their chagrin as grief they had wiped out at Gettysburg whatever of disgrace or ridicule had attached to their organization in stemming the high tide of the rebellion which there culminated in Longstreet's furious onset. They had suffered from homesickness a disease, if such it may be called, which without any ap-

parent cause often renders the soldier unfit for duty and is peculiar to the troops of New England as to those of Switzerland, and were now usually content to rest on their laurels without imperiling them farther on the uncertain hazards of war. Volunteering to which the government now had recourse had almost entirely ceased but which to stimulate it in December 1863, proposed to revise the whole conscription act, a measure delayed until the following year by the prompt but novel and unprecedented action of the people.

Since the settlement of the country, bounties more or less liberal may have been paid to those entering the military service in times of public exigency, either by public or private munificence. But a high public spirit or perhaps the general poverty had made them moderate. The rights of the State to the services of its arms bearing citizens was never ignored or lost sight of, but often vigorously enforced. No system had hitherto been devised to screen those who from various circumstances in life might be disinclined voluntarily to serve their country in its hour of need; or who from their wealth or social position might hesitate to sink their fortunes in these of the private soldier or to lure with money to the fields of pestilence and death the inexperienced children of eager poverty; who ever bearing the burdens of the world upon their shoulders have in the days of war found it their peculiar vocation to handle the sword and the gun.

The legislature of Vermont had in the year 1862, authorized, perhaps unwittingly, the payment by the towns of certain bounties paid to the nine months men and other volunteers of that year, which had at the time been paid by private individuals and legalized the future payment of others in the future as necessity might require at discretion, which act virtually placed the entire property of the State at the disposal of an irresponsible portion of its citizens, who however frugal of money in other respects, were now disposed to use it without strict or scruple, so that the war which opened with the cry of the last dollar and the last man, now seemed likely to consume the last of the first, ere the first of the last should go.

The large and populous town of Rutland with a quota of 125, had fixed the price of volunteers at \$500, leaving the adjoining towns to submit to a draft or follow its example, which last they did. Whether the sum was too large or too small, let those who have borne

the gun and knapsack under a southern sky, as well as those who paid it, reply. But its principle was unjust and its practice dangerous, while it may be urged in its defence that to impress into the service the yeomanry of the country, would have been a serious derangement to its general business, it should be remembered that military duty was a debt which they justly owed, and which others, either from patriotic motives, or others sufficient to themselves and acceptable to the public, had voluntarily assumed, but which these first now chose to pay by adding themselves to the public burden.

That many voting their money, saw with pleasure a part of the accumulating and hoarded wealth of the country pass into the hands of those who entered the southern Golgotha to maintain the indivisible unity of the republic may be true; but that such sentiments did not usually prevail, may be seen from the record of which that of the humble town we have been giving, may stand as a general exponent of the rest.

Some may have looked with silent or half suppressed scorn on the unquestioning patriotism that now had the direction of affairs as they saw the money saved by virtue, economy or parsimony, wasted by the young recruits in wantonness or riot. A spirit of cheerfulness verging on levity seemed to pervade all classes and conditions of life which, so far as real, often seems odious in reference to the stern scenes enacting, and never had the votaries of pleasure pursued it with greater assiduity, while the conflict seemed to reveal alike the vices and virtues of the people before dormant, and in business, a desire for speculation fostered by the inflation of the currency prevailed.

In the summer of 1864, the exemption clause in the conscription act being repealed, the heavy call for volunteers following had enhanced their price to \$500 and \$1000, or upwards for one and three years men. At Hubbardton after some procrastination, a meeting was held in August to raise funds to fill the quota of the town, in which a resolution was offered from an obscure quarter, to the effect that the town pay to each person not exceeding 12 (the number which the town was eventually called on to furnish, as the sequel proved) volunteering in the service, furnishing a substitute or representative recruit, and each drafted person for one year, \$200 or \$300 for two or three years.

This resolution would have passed unnoticed further than as an expression of senti-

ment, had it not been thought to embody the views of some of the selectmen entrusted with the care of filling the quota, and as it had a decided squint toward throwing the responsibility of paying the enormous bounties now demanded by the scanty few willing to enlist upon the shoulders of those with whom and for whose benefit they were originated; it being the design of the mover if actuated by any other than that of mere meddling, to induce the more public spirited and wealthy, or perhaps timid to furnish substitutes; and after separating these from the majority, as the war progressed, to compel the remaining to submit to the constitutional requirements of the government. It was therefore peculiarly offensive to many, and to none more than to a certain politic deacon, not unlike one of Revolutionary memory, revealed to Matt Lyon in the wilds of Jericho, who having been usually counted among the ex-empt, and appreciating the comforts of home, now found himself exposed to the draft, to his own no small anxiety, as well as the amusement of his neighbors, who taking up the resolution, dissected it in detail, remarking that the number of men which it proposed to raise were more than the quota, while the means were proportionally inadequate, upon which it was dismissed, not without a latent suspicion that there was a bag of mischief in it.

It was briefly and caustically defended by its originator, who remarked that he offered it as a war measure to promote the best interest of the town from which no one had enlisted as a three years man, who owned an acre of land or a sheep within its borders, unless it were himself for which he might be excused, as he had but one sheep which he had recently found with one of its horns broken off.

It was then voted that the selectmen fill the quota of 6 at whatever cost, and to assess a tax of 100 cents on the dollar to meet the expense. After the meeting adjourned, a general exchange of views was made by several persons, and the mover of the resolution encountering his late opponent, the deacon, declared his intention of entering the invalid corps, offering for a consideration to go as his substitute; to this gross affront the person addressed, replied with unexpected spirit, that if he was obliged to procure a substitute, he would have a man for the front and not the rear, which he afterward with two others accordingly did, the selectmen obtaining the balance of the quota and also filling the next and last call.

"EARLY ROSE."

As the fabled palace of Aladdin was incomplete without the roc's egg on the summit of its dome, so would our annals be unfinished without some account of "Early Rose," the last but not the least of modern humbugs, for which the place has been recently as noted as for its rugged roughness, and which since the Tulipomania of Holland, has perhaps seldom been surpassed as a speculative absurdity, how fortunes were lost that were never made, time and space alike forbid. But we may ill forbear to mention how one hill of tubers (the seed of which purloined from a neighbor's garden) realized to the lucky———something over \$ 700, paying off a mortgage debt—one person taking eight potatoes, giving \$ 400 cash but cutting his seed so fine it never grew. How another giving \$ 25 for a tuber which might have been encircled by a lady's ring; holding the entire product in his hand a year after, bestowed them on his hog; giving them as they went an Indian curse; how one half bushel derived from some uncertain source, realized as rumor goes, to the possessor about \$ 1,000.

How Mr. A. in his peregrinations over the country found a couple of tubers of some unknown variety, the product of which (one peck) some were willing to accept as the mythical No. 4 of Breese in their eagerness to secure that secret to wealth. The miller agreeing to furnish him with flour and giving him \$ 5 in money for one; the blacksmith agreeing to shoe his horse 3 years for another. Mr. J. taking the rest to scatter through Massachusetts and Maine. Or how Mr. Breese the originator and principal proprietor of this shadowy wealth embraced in Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 &c., fast nailing up his treasures against all prying or curious eyes, left them in the care of his sharper-witted Argus eyed sister to defend from the intrusion of all luckless adventurers, coming from places more or less remote to buy or banter at his domicile, or 'prospect' on the adjacent potato-fields, each of whom not paying his \$ 50 might say almost in the words of the disconsolate Englishman in an old ballad.

She kept a stir in tower and trench
That boisterous bawling Scottish wench,
Came I early came I late,
I found black Agnes at the gate,

And lastly how this king of potatoes in his great, but unintentional mercy on mankind, turning a deaf ear to the proposals of all purchasers, sent them out of the State—away from thieves and thievery—sixty-seven buyers,

which taking what an article may bring in money as the measure of its value, were worth about \$18,000 or \$20,000 to be increased fifty or an hundred fold by multiplying the seed in another crop. Since which little or nothing has been heard of the No. 4. A few months since, I was told privately, that \$900 were paid for raising the crop and \$64 received from its product. So that all parties interested in the above, may safely conclude they are *non est* as the lawyers say, or like Tom Jones' coon, of unhappy memory, some where safely up a tree.

The following lines may fittingly close our account of this singular mania.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

Written and sung by MRS. A. E. STANLEY, at the festival at Leicester, November 24th.

There was a man I once did know,
And he was wondrous wise,
He raised potatoes very fine.
And dug out all their eyes;
And these he sold for piles of gold,
For so the story goes,
He gave a blessing on them all,
And called them "Early Rose."
And such a time as men did have
To watch them night and day,
I vow! before I'd have such work
I'd throw myself away.

So men, they traveled day and night,
Without regard to health,
To beg or borrow, buy or steal,
This secret to princely wealth,
And very lucky was that chap,
For so the story goes,
Who in his travels could obtain
A peck of "Early Rose."
Oh! so excited did men get,
They worried night and day
I vow! before I'd have such work,
I'd throw myself away.

Talk to a man of "blooded sheep,"
You tread upon his toes;
Now, really, friend, 'twill do for you,
But I raise "Early Rose."
"What if your plans should fail," I said;
"They may, dear Sir, who knows?"
You may not get so mighty rich
At last, as you suppose."
The way that man did flounce and rave,
It was a grand display;
I really feared, in spite of me
He'd throw himself away.

One man, by witchcraft yet unknown,
Obtained a "Number Four,"
And when men asked to see the sight,
He pointed to the door.
I feared his reason was nigh fled,
So wildly glared his eyes;
No miser ever watched his gold
With vigilance more wise.

And such a time as that man had
To watch both night and day;
I swear! before I'd have such work,
I'd throw myself away.

Soon every man grew wondrous sly,
And thought but of himself;
Religion, order, law and right,
Were "laid upon the shelf."
At length the panic grew so great
That all were bound to win;
So, deacons, doctors, priests and all,
With one accord "pitched in,"
And such a time you never saw
On earth, by night or day;
I golly! 'twas all that I could do
To keep out of the way.

At length their feeble, faltering steps
Showed labor all in vain;
The Doctors shook their heads,
And said: "'Potato on the brain,'
The patient must be quiet kept,"
For so the story goes,
"And ne'er allow his mind to dwell
Again on 'Early Rose.'"
So nicely humbugged folks did get,
I laughed both night and day,
To think that men of common sense
Should throw themselves away!

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS

For this chapter we are chiefly indebted to our aged chronicler, now deceased, whom we copy literally, so far as possible.

The first ministers of the Gospel were itinerants. In May, 1784, Mr. Wood, a separate preacher, visited the place on foot, holding meetings in the several houses of the place, every day during the two weeks that he stayed. This was the first preaching in town. A revival followed, and meetings were now regularly kept up, with preaching occasionally. In March, 1785, Elder Joseph Cornal of Manchester, came here and preached a number of times, baptizing 9 persons, who, with three others who were members of a Baptist church in Connecticut, were declared a branch of the Manchester Church.

The next May Nehemiah Dodge, a licentiate, was engaged to preach here 3 months. The meetings were usually held in a log-barn, with a general attendance of the people.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was constituted in May, 1785, by Rev. Eleazer Harwood of Pittsford, consisting of 11 persons. The churches met together for some years in a school-house. In the spring of 1786 a school-house was built, where meetings were held until December, 1787, when the people turned out and built a log-meeting-house, large and well supplied with benches and seats for

singers on the sides, and at one end a platform, with a sort of desk for the preacher; at the other a wide stone back for a fire-place, and a plastered chimney of sticks to carry off the smoke. This was the first meeting-house where the worship of God was regularly attended, and whether they had preaching or not, said Mr Churchill. The people felt a duty and obligation resting upon them to sustain the public worship of God, by prayer, reading the Scriptures or exhortation. A sermon was usually read with singing in the old fashioned way, line by line, when books were scarce and all could who would join in the sacred songs.

The roads, where there were any, were new and bad, and no wagons, for summer, nor sleighs for winter were yet introduced here.

Men and boys walked. Sometimes a man and wife rode together on horseback; any lawful way was adopted to get to meeting even on an ox sled or tom-pung. The people highly prized the privilege of meeting together, and family worship and catechising of children was regularly attended to. The Bible, psalm book and catechism formed the greater part of their library and the conversations of the ministers, when they called, was mostly on things spiritual and divine.

In October and November, previous to building the house above named, there had been a revival; ten uniting with the Baptist and several with the Congregational church. Elder Joseph Cornal, Thomas Skeel of Ira, Isaac Beal of Clarendon and Eleazer Harwood, of Pittsford, visited the town frequently, holding meetings daily during their stay. In January, 1788, the people moved Nathaniel Culver into the place, having previously built for him a log house. He had settled on the west side of Castleton Pond, far away from any inhabitants and was there taken down with rheumatism, and was helpless for a number of months. As soon as he was able they gave him the lead of their meetings—licensing him to preach, he and his wife uniting with the Baptist church, making 24 members. They now had regular preaching until 1796.*

About that year, a town house was built near the centre of the town, not far from, and south of the residence of the late Isaac Russeque, in which the Congregationalists held their meetings until 1818.

Their first settled minister was Ithamer Hibbard, in 1798. (His Biography is given elsewhere.) He continued until his death, March

2. 1802. During his ministry a revival occurred, long remembered as Hibbard's revival.

Since that time the church has usually maintained preaching and sustained its organization, but sometimes with difficulty for some years numbering but three male members. After 1802 the pulpit was filled until 1819, by Rev. John Ransom, and Samuel Cheever for the greater portion of the time. In 1818, the church erected a meeting-house some three fourths of a mile from the present building on the road to East Hubbardton. As associated with the dim recollections of my earlier childhood, this house with its interior except the high pulpit opposite the entrance unpainted its large galleries extending on three sides, its high square box pews with seats on each side and the stove raised on a platform even with the top of the pews in the centre of all was, to my opening eyes, a sort of architectural wonder as it would be to many now.

It was burnt in January, 1837. The only satisfactory explanation of the occurrence was that given by a little imp who said the people need not puzzle themselves about the fire, for his uncle Don to whom the attendance at church had been some sort of annoyance, had wished it burned long ago. Certain it is that the person named lived and died with that suspicion resting upon him. The fire when discovered seemed to have originated and was wholly on the outside of the building. The present house was built in 1838. I here append the names of the several ministers of the church and time of service. 1819 to 1823, Sherman Kellogg; 1823 to 1828, no settled pastor; 1828 to 1834, Horatio Flagg; '34 to '37, no settled pastor. In that year, Wm. C. Dennison a young, energetic and pious man, came and was settled over the church.

He continued until the close of the year 1842. His ministry was usually acceptable, but expressing views more liberal than those held by some of the more influential members of the church on some abstruse points of theology, differences arose and his health failing he sought and found a more congenial settlement in the far West and the prosperity and welfare of the church seemed to depart in his footsteps. It at that time numbered 100 or more members and continued to maintain the form, of public worship, but a blight came, I know not why it came but it came, withering and deadening. A Mr. Cady filled the pulpit for a few months and was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Williams—1843 to '45; 1846 Mr.

* Elder Culver preached till 1822.

Kent; 1847 to '52 Samuel Thrall; 1853 to '55 Rev. Mr. Swift; 1856 to '60 Azariah Hyde; 1862 to '64 Rev. Mr. Steele. In the autumn of that year Rev. Calvin Granger was settled over the church and continues until the present time (1870). He found it in a very low and depressed state, but by long, faithful and persistent labor and outside circumstances favoring, a favorable and decided change has occurred in its condition and prospects. The society now sustains the only regular meeting in the town.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In June, 1798, Elder Nathan Dana came and was settled as the first permanent minister, but Mr. Hibbard coming about the same time, the two churches divided the ministerial land equitably, each taking a lot. The Baptist Society bought a farm for Elder Dana, costing \$1000, and put him in immediate possession on coming into the place. In the year 1800, they built a frame-meeting-house 30 by 40 feet. Elder Dana continued until 1816, with the exception of one year, 1808, a year of revival in which the pulpit was filled by Elder Dyer Stark.

Since that time, the church has changed ministers often, the longest term of any prior to 1853, being 5½ years. In 1854, the meeting-house which had become much dilapidated with age, was thoroughly repaired at an expense of \$830, by the contributions of a few individuals. About the same time or a little earlier elder Barna Allen who had filled the pulpit some years previous, returned and was settled over the church of which he continued in charge until the time of his death November, 1867.

He was a man of limited education but during the more than thirty years of his ministerial labors, protracted considerably beyond the allotted period of life, he often in adverse circumstances maintained throughout, the character of an earnest, pious and consistent believer of the religion he preached. Since his death the church has been destitute of any pastor. Previous to March, 1855, it had received into fellowship 385 members; present number 50 and very much scattered. It has produced two elders, licensed two others, ordained four and had at that time a Missionary, Bible, Tract and Sabbath school society, and had uniformly represented itself in the Association. But it never was large, numbering at no time more than 100 members.

"The changes that have taken place in the vicinity for many years have been uniformly to its disadvantage, and now but few take an interest in its welfare:

The children have left the place almost by colonies, the fathers and mothers have gone the way of all the earth, and the ways of their Zion mourn."

MY ROSE FOR THEE.

BY NANCIE W. BARBER.

I plucked a beauteous rose,
From off its parent tree,
And treasured it with miser care,
Dear Harriet, for thee.

Its blushes and perfume
To me were passing fair,
And often with delight I gazed
Upon its beauty rare.

Methought 'twould give delight
To her I love so well,
And in her sad and lonely hour
A tale of friendship tell.

But Ah! the flower was changed—
My pleasant hopes decayed;
A blight crept o'er the lovely leaves—
My cherished rose was dead!

In sorrow there I saw
Our own sad picture drawn;
'Tis but a train of hopes and fears,
And human life is gone.

East Hubbardton.

IRA.

A post town in the central part of Rutland County, is in lat. 43° 33', and long. 3° 55', and is bounded east by Rutland and Clarendon, south by Tinmouth, south-west by Middletown, and west by Poultney and Castleton. It is of a triangular form, running to a point towards the north. This township is considerably mountainous. Bird's Mountain in the north part is high and abrupt. Ira brook rises in the south part, runs north-easterly and joins Furnace brook in Clarendon. Castleton river crosses the township in a westerly direction. Mill privileges not very good. There are in town two saw-mills and one tavern; population, 430.—*Thompson's Gazetteer*, 1842.

RECORDS FROM THE TOWN CLERK.

Miss. Hemenway:—I forward you some minutes I had taken from the records in my office, by request of Elijah Ross, who wrote me that he would be at my house at such a date and that was the last I heard from him on the subject. *

BRADLEY FISH.

*As early as 1862, we, with Miss Fanny Clark, cur lady assistant at Middletown, visited Mr. Ross, at his home in Middletown village, who had expressed himself

The town was organized May 31st. 1779. Isaac Clark first town clerk.

TOWN CLERKS.

May 31, 1779, Isaac Clark,
 March 30, A. D. 1780, Joseph Wood,
 " 15, 1781, George Sherman,
 " 24, 1788, John Baker,
 " 8, 1792, Cephas Carpenter,
 March A. D. 1801, George Sherman,
 " " 1802, Cephas Carpenter,
 " 2, 1819, Preserved Fish,
 " 7, 1820, John Mason.
 " 1, 1821, Preserved Fish,
 " 11, 1823, John Mason,

June 4, 1861, John Mason, deceased, Bradley Fish, the present town clerk, was elected.

Cephas Carpenter held the office 25 years; John Mason 39 years.

THE FIRST RECORD* IN BOOK FIRST OF THE TOWN OF IRA.

7th -October, 1779. The District of Ira Dr. To Isaac Clark for the purchase of this book Nine Shillings the old way, the one half of which is paid by Capt. Thomas Collins and *Company in the south part of the town.*

"District of Ira, May 20th, 1779," (is the date of the first warning for a town meeting on record)

Ira May 31st, A. D. 1779. Being met according to the above warning, which was read and the meeting opened according to Law, firstly, voted Mr. George Sherman serve as Moderator for the present meeting. 2d. voted, Isaac Clark be the Town Clerk. 3dly, voted that Nathaniel Mallory shall be the Constable of this Town for the Ensuing year. 4thly, voted that Nathan Lee, Amos Herrick and Isaac Clark be the selectmen this year.

At the time that the Freeman's oath was administered by the town clerk, Isaac Clark,

as willing to prepare the history of Ira, his native town, if requested by us. He had the numbers of the work—four to six—at this time issued—the means at least of knowing pretty well beforehand what was required, and moreover, we talked over what was wanted, and he engaged to contribute the history of Ira for the work by the time we should require it. As we never heard any thing from him to the contrary, and he accepted as issued from time to time, a free copy as town historian, we depended upon him, as we supposed we could without any question, till a few months since, and too late to procure another man to give a more complete history for our present issue. This town is simply indebted to Mr. Ross, above named that she has no better history in this volume. We can, however, in Vol. IV., find place for everything of interest or importance that may yet be furnished. Ed.

* There are three copies of the records. B. Fish,

this town extended over about one third of the present town of Middletown, which was afterwards set off to said town.*

The names of those that took the freeman's oath on the 31st. of May, 1779, administered by the town-clerk are: Isaac Clark, George Sherman, jr., Nathan Lee, Nathaniel Mallory, Cyrus Clark, Solomon Wilds, Amos Herrick, Nathan Walton, Benjamin Richardson, David Adams, Benjamin Bagley, jr., Cephas Carpenter, John Collins, Thomas Collins, Benjamin Bagley, Leonard Roberts, Joseph Wood, Ebenezer Wood, Asahel Joiner, Thomas McLuer, James McLuer, Philommon Wood, Gamalal Waldo, Silas Reed, David Haskins, Isaac Runnels, Isaiah Marin, David Wood, George Sherman, Reuben Baker, James Cole, John Baker, Abraham White, Joseph Wood, jr., James Martin, Thomas Martin, Hezekiah Carr, Thomas Obrient, John Walton, Henry Walton, Cornelius Roberts, Purchas Roberts, Samuel Newton, Joseph Baker, John Burlingame, John Baly, Isaac Baker, Nathaniel Mason, Jason Newton, Elijah Mann, Oliver Eddy, Nathan Collins.

Ira, 5th. September, 1779.—Then recorded the marriage of Isaac Clark and Hannah Chittenden,† on the 18th day of January, 1779, married by Governor Chittenden and recorded by Isaac Clark.—Town Clerk.

Ira, 7th. September, 1879. At a freeman's meeting, warned and opened according to law by Nathaniel Mallory, Constable, firstly voted and choose *Capt.* Isaac Clark Representative, to represent the town in the general assembly the present year.

Attest, ISAAC CLARK, town-clerk.

Ira, 12th. October, 1779. Then recorded "the birth of Modena Clark, the eldest daughter of Isaac and Hannah Clark, who was born the 4th. day of October, 1779, and put upon record by Isaac Clark, town-clerk."

District of Ira, August 20, 1780. Being met at the house of Joseph Wood in said town. Voted that the Town Raise for three months two men to scout in the frontier,‡ Except Sooner discharged, that the town pay said men for their services two pounds per month, that each man pay according as he stands in the List.

test JOSEPH WOOD, town-clerk.

Then recorded "the Birth of Caleb Sherman, the fourth son to George Sherman, who was born in Ira, June the third day, 1778,

* See History of Middletown for the same. Ed.

† Daughter of Gov. Thomas Chittenden.

‡ Were two men employed? What were their names? What of their expedition? Ed.

and put upon record by George Sherman, Town Clerk."

FIRST SETTLER,

Nathan Lee; his first son, Reuben was born Sept. 17, 1773, his eldest daughter, Hannah, Jan. 30, 1774; then recorded the birth of Pénélope Lee, the second daughter of Nathan Lee, who was born February the 21st day, 1777, and was put upon record by John Baker, Town Clerk; then recorded "the birth of Melinda Lee, the third daughter of Nathan Lee, who was born December the 20th day, 1779;" then recorded "birth of Sarah Lee, the 4th Daughter of Nathan Lee, who was born February the 3d day, 1782, and was put upon record by John Baker, Town Clerk;" then recorded "the marriage of Samuel Newton, who was married to Sarah Sherman March the 18th day, A. D. 1784, and was married by Elder Thomas Skeel in Ira, and put upon record by John Baker, Town Clerk."

The first grand list, July 15, 1780, was 356 £, 10 s; the second, July 27, 1781, 515 £; the third, in 1783, 857 £, 5 s; David Wood four fold, 24 £, 10 s; the fourth grand list in 1784, was 1013 £: Cephas Carpenter, Lemuel Roberts, John Collins, listers Between 1784 and 1785, the Waltons, the Waldows, Mc Cleur and others were set to the town of Middletown. Cephas Carpenter built in 1789, the first framed house in town.

May 5, A. D. 1783; the first survey in Ira of a road; commencing 15 rods below Jeremiah Collins' sawmill and the first sawmill in town, thence south to Tinnmouth line; said road surveyed by Frederick Hill.

District of Ira, December 22d. 1780.

This is to warn all of the Inhabitants of this District to meet in Town Meeting on the third day of January next at the dwelling house of Mr. Asahel Joiner, at nine o. the clock to choose a Moderator and to consult some method for Raising provision for the Army the Ensuing year and to transact any other Business that shall be necessary.

THOMAS COLLINS } select
GEORGE SHERMAN, } men.

District of Ira, January, 3d. day 1781. Being met at the house of Mr. Asahel Joiner according to the above warning, which was Read and the meeting opened according to law.

1stly, voted Mr. Lemuel Robert's service as moderator for this meeting.

2d. voted, that this town pay their equal

perporson of provision, Raised According as they stand upon the List, Equal to any other town, that this town carry into Cap. Collins, Mr. Sherman and Joseph Wood, Selectmen for this town, their part of provision other ways in money as they stand upon the List. Fork at one Shilling per pound, Beef at six pence per pound, Wheat at six shillings per Bushel, Indian Corn at three shillings per Bushel Ry at four shillings per Bushel; that this town pay Capt. Collins for the Barrels; Meat Barrels at four shillings per Barrel; Flower Barrels at two shillings and six pence per Barrel; that this Town provide half a Bushel of salt to salt their meat, Mr. Sherman to provide the salt, that the people that live in the West part of this town Bring their part of Provision to Joseph How's, that this town get their provision Ready by the 20 day of January.

4 voted that this meeting be dissolved. Teste, Joseph Waldo, Town Clerk."

The Lees who first settled in Ira hollow were Tories, (I find by Record) February 24th. 1779, that 324 acres of land as good as there is in said Town of Ira was owned by John Lee, confiscated and sold by Commissioner James Claghorn of the Probate District of Rutland County and Bennington County state of Vermont, was sold for one hundred pounds to Thomas Collins of Lanesborough in the county of Berkshire & State of Massachusetts. He deeds in behalf of the Representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont.

THE PENSIONERS OF THE REVOLUTION

were Peter Parker, David Parker, Jason Newton and Nathaniel Wilmarth.

UNITED STATES PENSIONERS IN IRA, JUNE 1840, Jason Newton, aged 78, and Servia Towers, aged 88.—U. S. Census.

SALMON KINGSLEY, ESQ.

"Died in Bucklin, Wayne Co., Mich., Sept. 23d, 1827, Salmon Kingsley, Esq., in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Kingsley was one of the worthy veterans of the Revolution and for a time had the command of a company of regulars at New London, Ct. He was a resident of Ira nearly 40 years, and removed to Michigan about 2 years ago. He was an unshaken friend to his country and her republican institutions and was equally distinguished for his remarkable mildness of temper and disinterested benevolence."*

ISAAC CLARK.

The old Ride Clark of Revolutionary

* From Horace G. Kingsley, a grandson of Salmon Kingsley.

times did not stay in Ira but a short time. He moved from Ira to Castleton, and (I think), died in that town.

I know not whose names were on the charter of Ira; it is not in Ira. John Mason said to me it was at Montpelier and may be there now if not burned with the Capitol.

The first Book of Records in my office are most all survey bills and grand lists, but few deeds are on record.

ISAIAH MASON came into Ira in the year 1780, from Berkshire Co., Mass.

JASON NEWTON came here in 1782. He had three wives and was the Father of 17 children. His oldest son is still living in Middletown, aged 84 years. He was in the war of 1814. Jason Newton came from Lanesborough, Mass.

PRESERVED FISH

was born Nov. 5, 1770, on Massachusetts Bay. He immigrated to Ira in 1790, aged about twenty years, owing about \$70, that he was to pay his brother, Matthew Fish, for his time to twenty one years of age. Matthew Fish lived and died in Lanesborough. Preserved Fish commenced to work at the mason trade; was a magistrate in town over 40 years; town clerk two years; represented the town thirteen years and was foreman of the grand jury so often the boys of Rutland had for a by-word "a true bill, P. Fish, Foreman." He was married to Abigail Carpenter in August 1791, who outlived him about two years and six months. By this marriage there were twelve children, eleven boys and one girl, all but one of whom lived to be married and of age, and there are eight of the family still alive.

RUSSEL FISH the eldest of the family, is still living over 80 years old. In the fall of 1869, all of the children now living met in Bangor, N. Y., and their united weight was 1504 lbs. Preserved Fish worked at the mason trade in Ira and vicinity until he got means to buy a farm, after which his principal business was farming. He was a very successful man for those times. Before his death he had given \$20,000 to his children, and after his death there was \$45,000 divided among his heirs. He was a Free Mason and a Templar. He died Oct 10, 1849 in his 79th year.

When I was a school boy there were three families in school district No. 1 that usually numbered 9 children each, viz. Jason New-

ton's, Wilson Carpenter's and Preserved Fish's.

ALANSON FISH, son of Preserved Fish, was born in Ira; graduated at Middlebury College in the class of 1831; studied theology at Newton Theological Seminary, 1834-37; was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Chelsea; died in Ira, July 3, 1840, aged 23.

JOHN MASON, Town Clerk, about 40 years, died June 3, 1862, aged 72 years.

[DANIEL HUNTER, born about 1784, graduated at Middlebury College in 1806, and became a lawyer. He died at Amsterdam, N. Y., about 1820."—*Pierson's Catalogue*.]

NATHANIEL WILLMARTH was in this town in 1793 and died here being over 80 years of age.

DAVID PARKER was here in 1800 and died here aged over 80 years. He had a number of sons, Solomon, Calvin C. and William Parker.

PETER PARKER came some years after. He had two sons, Philip and Peter jr. He left this town 40 years ago and deceased in the town of Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y. He lived to be very aged. There were some peculiarities about the two old men; they were both great story tellers and noted for poetry and Peter Parker doted on his courage as a fighter. After he came to Ira, a few roguish boys, one night as Peter was to pass through the woods to the north part of the town a little East of Bird's Mountain, got some clothes and stuffed them with straw and made an apparition and had it attached to a tree over the road so they could move it back and forward. Peter approached the object in war like array, with fists drawn and addressed it as follows: Who are you, God, man, or the devil? and drew his fist and knocked it down, emptied out the straw and took the clothes which he needed and marched on. He sometimes would tell fortunes for cider of which he was a great lover as also of the feminine gender. Where the Parkers came from I never knew.

FROM THE MANUAL OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN IRA.*

Several families were settled within the present limits of the town of Ira, before the Revolutionary War, whose religious sympathies were with the Baptists. The town was organized in 1779; but there was no Church

* Published by order of the church; Geo A. Tuttle & Co., printers, 1861.

organization until 1783.* This year through the efforts of Rev. Thomas Skeels, who had preached here occasionally, for 8 years, a few believers now gathered together who were organized into a church, and he was constituted pastor. Cephas Carpenter was chosen clerk, and Reuben Baker, deacon. The pastorate of Mr. Skeels was brief; he left in the spring of 1785. The church was supplied occasionally by Rev. Henry Green, of Wallingford. Rev. Amasa Brown was settled as pastor, Feb. 13, 1786, and dismissed, at his own request, Jan. 30, 1787. Dea. Reuben Baker was licensed to preach May 29, 1788, and continued to minister to the church several years, but was not ordained. Rev. Thomas Skeels was recalled Nov. 15, 1791, and settled on a salary of £75 per year, but died in one year, in the triumphs of faith, (his grave is still with us.) The church was then without stated preaching for several years but was supplied occasionally by Rev. Ezra Wilmarth, Rev. Nathan Mason and others from abroad. Dec. 31, 1801, Rev. Joseph Carpenter, was ordained as pastor of the church, and he divided his labors between his farm and preaching on the Sabbath, and from house to house, until 1812. In 1813, Rev. Leland Howard became a member of the church, and served the church until November, 1815, when at his own request he was dismissed. The same autumn, Rev. Wm. McCuller became pastor. He was thoroughly doctrinal in his sermons, and his labors were efficient. About 40 heads of families were added to the church in 1816, by which it was greatly strengthened. Rev. Mr. McCuller was dismissed in the autumn of 1819. The church again depended upon supplies from abroad until July 10, 1822, when Rev. Lyman Glazier was ordained as their pastor. He was a man of excellent spirit, and continued his work until removed by death, in 1825. He lived beloved and died lamented. In the fall of 1825, Rev. John Peck became pastor and continued 2 years, and was dismissed by his own request. He was succeeded in the spring of 1828, by Rev. Artemas Arnold, who without any special revival baptized a large number into the fellowship of the church. He was dismissed in 1830, when the church was again destitute of preaching

until Feb. 15, 1832, when Rev. Joseph Pecker, was ordained as an evangelist, and preached here more or less for 4 years. A great revival was in progress when he came, and continued its work until he was permitted to baptize more than one hundred persons, mostly in middle life and heads of families. He left in 1836, and the church was again supplied on the Sabbath by ministers from abroad and mostly by Rev. John Peck, of whom the records speak as a very conscientious, good man. In the spring of 1836, Rev. John Cannon was engaged for one year, and again the pulpit was supplied by Mr. Peck, until May 1st, 1838, when Rev. Elias Hurlbut was settled, whose labors were efficient and successful. He was dismissed Jan. 4, 1842, and was followed by Rev. Jacob P. Huntington, in the spring of 1843, whose brief pastorate closed Aug. 31, 1844. Rev. Frederick Page supplied them during 1845 and 1846, but was never a member of the church. Rev. Levi Smith was settled as pastor, April 10, 1847, and continued his labors until the spring of 1852. His pulpit talent was fine and his sermons were written with care and labor. Another intercedent year elapsed, and the present pastor * was called in May, 1854. During his labors some have been baptized nearly every year, 37 persons in all.

The following, have been licensed by the Church as preachers: Deacon Reuben Baker, May 29, 1788; Austin Moshier, Aug. 31, 1833, Alanson Fish, Sept. 14, 1834.

Revivals of religion have been enjoyed, as nearly as can now be ascertained, in November, 1783, at the time the church was organized a very large number, for the population, were added to the church, as appears by the records, but no one now lives to tell us of their joy. In November, 1803, a second revival commenced, and continued through the winter, spreading into the adjoining towns, during which time 225 were added to the membership; but June 18, 1812, a branch was set off and formed the church at West Clarendon.

In 1816 a most interesting revival occurred, which signally changed the character of the inhabitants of the town, during which about 40 persons,—husbands and their wives,—were received into the church on profession of their faith.

In the month of March, 1831, while the

* The records do not give the exact date of this transaction.—The first transactions of the church, on record, which appear to have been after the organization was effected, were recorded Nov. 13, 1783. The church was probably organized the summer previous.

* Rev. Norman Clark settled May 28, 1854.

church was destitute of a pastor, the people collected together to pray and sing praises, and a great awakening ensued which continued through the summer, during which time about a hundred accessions were made, many of whom have been pillars in the church.

In 1838, another refreshing season is recorded, and as the good effects, about 30 persons believed and were added to us.

In 1842-3, the Lord remembered Zion and added to her numbers and her graces.

There was no special enlargement again until 1858. A rich shower of grace was then bestowed to recall backsliders and establish the faithful. Between twenty and thirty were added as the fruit of that revival.

DEACONS.

Dea. Reuben Baker, 1784; Nathaniel Tower, 1798; Joseph Tower, 1801; Hezekiah Horton, 1801; Joseph Collins 1829; Edmund Whitmore, 1829; John Mason, 1834; Leonard Mason 1834; Alfred Russel, 1834; Putnam Newton, 1858; Lyman Wallace Fish 1858.

CHURCH CLERKS.

Cephas Carpenter, 1783; John Mason, 1821.

LICENTIATES.

Reuben Barker, licensed May 29, 1788; Austin Mosher, licensed Aug 31, 1833; Alanson Fish, licensed September 14, 1834
COMMUNION on the first Sabbath of every month. Church meeting on the Saturday preceding.

MEMBERS.

1783:—*d* George Sherman, *d* Joseph Baker, *d* Joseph Tower, *d* George Sherman, jr., *d* Nathan Lee, *d* John Collins, James Cole, • Nathaniel Mason, * Isaiah Mason, *d* John Baker, *d* Reuben Baker, *d* Hezekiah Carr *d* Cephas Carpenter, *d* Samuel Newton, *e* James Marrin, *d* Thomas O'Brien, * Lemuel Roberts, *d* Rufus Colvin, *d* David Davies, *d* Benjamin Allen. 1788:—*d* Thomas Martin, *d* Benjamin Carr, *d* John Davis, jr., *d* Amasa Brown Nathan Collins, *d* Nathaniel Tower, * Thomas Skeels, Caleb Spencer, Rufus Bates, Asa Hix, John Davies, Elijah Skeels, Nathaniel Wilmarth, Joseph Carpenter, Hezekiah Horton, Oliver Seamans, * Nathaniel Mason, Samuel Wetmore, Joseph Collins, * Samuel Whipple, *d* Peter Parker, Sarah Bailey, Lydia Collins, Elenor Chloe Sherman, Phebe Carpenter, Sarah Lee, Hannah Bailey, Rebecca Collins, Amy Collins, Elizabeth Cole, Lydia Baker, Eunice

Carr, Sarah Newton, Sarah Roberts, Diadama Colvin, Anna Carr, Free love Martin, Rachel Martin, Hannah Hix, Elizabeth Roberts, Amy Allen, Abigail Baker, Mary Herrick. 1788:—Lucy Tower, Waitstill Blake, Mary Davis. 1790:—*d* Rebecca Bates, Hezekiah Collins, *d* Abigail Royce, *d* Susannah Wescott, Mercy Skeels, — Franklin, *e* Eunice Carpenter, Renew Horton, * Mary Seamans, *d* Mary Davies, Lydia Mason. After 1807 the number of male members added is 280, and of females 404, (1861).

The Ira new meeting-house, was built in 1852, Leonard Morse, Bradley Fish and John Morse, building committee.

In the last war with England, 1812, six minute men volunteered from Ira. Company I, Seargent, Jason Newton jr., Privates, Seth Russel, David Johnson, Hosea Goodspeed, Nathaniel Tower, and James Hunter, and at the battle at Plattsburgh the whole company volunteered; but the men that went or started were Capt. Matthew Anderson, Lieutenant, Edmund Whitmore, Thomas C. Newton; John Mason, Russel Fish, Leonard Fish, Leonard Mason, Jacob Butler, Abel Spencer, Noah Peck, Barton Collins, Nathan Collins jr., Smith Johnson, and Freeman Johnson Musicians; Edward Carpenter, Israel Carpenter and John Hall, teamsters to carry luggage, and the soldiers were Isaiah Mason, Nathaniel Wilmarth, Wilson Carpenter, Omri Warner.

The news came to Ira by a despatch to Preserved Fish to start at once to West Clarendon and notify the people there. The people were at meeting when the despatch came, but the meeting broke up at once and some started to mill and cooking commenced at once, and Monday morning they started provisioned for Plattsburgh. Preserved Fish, one of the selectmen, offered five dollars extra per month to each man that would volunteer and gave from his own pocket if the town did not choose to pay it.

In the epidemic of 1813, there died of this disease in Ira, sixteen or seventeen persons.

There was formerly a Free Mason Lodge in Ira, composed to the best of my recollection of Jason Newton, Preserved Fish, Joseph Perry, Simeon Gilford, Ira Carpenter, James Hunter, Hezekiah Horton, Solomon Abbot, Elias Bates, Russell Baker, Rufus Garrett, Rufus Gilford and Preston Southworth.

ROLLIN C. HUNTER was, about 1836, admitted to the Rutland County Bar and now resides in the State of Michigan.

CALEB B. HARRINGTON graduated at Middlebury, is a lawyer, and resides in Burlington, Iowa.

LONGEVITY.

Mary McCoy Tower died Nov. 30, 1872, aged 94 years, 6 months and 24 days. Andrew Potter died in the north part of this town aged 90 years. Naomi Mason died aged 92. Russel Fish and Ferris Mason, each over 80 years are the oldest persons in town.

There are 6 school districts in town; about 2 years there were 7 districts, but Nos. 2, and 7, were united as one district. District No. 5, is partly in the town of Poultney. There are 98 children returned between 5 years and 20. Under 5 years of age 38 children are returned in said town.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION; MARCH 24, 1867. President, Bradley Fish; Vice President, Leonard Mason; Secretary, E. C. Fish Jr.; Chorister, S. Johnson; Treasurer, L. T. Mason. Number that have taken the pledge and become members, 77.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

THREE YEARS MEN. Silas Giddings, Edward Haly, John Healy, John Hunter, Joseph W. Parker, Aaron Savory, Cornelius Curtis, Thomas Long, Henry Tower, Henry Peters, Levi Plumly, Wm. H. Walker, James Fuller, Henry Davis, Charles W. Peck, Harrison Peck, Collamer Persons, Rollin Russell, Sylvanus Wetmore, Manser Young, John Batchelder, Benj. Mann, William Hogle.

ONE YEARS MEN. James Fox, H. H. Wheeler, Henry Flagg.

NINE MONTHS MEN. L. C. Parker, Charles Pateman, Geo. Brown, Gilbert Hanly, Aaron Hinckly, Arthur Morgan, Cyrus Russell, Emmet M. Tower, James C. Wetmore, John Boar, Henry C. Tower.

THREE MONTHS MEN. Albert Fish, George Lincoln.

STATISTICS OF 1873.

Town agent and clerk, Bradley Fish; town treasurer, Justus Collins; selectmen, Erwin Collins, P. P. Clark, John Wetmore; constable and superintendent, Simon Peck; listers, A. E. Day, Leonard Fish, Smith Johnson; overseer, L. W. Fish; Justices, Bradley Fish, Smith Johnson, L. L. Peck, Amos

Wetmore, L. F. Mason; Post Master, Gilman Gilmore; Pastor, Rev. L. Kinney, Baptist. Manufacturers: lime, A. E. & L. W. Day; blacksmiths, Lyman Tower, James Logan; carpenter, Martin Curtiss; masons, Russell Fish, James Brown, G. H. Gilmore; wheelwright, Warren Curtiss; milliner, Elvira Tower.

MENDON.

BY MRS ANNA B. BOORN.

Hon. Joseph Bowker and associates, 34 in number by a petition, requested a grant to found a new township, which request was granted Feb. 25, 1781. Said town was surveyed by Major Joseph Crary and contains 8890 acres. It was incorporated and named Medway by his Excellency Thomas Chittenden. A parcel of land called Parker's Gore was afterwards annexed and the whole named Parkerstown Nov. 7, 1804, and again Nov. 6, 1827, the name was changed to Mendon. The town was organized in 1806. John Page first town clerk, and as far as we can find on record, Johnson Richardson first justice of the peace.

The township lies in lat. 43° 37' and lon. 4° 10'. Bounded N. by Chittenden, E. by Sherburne, S. by Shrewsbury, W. by Rutland. It is 47 miles south from Montpelier and 25 N. W. from Windsor. The surface is hilly and uneven, lying mostly on the Green Mountains. The land, much of it, is high and cold, and incapable of settlement or cultivation. There are some good farms, however, along its western borders and good grazing land in other parts of the town.

The turnpike from Bethel to Rutland passes through this town; also the direct road from Woodstock, through Bridgewater, to Rutland. There being so much high land, yet the town has suffered severely from freshets many times, especially in the years of 1811, and 1868. The first saw-mill was built by Zidon Edson, 1810. It was swept away by the freshet of July 1811; another was built near by on the same site, about 2 years afterwards.

The land being heavily timbered, the principal business has been lumbering.

The first, and for many years the most active business man in town was Rufus Richardson.

Mar. 11, 1806, the first legal town meeting was holden at the house of Johnson Rich-

ardson in Parkerstown by virtue of a warning signed by John Fuller Esq. justice of the peace within and for the County of Rutland by virtue of an application made to said Fuller by the inhabitants of said town for the purpose of choosing officers for said town for the ensuing year; and chose Darius Chipman moderator, John Page town clerk, Benjamin Farmer, Johnson Richardson and Daniel Braddish, selectmen, Benjamin Farmer, town treasurer, Minot Farmer, constable, Nahum Goddard, Minot Farmer and Philip Perkins, listers; Ira Ingerson, Minot Farmer and James Cummings, highway surveyors and the selectmen of said town were chosen committee to receive a deed of Jonathan Parker Esq. for a certain mill-privilege in said Parkerstown for the use of the town. The above named men were duly sworn into office, attest John Page, town clerk.

The first birth on record in Parkerstown was Trowbridge Maynard Richardson, son of Johnson and Sibil Richardson, born Nov. 7, 1800; died May 5, 1803. First marriage on record was Lyman Parker and Lucy Perkins, both of Parkerstown, Dec. 4, 1809. They were married by Johnson Richardson, justice of the peace.

The freemen in 1811, were Zidon Edson, Joseph Ross, Rufus Richardson, Johnson Richardson, Rogers Eggleston, James Eggleston, John Shaw, Eliphalet Webster, Wm. Shaw, Simeon Russell.

In 1812, there were 16 voters in town; in 1823, there were 23 voters.

The names of the first men equipped in Parkerstown, belonging to the 4th Co. of infantry, 3d Reg. 2d Brigade and 2d Division of the Militia of the State of Vermont, residing in the town of Parkerstown, were as follows:—Wm. Sabin, Nathan Hawley, James Eggleston, John Eggleston, Silas Cutler.

A list of the freemen in 1816: Jesse Gove, Capt; Abner Hawley, Isaac Sanders, Fred-eric Billington, Wm. Shaw, James Eggleston, Silas Cutler, David Bragg, Aaron Foster, Oliver Yaw, Nathan Hawley, Rogers Eggleston, Simeon Russell, Wm. Sabin, Josiah Davis, Wm. Davis, Rufus Richardson

*Members of the Constitutional Convention—*1814, Zidon Edson; 1822, Elisha Estabrook; 1823, Rufus Richardson; 1838, Timothy Gibson; 1843, Rufus Richardson; 1850, James Wheeler; 1870, James Firman.

In 1807, a freeman's meeting was legally warned and held at the house of Johnson Richardson in Parkerstown the first Tuesday in Sept. to vote for Governor and other State officers, also to decide whether they could elect a representative the next year. We find no record of any one being elected to represent the town until 1812.

In 1807, a town meeting was held to institute means to lay out a turnpike and other roads.

Of the first settlers of the town but little is now known. Some grand-children of the first inhabitants are still in the town. It seems probable that Johnson Richardson and family, Jonathan Eggleston from Pequomick, Ct. and a numerous family, and very likely some of the first town officers were the first settlers. Jonathan Eggleston moved into the northwest part of the town sometime about 1792. Some of his grand-children still reside in that part of the town. The Richardson family are all gone except one grandson. In Jan. 1827, application was made to the selectmen, Nathan Fisher and Timothy Gibson, to warn a town meeting for the purpose of designating school districts by numbers; accordingly they met and organized 5 districts. Since then, others have been added, making in all the number of eight. The number of scholars in 1830, over four and under eighteen, was 133. In 1831, the number was 151.

1828, at March meeting, chose Rufus Richardson, Amos Robinson and Nathan Fisher committee to look out suitable ground for a burial-place. The first public house for accommodation for travellers was kept by Johnson Richardson. The house is now gone and in the middle of where the cellar was is a tree growing 2 feet through. This house was in No. 1 district. About 1817, Estabrooks kept a public house in No. 2 district. Mary Estabrooks was, it is believed, the first school teacher in No. 1 district.

TOWN CLERKS.

1806, John Page; 1808, Johnson Richardson; 1809, John Page; 1810, Philip Perkins; 1811, Zidon Edson; 1812, John Shaw; 1815, Wm. Sabin; 1817, Elisha Estabrooks; 1823, Nathan Fisher; 1833, Draper Ruggles; 1834, Edward Mussey; 1835, Ira Seward; 1836, Edward Mussey; 1840, Zidon Edson; 1841, James K. Pearson; 1850, Eben C. French;

1852, James K. Pearsons; 1853, J. R. Royce Pearsons; 1855, Alpheus F. Snow; 1857, James W. Kimball; 1859, James E. Seward; 1860, Newton Squiers. He still holds the office, 1871.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1812, Johnson Richardson; 1813, Zidon Edson; 1814, John Shaw; 1815, Rufus Richardson; 1816, John Shaw; 1817 and 18, Wm. Sabin; 1819, Elisha Estabrooks; 1820 and 21, R. Richardson; 1822 Elisha Estabrooks; 1823, Rufus Richardson; 1824 to 23, Nathan Fisher; 1828, Amos Robinson; 1829, Nathan Fisher; 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, Edward Mussey; 1835, Timothy Gibson; 1836, Edward Mussey. 1837, Timothy Gibson; 1838, '39, James K. Pearsons; 1840, Timothy Gibson; 1841, '42, Samuel Caldwell; 1843, '44, Leland Houghton; 1845, '46, Ethan Temple; 1847, Jared Long; 1848, 49, Wm. Harkness; 1850, John Osborn; 1851, and 1852, Eben C. French; 1853, Isaac Mathewson; 1854, '55, George M. Ransom; 1856, '57, Ezra Edson; 1858, Isaac Mathewson; 1859, '60, Leverett Wilkins; 1861, '62, George Sawyer; 1863, '64, Jerry C. Thornton; 1865, '66, J. E. Johnson; 1867, 68, Hosea F. Wilkins; '69, '70, Ezra Edson; Freeman's votes cast in 1870—101, Scholars, 1870, 255.

Of the men that served in the war of 1812, but three are now living in Mendon they are Rufus Long, Shubael Lamphere and Jeremiah Downey. Rufus Long is almost 86 years old. He cultivated his own garden the past summer and took care of 20 swarms of bees. Several people have lived in Mendon to be very aged. A Mrs. Walker lived to the age of 99 years 11 months and 12 days. About 4 months previous to her death by her sons request she combed and spun 5 knots of worsted which he carried to Henniker, where she lived when young. Mrs. Hannah Hudson lived to be over 90 years of age. Mrs. Dolly Cady born in Rindge N. H. lived to the age of 91 years 17 days. Mrs. Cady's maiden name was Sherwin. Elisha Bryant, born in Plymouth, Mass., came to reside in Parkerstown, lived there many years, never married, died March 29, 1866, aged 94 years. Hilkiiah Grout moved into Parkerstown in the early settlement of the town, lived to the age of 86. Cyrus Edson born in Bridgewater Mass. moved to Parkerstown and lived to be 85 years old. Mrs. Abigail Hatch lived in Parkerstown and then in Rutland a few years, then in Men-

don, raised a family of 13 children, is now living with her daughter in Mendon. Her husband has been dead several years. She is now in her 93d year. (1871.)

In regard to Indians, but one ever lived in the town. He was called Indian John. He had, previous to coming to Medway or Parkerstown, belonged to some tribe of Indians in the western part of New York. A number of families of whites made a settlement not far from the Indian settlement, the Indians determined to plunder and destroy them. Indian John gave the whites warning and they prepared for them, so the project failed. The Indians mistrusted John and slit the rims of his ears and he then found they were devising a harder punishment for him. He accordingly fled to the American army. They were about to go through the wilderness towards the lake to join some others there. He knew they would be waylaid by Indians and piloted them another route from what they had designed to go. They went safely and for that act government gave him a reward. He had a pension from government. But the Indians were furious and determined on his destruction. He found his way however into the wilds of Parkerstown and built a camp not far from Johnson Richardson's, where he used to make quite a home. Indians used to come lurking about suspecting something of his whereabouts, sometimes they kept around many days, the family would keep him sequestered till they were gone. Once three of them got on his track and followed on till they got a glimpse of him but he got a glimpse of them also. He came to a brook and crossed it on a log. There happened to be a large tree turned up by the roots in exact range of the log he had crossed. He fled behind the turned up roots and waited. They followed his track, came to the log, held a short talk, then all three started to cross, he, meantime, had made a hole through the dirt on the roots so that he could put his gun through and take good aim, when they were fairly in range one after the other he fired, killed two and wounded the third. He ran and took one of the Indians guns and shot the third, and then went to work and hid the dead Indians, took their guns, and went to Richardson's and told them what he had done. He was never molested after that, only some Indians once in Rutland made enquiry, but could learn nothing about him. He used to bring in pieces

of lead which he said he found and promised he would sometime tell where there was plenty of it. He lived to be very old. No one knew his age, but judged him to be over 90 years. He died very suddenly. He tried to tell them something before he died but could not make them understand.

In 1818, Thomas Hunt came to Parkers-town and was accepted as an elder or preacher by a few professing members of the Methodist Reformed Church. He brought a certificate from Douglass, Mass., but never formed a church, although he preached sometime. In 1819, Blackmer Cook, a blind man, brought a certificate from a Free Will Baptist Church in Burrillville, giving him license to preach and baptize, also to found a church and administer church ordinances. The inhabitants of that part of the town accepted of his preaching for a time, but never formed any regular church.

When the town was chartered it was decided to reserve certain lots of land as ministerial lands for the support of the gospel, and in 1806, the selectmen were instructed to lease said lands. It was also understood that they were to go to the first settled minister settled in the said town unless some previous agreement was made with him. In the latter part of the year 1835, a young man by the name of Crowley came and preached a while. He had never been ordained. The inhabitants had some talk of having him ordained and accepting him for a minister, but did not wish to give him the land; only the profits accruing from it; but he insisted on having the lands to sell or dispose of as he saw fit. The inhabitants then thought to make matters safe and sure they would find some minister that would quit-claim the lands to the town. To do this it was necessary to organize some society, they accordingly got up the following society:—

Jan. 23, 1836, a meeting was duly called, officers elected, and the following resolutions adopted, accepted and signed, viz.—

"We the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Mendon, County of Rutland, State of Vermont, do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a society by the name of the *Mendon Union Religious Society* in Mendon aforesaid for the purpose of settling and appointing a minister according to the first section of an act entitled an act for the support of the gospel, passed Oct. 27th, 1798, in witness whereof, we have hereunto sever-

ally set our hands, Mendon, this 23d day of Jan. in the year of our Lord 1836.

Draper Ruggles, Wm. Foster, Samuel Caldwell, A. M. Gibson, Ira Felch, Rufus Richardson, Supply Nims, Ira Seward, Roswell Gibson, Jeremiah Green, Henry Strong, Edward Mussey, James K. Pearson, Coomer H. Boorn, David Rice, C. C. Burditt, F. B. Temple, James M. Farnum, Ira W. Seward, Timothy Gibson, Blackmer Cook."

Therefore, said articles of agreement, signed as aforesaid, the subscribers organized themselves into a body corporate and politic and adopted the following resolution:—

"We resolve that the officers of the Mendon Union Religious Society shall be a president or moderator, a secretary or clerk, a treasurer and a prudential committee of three who shall hold their offices for the term of one year from and after the time of annual meeting of said society or until others shall be chosen. Said Society then proceeded to choose officers for the ensuing year, when Ira Seward was chosen moderator or president; Edward Mussey clerk or secretary; James K. Pearson treasurer; Roswell Gibson, Timothy Gibson, Rufus Richardson were chosen prudential committee."

At the close of the meeting it was decided to look up a minister and install or ordain him pastor over the Mendon Union Society. They heard of an ordained minister of the Universalist persuasion who was not pastor over any church, but resided in Stockbridge, Vt. (his name was Elbridge Wellington,) accordingly they sent one of the committee to treat with him and learn if he would accept of the charge of pastor over the said society and quitclaim all right to said lands and by deed to give the land to the town forever. He readily agreed to do so and put himself under bonds \$2,500. Rev. Russel Streeter of Woodstock being his bondsman. The 25th of Jan. 1836, at half past ten o'clock A. M. a meeting was held at the school-house (there being no meeting house in the town) for the installation. Rev. R. Streeter preached the installation sermon. Rev. Mr. Gifford of Shrewsbury gave the charge and also, the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Wellington made the concluding prayer. Two laymen were present. As soon as the meeting closed Rev. Mr. Wellington and others went immediately to the town clerk's office where a deed was made out and recorded of which the following is a copy:—

"Know all men by these presents that Elbridge Wellington of Stockbridge in the County of Windsor State of Vermont having this day been regularly installed as min-

ister over the Mendon Union Religious Society and being therefore settled minister in said town of Mendon in consideration of one dollar received to my full satisfaction, of the treasurer of Mendon, the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge, have remised, released and forever quit-claimed unto the town of Mendon three certain measurings or tracts of land of which I am seized in fee by virtue of being the first settled minister in said town of Mendon and being the same tracts of land, which were drawn to the original right of the first settled minister, in the first second and third division of the same to have and to hold the aforesaid premises with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said tract of land belonging and pertaining, unto the said town of Mendon, to their sole use forever, so that neither I the said Elbridge nor my heirs nor any person nor persons claiming under me or them, shall at any time hereafter by any way or means have claim or demand or any right or title to the aforesaid premises or appurtenances or any part or parcel thereof forever—in witness whereof I said Elbridge Wellington have here unto set my hand and seal this 25th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of

ELBRIDGE WELLINGTON. (L. S.)

RUSSEL STREETER.

MOSES STRONG."

The inhabitants then thought fit to hire Mr. Wellington to preach in Mendon for a time; to which offer, he for a reasonable compensation agreed to accede and preached half the time here for 2 years, when he left the State and went to Maine. The money accruing from said leased lands has ever since been paid over to ministers of different denominations who have preached in town.

Many Methodist preachers have occasionally preached at different parts of the town. Anthony Rice, a Methodist minister, formerly, often visited and preached, and several circuit preachers occasionally came and held meetings for several years.

There were some Congregational people and some Baptists, they generally went to Rutland to meeting. The Baptist were called a branch of the Rutland Baptist Church. In those days the south-western part of Mendon being so near East Rutland it was more convenient for the inhabitants to attend meeting there, consequently many belonged to churches there. There had never been any particular excitement, or what is generally called revival of religion in town. They were in the condition of a people of olden time "*when there was no king*" every

one did that which was right in his own eyes. Meetings were few and far between and thinly attended when there were any. The sabbath was desecrated, being used as a day of pleasure, hunting, fishing and drinking, by a certain class of men, and making calls, going berrying or some unnecessary work by the women, while children found almost any amusement to suit them. Mendon became noted as a wicked place in general; but in the winter of 1853, a revival of religion commenced in Rutland, meetings were frequent and many were interested in them. Some one gave invitation to some of the foremost and prominent men to come and hold meetings in the school-house in the northwest part of the town: accordingly several gentlemen from East Rutland village came once a week and profitable meetings were held the remainder of the winter. Meetings were well attended; many were anxious inquirers and quite a number were hopefullv converted: some united with the different churches in Rutland in the month of May. The same year a sabbath-school was organized. We had good helpers from Rutland to assist in organizing and getting in scholars. Among others was Mr. John B. Page and Mr. Henry Dyer, Mr. James Barrett, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Luther Daniels. Mr. J. B. Page gave a library to the school, and took an active part in assisting. Mr. H. Dyer accepted the superintendence of it through the summer and fall. Rev. Mr. Howe, an Episcopal Methodist minister, preached at the school-house every two weeks. The sabbath school met at the school-house every sabbath at 4 o'clock: school exercises lasted an hour, then a prayer meeting was held an hour. In September—same year three old women going home from the school and meeting, being wearied going so far and climbing so hard a hill, decided that there must be a meeting-house in Mendon, accordingly Monday they met to decide ways and means. They three decided to have a Ladies' Society organized for one year, the funds raised to be appropriated towards the building of a meeting-house in Mendon. They sent for a minister and others to come to the residence of C. H. Boorn, on Thursday of the same week at 2 o'clock to organize a Ladies' Society; also sent notice a couple of miles around that a gathering would be held at said house on aforesaid day and all were

requested to attend. The thing was so novel that 21 were found at their first gathering. The society constitution was framed, officers chosen, by-laws agreed to and all agreed to work with a good will for one year as regularly as they could. This society was organized Sept. 23, 1853. After a few weeks of the gatherings, one of the old women got up a subscription paper and carried it around to the gentlemen; all of whom seemed willing to help according to their means. Many possessed but small means and were unable to do much, but the people in Rutland readily gave a helping hand. Among the foremost were John B. Page, Mr. J. Barrett, Rockwood Barrett, Luther Daniels, B. H. Burt and other names too numerous to mention. Among the ladies of Rutland who aided in helping we mention a few: Mrs. J. B. Page, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. George Cheney, the Misses Penfields and Mrs. J. Pierpont; and many others rendered efficient aid. In Sept. 1859, Mr. J. Barrett sold us a piece of land belonging to him and his son Rockwood. Said land was in the middle of the village of Mendon. It was a desirable place for a meeting-house. He let us have it at a low price. He had previously been offered much more for it than he required us to pay for it. In Sept. 1859, the house was raised, and finished on the out-side the same fall before Christmas, and the Ladies' Society held a levee in the new meeting-house to sell off articles made in the society. Rutland people came in large loads and assisted us to sell, and bought many things and helped to make the gathering a complete success. The weather became cold, the days short and it was thought best to defer work on the house till spring. When the spring work was done the work was renewed and the building finished. It was dedicated about the first of August 1860, and named a Union Meeting House. Elder Leland Howard preached the dedication sermon, Rev. Dr. Aiken assisted in the services. Dr. Aiken was at that time Congregational minister in Rutland.

After the house was dedicated it was thought advisable to hire a minister. Elder Leland Howard had been pastor of the Baptist Church in Rutland several years, but his failing health would not permit his attending to so large a charge. He had given it up for a time and they had another minister for that year, so the inhabitants of Mendon made ap-

plication for and obtained his services for the remainder of the year. When cold weather set in, he was not able to come, but Rutland supplied our house with preachers of different denominations awhile. In, or about the last of Feb. 1861, Mr. R. H. Howard, an Episcopal Methodist preached about 2 months and after the Methodist Conference set they sent Mr. Spencer, Episcopal Methodist, 1 year. He left the spring of 1862, when Elder Howard, Baptist, again supplied preaching through the summer till cold weather set in. A Mr. Barton, Wesleyan, Methodist, came and preached through the winter of 1863, and remained through that year and till spring of 1864. The next minister was Mr. Herrick, Episcopal Methodist, till the spring of 1865; succeeded by Mr. Loveitt, Episcopal Methodist, who remained 2 years, till the spring of 1867. Then, Rev. N. E. Jenkins, 2 years, a Wesleyan Methodist, who left in the spring of '69. Rev. Mr. Stewart 2 years till the spring of 1871, also Wesleyan Methodist. Rev. Mr. Barns, Wesleyan, is the present incumbent in 1871. In Nov. 23rd. 1867, Rev. N. E. Jenkins organized a Wesleyan Methodist Church at the Union Chapel in Mendon. The following are the names of those constituted members at that time: George A. B. Bissel, Jasper L. Williams, Ira Ormsby, Wm. Tenny, Wm. D. Kennison, Mary L. Keniston, James Ranger, Mary Ann Farr,—since then others have been added, Mrs. Elvira Nichols, Mrs. Christiana Williams, Miss Clara Pike, Mr. Collins Eggleston, Mrs. Deborah Eggleston, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. R. Richardson, B. H. Barns, Abel N. Barns, Ellen Shaw, Edward Eggleston.

In the year 1834, Draper Ruggles from Rutland, and in company with him, a brother-in-law, Mr. Norman Hurd, came to Mendon and set up a tannery in the north-west part of the town. They carried it on two or three years when it passed into the hands of Alanson Mason, J. Barrett, Brown & Co. Mason got tired of it left and went West; then Mr. Barrett engaged John Osborn from Danvers Mass. to carry on the concern. Osborn built and set up a small store in the village of Mendon. A neighborhood library was got up; Osborn was first librarian. Edward Mussey, before this had kept a tavern in the old Estabrook's stand, a little distance south of said village. He bought a place in the village, added considerable to the house and



opened a tavern and kept the first post office in town. Osborn carried on the tanning business till 1850. He then went back to Massachusetts and the tannery building passed into the hands of Isaiah Averill who cleared out the tanery concern and put in a pill-box factory and worked at that till all the white birch near by was worked up, when it passed back into Barrett's hands. Then Wm. C. Walker moved into the place and put machinery into the building for a worsted factory. The basement part is now a stove-factory. The machinery for worsted is not now in operation, but they expect to start again next spring—(1872.)

The village of Mendon (a small place to call village) is in the north-west part of the town, on the direct road from Rutland to Woodstock, through Bridgewater, and also to Bethel through Stockbridge. There are only about a dozen families there now. The meeting-house is in about the middle of the village. There is a grocery-store kept in the place, and a blacksmith's shop. The post office is kept at the grocery by Mr. Alton Bennett. They have a Temperance society, and since the meeting-house has been occupied, the Sabbath is better observed and the Sabbath-school has never yet winter killed as in some small places. No disputes have been raised in town in regard to doctors and lawyers. They have never been blessed by the former nor cursed by the latter,—none in town. The grand list in 1811 was \$ 1,681.90. The population as follows:

1791, was 34; 1800, was 37; 1810, was 111; 1820, " 174; 1830, " 432; 1840, " 545; 1850, " 554; 1870, " 612.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS. In April, 1853, Harrison Searls, killed by logs at the mill rolling on to him. In 1832, Mrs. Petty, in attempting to dip up a pail of water out of the race-way, fell in and was carried under the wheel and crushed to death. In July of 1849, Frederick Ranger accidentally shot himself and fell dead. In 1859 John Eggleston was found dead in the field, it was supposed, died in a fit. In 1866, Joseph Cullett, killed by the fall of a tree; the same year, Fannie Farr, a child, killed by a fall from a gate. In 1851, Ellis Pratt, killed by the fall of a tree. In 1853, Wm. Eggleston killed by the fall of a tree. In June, 1867, Mrs. Francis Willis and her daughter Julia, a young girl, while standing in their door were killed by lightning.

The elevation of Mendon village above Rutland court-house is 3.94 ft. barometric measurement by Joel Andrews of Albany, N. Y.

CYRUS EDSON, born in Bridgewater, Mass., moved to Parkerstown in 1825. He lived to be 85 years old. His son, Ezra Edson, came into Parkerstown with his father's family, afterwards went away to learn the trade of blacksmith, in 1833. Married Angeline Washburn of Bridgewater, Mass., moved to Mendon in 1840. Ever since that time he has held some town office. He has been Justice of the peace 25 years, except one year of the time; he has been an active man and much looked up to not only in town affairs, but in aiding and encouraging the cause of religion, always ready with purse and hand to pay for preaching, and an efficient helper in the Sabbath School, and been superintendent much of the time since the school was organized or at least when no one else wanted that office.

JAMES K. PEARSON, born in Rutland, moved into Mendon about 1835. He was a prominent man and held several town offices. He was a peace-maker and never liked law-suits. All difficulties, he advised his townsmen to settle among themselves. He was also a charitable man to the poor or unfortunate and kept the town clear of paupers several years. Although he was a poor man he always had a trifle to give if any one was in need. He died in March of 1853. One incident of his life I will relate. When the ministerial lands were given to the town, it was agreed that every religious society in town should have a share of it. There had been only Methodist preaching some years and they had the money or some part of it. Mr. Pearsons claimed that some other preaching might be had and said he wanted a dollar and would engage a minister to preach a lecture on a certain evening. It was given to him, and he went to Rutland to see Elder Howard, and told him he wanted him to come to Mendon and give a lecture on a certain evening, and also told him about the dollar he had got, and said he would send a team to bring him to Mendon and carry him back again. The thing took the Elder's fancy. He had never preached in Mendon and asked Pearson of what denomination the generality of the people were. Pearson said they were free thinkers.

When the evening came, the school house was well filled, as a notice had been given out. The Elder came and was by the stove to warm himself, it being in the winter. He looked around and observed a full house, and said he was glad to see them. He also said, your neighbor Pearson invited me here to talk to you and said you were free thinkers, and now I will try to tell you of something to think about. He commenced his meeting and then took for his text these words, "*What think ye of Jesus?*" All were interested and attentive and Elder Howard had always friends in Mendon after that. Many still remember something of that discourse.

In a part of Mendon called the Notch, was the mill, well stored with lumber and logs and a large quantity of wood corded up. In May of 1871, the saw-mill, 2 barns and 7 dwelling houses were burned down with the household stuff they contained and most of the clothing belonging to the families. A number of men hired to work getting out lumber, lost all their clothes except what they had on. There being so much dry lumber and bark, before they were aware of danger they were surrounded with a sea of flame. The cattle and horses were got away but some hogs and fowls were lost; loss estimated at \$20,000.

ZIDON EDSON was born in Grafton, Vt. He was one of the early settlers of Parkerstown, built the first mill in town in 1810 or in 1811; it was carried off by a freshet, he suffered considerable loss at that time. The place where he lived was on the road from Rutland to Woodstock, he got up and went out doors early one morning and saw his hog rooting something about in the road, went out and saw the hog had a pair of saddlebags tumbling them about, he took them into the house opened and examined them and found 2 large bundles of Bank notes in them, he then went out examined the road, saw tracks where a horse had just passed. He followed on the tracks to Rufus Richardson's public house. A man had just dismounted from the horse, and gone into the house, and as Edson came in, was giving orders to have his horse unsaddled and fed while he could have some breakfast, said he wanted a pair of saddle-bags brought into the house. Richardson went to obey orders, took care of the horse, but found no saddle-bags. When he came in, he asked for them.

Richardson said there were none on the horse. The man was positive, accused Richardson of secreting them. (Edson by the bye had slipped them into another room, when he came in). Matters began to grow serious, some hard threatening words passed, when Edson asked the man if he should know his saddlebags if he saw them, and if he knew certain he left them on the horse. The man was ready to take any oath that they were on the horse when he came into the house. Edson then stepped to the place where he put them and brought them forward well daubed with mud and dirt. The man was instantly calmed down; convinced he had been careless, he said the money was intrusted to him to convey from Rutland to Woodstock. Mr. Edson was many years a well known and an active citizen of Rutland. He resided at different times in Mendon and Shrewsbury in Rutland county. He was a delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1814, from Mendon, (then Parkerstown), and that of 1822, from Shrewsbury and was representative from Parkerstown to the general assembly of Vermont in 1813, and from Shrewsbury in 1822, '25 and '26. He held several offices in Mendon, and was a business man. He removed to the West in 1850; after that he resided most of the time with his daughter in Aurora, Ill.; died April 6, 1870, aged 85 years. He was a representative man of New England fifty years ago, strong, bold and rugged in character and convictions, fearless for the right. He had a predilection and a mind peculiarly fitted for the legal profession, but poverty and its attendant circumstances in early life frustrated his chosen aim and he became a farmer; but many years his face was familiar at the sessions of our County courts, and of his long services as magistrate in Mendon and Shrewsbury, many anecdotes are extant, illustrative of his sound common sense, his native shrewdness, his appreciation and love of justice, and his abhorrence of all deception and wrong. In him was more than fulfilled the allotted period of life, full of years and ripe for the harvest, he has dropped the husks of this material life and passed away.

[Mrs. Boorn, the writer of this sketch, now in her 78th year, is a smart woman of the old school. We visited her by her special, kind request at her home in Mendon—a pleasant home among the mountains—in 1862 or '63. Her family consists of herself and husband. Both are now in poor health, and will apparently soon pass away. —ED.]

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY MENDON.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Robert Penor,	23,	2	B	May 8, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 31, 1863; Must. out July 15, '65.
Abel M. Peters,	23,	5	G	Sept. 4, '61.	discharged Dec. 24, '62; re-en. Dec. 16, '63, wounded, sent to general hospital.
Marcus E. Tenney,	18,	2	B	Aug. 13, '62.	woun'd May 3, '63; pro. Serg. Feb. 23, 2d, Lieut. June 7, '64, must. out, June 19, '65.
Henry H. Rowe,	25,	5	G	Aug. 23, '61.	deserted Sept. 18, '62.
Elijah M. Mann,	26,	5	G	Aug. 23, '61.	transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, 1865.
Edward J. Neff,	27,	5	G	Aug. 23, '61.	deserted June 25, 1862.
Harrison D. Peters,	19,	5	G	Aug. 24, '61.	died Jan. 24, 1862.
Nelson A. Rich,	18,	5	G	Aug. 27, '61.	pro. Corp., wounded, sent to gen. hos. Oct. 20, 1863.
Frank Sanders,	21,	5	G	Aug. 23, '61.	discharged, Jan. 13, 1862.
Isaac Sawyer,	19,	5	G	Aug. 26, '61.	discharged Dec. 14, '61, again en. July 30, '62 in 10th, reg. Co. C. died Dec. 17, '63.
Frederic Wilcox,	29,	5	G	Sept. 2, '61.	transferred to invalid corps, Sept. 1, '63.
Wallace Wilkins,	19,	5	G	Aug. 22, '61.	discharged July 1, '62.
Franklin H. Downey,	30,	2	G	Aug. 13, '62.	Sick in gen. hos. since May 4; '64 deserted.
Luther Rice,	18,	5	G	"	deserted Feb. 5, '64.
Nelson E. Wheeler,	19,	5	G	"	wound. and missing in action, May 6, '64.
Nelson Durkee,	45,	7	I	Jan. 22, '62.	died at Ship Island, Oct. 19, '62.
Charles Wilkins,	20,	7	B	Dec. 2, '61.	died Sept. 20, '62.
Oliver P. Mordick,	18,	7	D	Dec. 9, '61.	re-en. Feb. 16, '64; pro. corp., then sergt., June 1, '65; reg. quartermaster, sergt. Feb. 1, '66; must. out quarter master sergt. March 14, 1866.
Justin Clark,	18,	7	D	Dec. 21, '61.	discharged June 6, '63.
John Plath,	34,	7	D	Dec. 27, '61	re en. Feb. 19, '64; deserted Feb. 19, '65.
Wm. H. Shedd,	25,	7	D	Dec. 16, '61.	discharged Dec. 8, '62.
Joseph H. Peters,	45,	7	D	Jan. 20, '62.	re-en. Feb. 20, '64.
Joseph H. Peters, jr.,	18,	7	D	Jan. 15, '62.	died Nov. 22, '62.
Ebenezer H. Rhodes,	36,	7	G	Jan. 17, '62.	died Nov. 10, '62.
Enos Goslaw,	43,	7	I	Jan. 14, '62.	died April 4, '62.
Alfred Peters,	24,	7	I	Jan. 14, '62.	died Jan. 6, '63.
Wm. D. Kenniston,	"	7	I	Jan. 9, '62.	pro. sergt., discharged Oct. 22, '63.
Josiah Brown, jr.,	18,	9	B	June 23, '62.	des. Dec. 10 '62, returned under President's proclamation, dishon. dis. June 1865.
Amos W. Edson,	23,	9	B	June 18, '62.	remov'd and trans. to Vet. res. corps, July 1, '64.
Christopher R. Rice,	33,	10	C	July 16, '62.	
Frederic F. Cady,	43,	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	
Albert W. Edson,	18,	12	K	Aug. 19, '62.	
Melvin C. Edson,	29,	12	K	Aug. 23, '62.	
Wm. Rock,	20,	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	
George A. Wilkins,	30,	12	K	"	
Charles W. Pett-y,	13,	14	H	Sept. 10, '62.	re-en. Sept. 1, 1864, absent, sick June 13, '65, died July 6, '65.
Phineas R. Rice,	44,	14	H	"	deserted July 7, '63.
Harlan P. Sherwin,	25,	14	H	"	
Joel S. Frink,	20,	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	
Alonzo Hoyt,	23,	7	D	Dec. 16, '61.	pro. corp. re-en. Feb. 17, '64, pro. serg. '65.
Charles Stebbins,	21,	7	D	Dec. 5, '61.	re-en. Feb. 16, '64.
Wm. Butterfly,	19,	7	B	Aug. 25, '64.	mustered out July 14, '65.
John Provost,	24,	7	K	Feb. 1, '65.	
Wm. Stewart,	32,	7	D	Feb. 13, '65.	
John Kennedy,	26,	7	D	Feb. 14, '65.	
George Potter,	35,	7	D	Feb. 6, '65.	
George Henry Rock,	18,	1st cav.	K	Aug. 16, '64.	must. out June 21, '65.
Anthony Birney,	29,	5	E	Aug. 14, '62.	pro. corp. Oct. 21, '64; must. out, June 19, '65.
John Lambert,	25,	5	F	Aug. 23, '61.	re-en. Feb. 20, '64; must. out June 29, '65.
Henry Rowe,	23,	1st cav.	E	Oct. 1, '61.	
Wm. E. Stone,	7	"	H	"	died while belonging to 7th reg.
Paul Clark,	18,	9	B	Aug. 10, '64.	must. out June 13, '65.
Clark L. Long,	33,	1st cav.	D	Sept. 6, '64.	must. out June 21, '65.
Friend Weeks,	1	"	"	"	served as substitute in Co. F., died.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Leland Williams,	26,	10		C Dec. 11.	
Orick Sprague,	18,	9		B Aug. 10, '64.	must out June 13, '65.
Edward Z. Holbrook,	18,	9		B	" "
Lewis A. Martin,	18,	9		B Aug. 15, '64.	died Nov. 21, '64.
Addison Webster,	21,	2		I Aug. 12, '62.	deserted Jan. 1, '64.

Men drafted and paid commutation.

Harvey Corey, George Petty,
George Eggleston, Reuben Ranger.
Wm. Kimball, jr.,

Willard Edson, furnished substitute. Leland Williams, paid commutation, and afterwards re-enlisted, was taken prisoner, liberated and served to the close of the war, and mustered out.

U. S. navy men paid by Mendon for services.

David Conner, Antonio Roderick,
Wm. Harrigan, Charles Smart.
James Landy,

Mendon furnished, in number, for soldiers, more than half the number of legal voters in town, paid about \$13,000 bounty money, and paid commutation money, \$2,400, and furnished two men over the quota required, quite a number of men belonging to Mendon enlisted in and went for other towns.

MENDON INCIDENTS.

When Rufus Richardson was a young man, living at home, at his father's, who kept a sort of public house in Mendon, to accommodate travellers, crossing the mountain from Rutland to Woodstock, his mother had to keep a hired girl, and she had a good smart one; her name was Lydia Fales. Rufus and Lydia took a liking for each other and agreed to get married. Both of them were great workers and very economical. They hardly could spare time to go to Rutland to get married and there was no one in Mendon nearer than Rutland to perform the ceremony, so they waited a little, till it so happened one day Esq. Williams of Rutland, who had business to attend to in Woodstock, called at Richardson's to get a baiting for his horse and dinner for himself. Lydia was washing that day, had got all done except to finish mopping the floor. She was right in the midst of that exercise when in came Rufus and told her there was a justice of the peace in the other room and proposed they should be married then, which she agreed to, provided she might stand up and have the ceremony performed just as she was, without the trouble of changing her dress, which was agreed to. The Justice was called in. She

threw down her mop and was married. She then took up her mop and finished her work without any more hindrance. She made him a good wife, was a good neighbor and a kind mother to a large family of children. Her husband was one of the first business men in town and was always considered so as long as he lived.

One more incident to show Mendon as it was some four or five years ago. Mr. Edson Johnson kept a public house where the Richardson's used to. The young folks up there were decided to have a supper and a dance at Johnson's hall. Mr. Johnson happened to be down at what is called Mendon Village and gave out several invitations to have all that were pleased to do so come and take supper and join the company. The Methodist minister happening to come along, Johnson gave him an invitation also. The Minister said he could not dance, never knew how, and his vocation was preaching—he could do that well. Johnson said, come and preach to us then; he would warrant him an attentive audience and good treatment and a good supper. The Minister asked what time they would have supper? Well, Johnson thought, they would get through dancing and be ready for supper about 11, or between that and 12 o'clock. The minister said he always ate his supper early. Well, Johnson said, come and preach after their supper. Finally he agreed to come, and the evening of the party several neighbors went with him. They got there just as supper was ended. Johnson had given out word what was going to be, and the house was full. Everything all ready for the preaching. The minister soon commenced his meeting in the usual way and took for his text "For bodily exercise profiteth little—but godliness, is profitable unto all things—having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come, Tim. iv. 8. Every one was attentive. All were interested. The audience, when he had finished his discourse, asked him to continue longer and thanked him for coming, and ever after as long as he remained in Mendon, he had full meetings on the sabbath.

MIDDLETOWN.

BY HON. BARNES FRISBIE.

MIDDLETOWN, situated in the S. W. part of Rutland County, is bounded N. by Poultney and Ira, E. by Ira and Tinmouth, S. by Tinmouth and Wells and W. by Wells and Poultney. The territory of which it is composed was taken from the towns of Poultney, Ira, Tinmouth and Wells. Poultney, Tinmouth and Wells received their charters as early as 1761. The date of the charter of Ira is believed to have been about the same time. I have been unable to obtain the exact date.

The township of Middletown was created by an act of the Legislature, Oct. 28, 1784.

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.

At an adjourned session of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, held at Bennington the third Thursday in February, 1784, on Friday afternoon, February 27th the following record is made:

A petition signed by Joseph Spaulding, and fifty others, inhabitants of the northwest corner of Tinmouth, northeast corner of Wells, southeast corner of Poultney, and southwest corner of Ira setting forth that the mountains, &c., around them are so impracticable to pass that it is with great trouble and difficulty that they can meet with the towns they belong to, in town and other meetings, &c., and praying that they may be incorporated into a town, with the privileges, &c., was read and referred to a committee of five, to join a committee from the Council, to take the same into consideration, state facts and make report. The members chosen were Mr. Whipple, Mr. Moses Robinson, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cogsell.

On Monday, March 1st, 1784, the following record appears on the journal of the House:

The committee, Mr. Whipple, Mr. M. Robinson, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cogsell, with the committee of the Council, appointed on the petition of Joseph Spaulding, and fifty-two others inhabitants of Wells, Tinmouth, &c., brought in the following report:

"That it is our opinion that the petition be laid over until the next session of Assembly; and that this assembly appoint a disinterested Committee, consisting of three persons, at the cost of the petitioners, to go on the premises, state facts, and make report to the next session of Assembly."

The aforesaid report was read and accepted. Whereupon,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to nominate three persons for said committee, and make report. The members chosen were Mr. S. Knight, Mr. Whipple and Mr. Cogsell.

On the opening of the afternoon session of that day the following record was made: Mr. S. Knight, Mr. Whipple and Mr. Cogsell the Committee appointed to nominate a disinterested Committee, on the petition of Joseph Spaulding, of Wells, &c., brought in the following report, viz.

"That they beg to nominate Mr. Moses Robinson, of Rupert, Mr. Nathaniel Blanchard, of Rutland, and Brewster Higley, Esq., of Castleton, for said Committee." Whereupon,

Resolved, That the aforesaid Moses Robinson, Nathaniel Blanchard and Brewster Higley, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, agreeable to the report of the Committee who took said petition under consideration, and that they make their report of the facts and their proceedings at the next session of the Assembly. And that Mr. Robinson appoint the time and place for hearing the parties, and notify the other members of the Committee, and the parties, to attend accordingly.

At the next session of the General Assembly, held in October at Rutland, the Committee made their report of the facts, accompanied with a bill incorporating certain territory of the towns of Wells, Poultney, Tinmouth and Ira, into a town under the name of Middletown.

Prior to this action the territory of which it is composed was included in the above named four towns.

The settlement was commenced some years before 1784; and in speaking of this settlement, we shall, for convenience, speak of it as Middletown.

The exact date when the first settlers came here, perhaps cannot now be given. It was before the Revolutionary War. Mr. Thompson in his history says, that "the settlement was commenced a short time before the Revolutionary War by Thomas Morgan and others," "and mills were erected." Thomas Morgan came here before the war, and so did Richard and Benjamin Haskins, Phineas Clough and Luther Filmore. Mr. Morgan, who lived until 1841, said to me before his death, when he came here he found his way by marked trees, and throughout the entire town it was one unbroken forest. He said he came about 3 years before the war and when that commenced left. But he probably treated the stirring events of 1777 in this region, in which we may include the evacuation of Ticonderoga, Burgoyne's invasion, and the battle of Bennington, as the commencement of the war, for he was here until a short time before the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777. The probability is the settlement was commenced in 1774.

Mr. Morgan, after he came, put up a log house, and commenced clearing the forest. He purchased 100 acres of land about three fourths of a mile south of where the village now is, and put up his log house a few feet north of where the framed-house now stands on the "old Morgan farm." By the summer of 1777, I should judge he had made considerable progress in clearing up his land, as he had that summer 4 acres of wheat. He was called away to Bennington, and his wheat was never harvested.

Richard Haskins had commenced a settlement a little east of the village, near where Lucius Copeland Esq., now lives. He too, in 1777, had 2 acres of wheat which he never harvested, but went to Bennington.

Benj. Haskins had built a log house and commenced a settlement near where Dea. A. Haynes now lives. Luther Filmore had put up a log house on the S. W. corner of what is now known as "the green," in the village. Where Phineas Clough first located himself is not now positively known; but he very early settled on what has since been known as the "Orcutt farm," now occupied by Mr. Lobdill. Those five men are all who are now known to have been here before the Revolutionary war. They all left in the summer of 1777, joined the militia at Manchester, and were all in Bennington battle.

The mills known as "Miner's mills," in an early day, were built by Gideon Miner in 1782. They were located about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of where the village now is. Mr. Morgan assisted Mr. Miner, as a workman, in building the mills. Morgan brought the mill-irons from Bennington on a horse. Some of the Miner family have informed us there was "some sort of a mill there" when Mr. Miner came; but Mr. Morgan's descendants are confident he had nothing to do with mills in Middletown until he worked for Miner in 1782. So we cannot reliably state by whom this some-sort-of-a-mill was built. The opinion of the old people seems to have been that it was the work of Mr. Morgan. It might have been; but whosoever it was the mill never went into operation, and Mr. Miner had to build anew in 1782.

Mr. Thompson says, that the settlers "returned after the war." It is true there was not much done by way of settlement for some three or four years subsequent to the summer of 1777, when the settlers left to meet the ir-

vaders at Bennington. But we find Benj. Haskins and Phineas Clough back here in 1778, and Morgan and Filmore were back soon after; and a good many others were here before the close of the war. Azor Perry came as early as 1778; James and Thomas McClure, it is supposed, came in 1779; William and Jonathan Frisbie came in 1781 and Gideon Miner, Nathaniel Wood and his sons, Jacob and Ephraim, Caleb Smith, Jonathan Brewster, Gamaliel Waldo, Nathan Walton, and some others were here as early as 1782. Joseph Spaulding and some others, it is supposed, came the same year, but we cannot be positive. We find that a Congregational church was organized as early as the spring of 1782, and Mr. Spaulding was made the clerk of the church.

It is evident the settlement was rapid, for in the Fall of 1784, the people petitioned the Legislature, then in session at Rutland, for a new town—and we can now very readily see that the settlers upon those parts of the then towns of Poultney, Ira, Tinmouth, Wells, now included in the limits of Middletown, would naturally become a community by themselves, and unite their interests and feelings in spite of town lines. They then already done so—two churches had been organized—Congregational and Baptist, a log meeting house erected near the S. E. corner of the present burial-ground, a town in members of the churches were from been put towns, but had a common center, called has been since, and now is. If the old lines had never been changed, there that have been the same churches here, the same business—the same village. Nature formed the territory for a town, and as the settlers increased in numbers, they became aware of it and petitioned as has been seen, the Legislature for the same. The following is a copy of the Act:

An Act constituting a new Town by the name of Middletown.

"WHEAREAS, the inhabitants of a part of the towns of Wells, Tinmouth, Poultney and Ira, which are included in the bounds hereinafter described, have, by their petition represented, that they labor under great inconveniences with meeting with their several towns for public worship and town business, by reason of being surrounded by high mountains.

"Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the free-men of the State of Vermont in General

Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that the tract of land or district hereinafter described, be and is hereby created and incorporated into a township, by the name of Middletown, and the inhabitants thereof and their successors with the like privileges and prerogatives, which the other towns in the state are invested with, viz.

Beginning at a beech tree marked, standing west 26 degrees south 310 chains from the north-east corner of Wells; thence east 40 degrees south 290 chains, to a white ash tree standing in Tinmouth west line; thence east 10 degrees south 45 chains, to a beech marked; thence north 33 degrees east 264 chains, to a beech marked; thence north 10 degrees west 333 chains, to stake and stones standing in Poultney, east line; thence south 10 degrees west 23 chains, to stake and stones; thence west 11 degrees north 60 chains, to a small beech marked; thence south 45 chains; to a hard beech tree; thence west 40 degrees south 207 chains 5 links, to a stake and stones standing in Wells north line; thence west—south 4 chains, to a stake; thence south 10 degrees west 185 chains, to the first mentioned bounds."

From Thompson's Vermont we find 3510 and were taken from Tinmouth, 6118 acres corn Wells, 2388 acres from Poultney, and Wells acres from Ira.

Those "high mountains," with which the petitioners for a new town were "surrounded," seem to have directed the survey; as all acquainted with the locality well know that the town is surrounded by hills and mountains running around it in such directions, that the survey, in running around on the tops of those hills and mountains, gives the peculiar form which Middletown has and accounts for the shape of the town.

Joseph Spaulding took the lead in the movement. He was a practical surveyor, and made the survey which appears in the act and in this was governed by his own judgment. The people submitted that matter to him, and he, in fact, located the bounds of the town. He ran his lines where he thought it best for all concerned, and no one, either in Middletown or the towns from which it was taken, to our knowledge, was ever dissatisfied.

After he had made his survey, and completed his arrangements for bringing the matter before the Legislature, the people conceded to him the honor of giving the name to the town, which he did. Mr. Spaulding had removed here from Middletown, Ct. and that name was thereby suggested to him, and he thought it very appropriate from the fact that the new town would be located in the

middle of four towns. In the fall of 1784, the Legislature of Vermont sat at Rutland. Mr. Spaulding, with the petition in his pocket—the necessary arrangements having been completed—went to Rutland while the Legislature was in session. The act was passed Oct. 28, 1784.

RECORD OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

"At a town meeting holden at Middletown, at the *meeting house, on Wednesday, the 17th day of November, 1784, *Voted*, Edmund Bigelow, Moderator; Joseph Rockwell, Town Clerk; Edmund Bigelow, Justice of the Peace; elected as a committee, Edmund Bigelow, Joseph Rockwell and Joseph Spaulding, to reckon with several inhabitants of the town respecting costs made in getting the town established. The meeting was adjourned to Thursday the 22d inst."

"At the adjourned meeting—*Voted*, That the amount allowed by the committee chosen for examining accounts for getting the town established be two pounds, 12 shillings and 7 pence.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL, Register."

There is no record of any notice of the meeting. If there was one it was not recorded.

The first annual town meeting was holden Mar. 7, 1785. Hon. Thomas Porter of Tinmouth was chosen moderator, Joseph Rockwell, town clerk; Jonathan Brewster, Jacob Wood and Edmund Bigelow, selectmen; Caleb Smith, town treasurer; Ephraim Wood, constable; Asher Blunt, Jona. Griswold, Reuben Searl, listers; Silas Mallary, collector; Jona. Frisbie, leather sealer; Samuel Sunderlin, Reuben Searl, grand juryman; Nathan Record, tithingman; Elisha Gilbert, hayward; Caleb Smith, brander of horses; Increase Rudd, sealer of measures; Edmund Bigelow, sealer of weights; Abraham White, Solomon Hill, John Sunderlin, Benjamin Haskins, Benjamin Coy, Phineas Clough and James McClure, highway surveyors; Luther Filmore, pound keeper, Thomas Morgan, William Frisbie, and Increase Rudd, fence viewers.

At the same meeting Ephraim Wood, Gamaliel Waldo, Reuben Searl, Bethel Hurd, Benj. Coy, James McClure and Edmund Bigelow, were appointed a committee to divide the town into school districts. That committee afterwards performed that duty, and the school districts, with a very little alteration, remain to this day as recommended by that committee.

* The meeting house mentioned was the log one.

Immediately following the record of this the first annual town meeting, is a record of what is called "A Roll of the freemen of Middletown." There is no date given to it, and my first impression was, that it was a list of those who voted at a freemen's meeting in the Fall of 1785, but on examination of it, and other records and facts that have come to my knowledge, I was well satisfied that it was made in the Spring of 1785. The following are the names:

Ephraim Wood, John Sunderlin, Dan'l Haskins, Samuel Sunderlin, Jacob Wood, Reuben Searle, Joseph Spaulding, Jona. Brewster, Benj. Haskins, Jona. Haynes, Increase Rudd, Jesse Hubbard, Barzilla Handy, Gideon Miner, Isaiah Johnson, Abel White, Benj. Coy, Timothy Smith, Francis Perkins, Samuel Stoddard, Benj. Butler, Nathan Record, Jona. Mehuran, Elisha Gilbert, Richard Haskins, Thomas Morgan, Chauncy Graves, William Frisbie, Anson Perry, Sylvanus Stone, Thomas French, Gideon Buel, Caleb Smith, Jona. Griswold, Gamaliel Waldo, Joseph Rockwell, David Griswold, Edmund Bigelow, Philemon Wood, Jona. Frisbie.

We are thus able to give all or nearly all the names of those who settled here prior to the Spring of 1785. We can add the names of Luther Filmore, James and Thomas McClure and Silas Mallary, who are known to have been here prior to the time this roll was made. Filmore, as we have seen, was here before the Revolutionary war, and was elected pound-keeper at the first annual meeting; Mallary was elected collector, and James and Thomas McClure are known to have been here about as early as 1779. Were it in my power I should give a biography of each and every man on the roll, and of the four others last named; but I shall give all that I have been able to learn of them, after speaking generally of their character, and of the progress they had made in the settlement of the town up to the Spring of 1785. They were men of great physical strength and endurance, decided energy and mental ability, honest, unselfish. A large majority of them were religious men of the Puritan stamp. They were mostly from Connecticut, and came poor, some with nothing but their hands, others with a horse or a yoke of oxen, bringing with them their families and effects upon a wagon or sled. Each selected his place, put up his rude cabin, went into it

with his family and effects, and commenced at once in clearing up his land. Interrupted as the settlement was by the Revolutionary war, yet we find by the first grand list which was taken in the Spring of 1785, that 574 acres of land had then been cleared. The personal property put into that grand list was 81 cows, 47 horses, 38 oxen, 80 steers, 73 head of other cattle, and 22 swine. It is a small grand list when compared with that of the town at the present time, but the wonder is how they could have cleared up that amount of land and acquired that amount of stock in so short a time. A large portion of this work had been accomplished in the years of 1782, 3 and 1784. My father, who was a son of William Frisbie, told me before he died, that when his father's family came here, in 1781, he could distinctly recollect what had then been done by way of settlement. He was then 6 years old. He said that Filmore had cleared up 3 or 4 acres where the village now is. Morgan had a little more than that cleared, and the two Haskins and Azor Perry had made some progress in their clearing. He told me that according to his recollection 6 log-houses had been put up within the present limits of the town, when he came here. Those he gave me as Mr. Morgan's, Filmore's, Clough's and Azor Perry's. Those were undoubtedly all there were in the town, or within what is now the town in the Spring of 1781, except what had been put on the "McClure road," as it has been called—for it is well known that Isaac Clark (old Rifle) settled there as early as 1779, and that year was made town clerk of Ira, and James and Thomas McClure settled there, it is believed, the same year. My father did not know of this, or it had escaped his recollection.

But few came in 1781, so by far the greater portion of what was done prior to the Spring of 1785 was performed during the years of 1782, '83 and '84. At this time (1785) we find at least 44 freemen in the town—the number of inhabitants might have been 300 to 400, as most of the early settlers had large families. We find they had cleared up 574 acres of land, and this was in small patches from 1 to 50 acres in different parts of the town; they had procured a charter and organized the town. Two churches had been organized, Congregationalist and Baptist, a meeting-house had been

built, and initiatory steps had been taken to divide the town into school and highway districts. A grist and saw mill had been erected, and were in active operation. Three framed houses had been built and preparations were being made for building more.

THOMAS MORGAN "made the first clearing," as he once said to me, and of which there can be no doubt. It was about three-fourths of a mile south of where the village now is. Mr. Morgan claimed to have built the first framed-house in town, though he said Filmore and Richard Haskins each commenced building the same season, but his house was first completed. The house is now standing and owned by his grandson, Daniel Morgan, and of late years has been occupied by tenants. Mr. Morgan was from Kent, Ct. He was three times married, but had one child only, the late Jonathan Morgan. Thomas Morgan lived where he first settled up to about the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 20, 1841, at the age of 94.

JONATHAN MORGAN was born in 1782, and was the first child born in Middletown, (that is in what became Middletown in 1784.) Mr. Morgan was regarded by many as being over-tenacious of his rights, but was a man of good judgment, well informed, and always kept himself familiar with all the affairs of the town. He was for many years a justice of the peace; represented the town in 1838, and very often held the office of selectman, and other offices, the duties of which he discharged understandingly and well. In the latter part of November, 1857, Mr. Morgan then quite feeble, drove his horse and carriage from his house to the village upon some errand, and on his return, his horse took fright soon after crossing the bridge in the south part of the village, threw him out of his carriage and so injured him that he survived the shock but a few days. He died at Mrs. Green's, Dec. 3, 1847, aged 75.

Jonathan Morgan left 3 sons and 4 daughters. The oldest son was in California when last heard from; the second, Daniel, now occupies and owns the homestead of his father, also the homestead of his grand-father. The third son, Merritt, recently moved from Middletown to Cambridge, Vt. The oldest daughter, Huldah, married Daniel Cushman, of Pawlet, and now resides in that town; the second daughter married Nathan Winn, and lives in Wallingford; the third daughter,

Lorensy, died about 2 years ago; the youngest daughter lives in Lowell, Mass. and is unmarried. Daniel Morgan is the only representative of Thomas Morgan now left in Middletown.

LUTHER FILMORE was the man who felled the forest where the village now is. He came here from Bennington, but where he was from originally, I cannot say. His grandson once told me that he was a brother of the grand-father of the late President Millard Filmore, and the old folks all agree in giving Mr. Filmore the credit of being a sensible man, and a good citizen. He seemed to have the public interest at heart, and did much towards giving a start to the village. He had put up his temporary cabin, on the south-west corner of the common or "green," as it is called. He afterwards built a framed-house on the opposite side of the road, and in what is now Mrs. Gray's door yard, or that part of it situated on the west side of the house in which she now lives. Mr. Filmore owned the land now occupied as a burial-ground, and gave a deed of it to the town Sept. 30, 1787. He also owned the "green," and 150 acres which included the present limits of the village. To Mr. Filmore belongs the honor of being the first inn-keeper in town. He commenced keeping tavern soon after he built his house, and a tavern was kept in the house by him and one of the Brewster family until some years after 1800. Sometime after 1811, Henry Gray bought the place, and lived in the house until about 1835, when he built the brick house, which has since been occupied by him and his family. The old tavern house was moved down below "cider-mill hill," repaired, and has since been occupied by tenants of Mr. Gray. Luther Filmore died Feb. 9, 1809, aged 60 years. He left several sons, none are now living. Mrs. Hutchins, the widow of Elisha Hutchins, now living in this town, is a grand daughter of Luther Filmore, and is the only descendant in town left. Mrs. Hutchins has two brothers, Luther and Edmund Filmore, who were natives of the town, but are now living in some of the Western states.

RICHARD HASKINS, who settled, near where Lucius Copeland, Esq., now lives, did not return after Bennington battle as soon as his brother Benjamin did, but was kept longer in the service. Mr. Haskins was from Norwich, Ct., the same town from which the Wood

families came; he had lived with them in Connecticut. When the Woods came in 1782, they took possession of his settlement there, and Haskins took the next lot north, which is known as Mr. Copeland Haskins' farm. Haskins put that farm under improvement, lived a long and industrious life, raised a large family of children, drew a pension of \$96 a year, and died about 1845 in Highgate, Vt., where he had a short time before gone to reside with one of his sons. He was over 80 when he died. He has no descendants now in town.

BENJAMIN HASKINS, though somewhat erratic, was a more useful man to society, in his time, than his brother Richard, and had a more reputable family. He was a member of the Congregational church, and a sober, sedate, eccentric man, and was called "Deacon Ben," though he never held the office of Deacon. Though to appearances, a dull, slow man, yet when occasion required, he showed himself to be a resolute, and powerful man. On one occasion while driving some cattle from Pawlet to his home, he was set upon by a pack of 14 wolves, near what is known as the Wait place, about 2 miles south of his house. He prepared himself on their approach with a strong cudgel, and succeeded in beating them off, and bringing himself and cattle away unharmed. He was a kind, obliging neighbor, zealous in good works. He died in 1824, aged 70.

PHINEAS CLOUGH died Sept. 24, 1809 on the same farm on which he early settled. He left but one child, a daughter, who married Erasmus Orcutt. She succeeded to the farm and it has since been known as the Orcutt farm. Major Clough, as he was always called, was also an eccentric man, but a man of good material for a new country. If anything which required great exertion, was necessary to be done, he was not the one to avoid the responsibility. He was not a member of any church, but was a member of the Congregational society. On one occasion, at a meeting of the society, some measure was proposed which would require a large expenditure and was at first strongly opposed by a majority of the society, including in that majority many members of the church. Mr. Clough came to the rescue. He told the society he regarded it of vital importance the measure should be carried; that he was willing to give his farm, if necessary, rather than

have it fail; that although he was not a professor of religion, yet he was sensible that property was of no account unless the institutions of religion could be sustained. It is almost needless to add Mr. Clough prevailed. Mrs. Orcutt had 5 children, only one is now living, Phineas C. Orcutt, who resides in Western New York.

AZOR PERRY procured a deed of one of the original proprietors of the town of Tinmouth in 1777, of a large piece of land then in that town, now Middletown. The deed was executed in Bennington, and in the Spring of 1778, he shouldered his ax, all he had to bring but the clothes he wore, and took possession of his land. He put up a log-house between where Mr. Jonathan Atwater's dwelling house now is and his cider-mill, and covered his house with poles and bark. He made a bedstead of poles, and used elm bark as a substitute for cords. He lived alone the first year, and managed to get a cow the first Summer, which he wintered on browse; that is he cut down trees, and the cow eat the tops. He was married at Bennington in 1779. He had managed, in the year before he was married, to save enough to get a calico wedding-dress for his wife, and some few indispensable articles of household furniture to commence with. Mr. Perry was a rough, unpolished man, but of strong will and undoubted courage. He was from the town of Orange Ct., but lived awhile in Bennington before coming to Middletown. He was in Bennington battle, and in one or two engagements in the first year of the war. A good many good stories were told of his encounters with bears and wolves, during his first years in Middletown. On one occasion, he was in the woods about a mile from his house, when he saw a young bear, a cub, and having no weapons to kill it, he ran and caught it, when the cub seizing one of his hands in his mouth, biting through his hand, held it fast in its mouth. Perry, in vain tried to extricate his hand from the cub's mouth, and when he saw he could not do it without help, he took the cub, weighing over one hundred pounds, under his arm and carried it to his house, a mile or more, where he was relieved.

At another time, there was a bear that lived on the hills some where between the Smith Wait and Buxton farms, and had become notorious for killing the sheep, calves and hogs, and destroying the corn in that vicinity.

There had been a good deal of effort to kill the bear. At length it was resolved to engage Mr. Perry to dispatch the bear, which he was ready to undertake. It was in the Fall, and it had been ascertained the old bear visited, during the evenings, a corn field of William Frisbie. Perry came on a certain evening agreeable to appointment, and found a score or so of the citizens of the vicinity collected, and ready to render him assistance if he wanted. He told them that he wanted but one of their number; that one was selected, and the two with their muskets made their way to the cornfield. After arriving there, they stopped and listened awhile, and soon heard the bear at work at the corn. As soon as they had ascertained the bear's locality, Perry told his man to go to a certain point and shoot at the bear, saying "If you kill him, very well; if you don't, the bear will be after you, and if he does, run behind me—I will stand here." The man did as directed by Perry, shot at the bear, wounded him and ran towards Perry, the bear in a rage following. The man took shelter behind Perry, who stood quietly in his tracks until the bear had come up within 20 feet of him, when he raised his musket and snapped it, but there was no discharge. Mr. Perry began to curse his firelock, but rapidly continued to snap it until the bear had approached, walking on his hind feet, near enough to take the muzzle of the gun into his mouth, when the gun went off and, of course, killed the bear. In this affair, he did not appear to manifest any fear, or any other feeling except that he was vexed at his gun.

Mr. Perry acquired a good property—had 11 children, several now living—one, Mrs. Atwater, now lives upon the place and in the house where her father lived and died. Though not a religious man, Mr. Perry, like Major Clough, gave liberally for the support of religious institutions. He was a member of the Congregational society. He died Nov. 15, 1824, aged 69.

JAMES and THOMAS MCCLURE were brothers, natives of Scotland; they landed in this country at Boston, Mass; there were three brothers, and all came to Vermont, and first stopped at Wallingford. After a little time, the two brothers above named came to this place in 1779, looked this region over and finally concluded to settle in what is now the north-east part of the town—it was then in

Ira, and they were induced to go there by representations of Isaac Clark, who had located there and had been made town clerk of Ira. Clark represented to them that the village of Ira would be there. The place where the McClures settled is now in Middletown, and near the line between Middletown and Ira. It is at the upper end of the road, which leaves the main road, running from Middleton to Tinmouth, a little east of what is known as the "Edgerton place." It is not probable that any village or central place of business would ever have been there, if that portion of Ira had not been taken to make a part of Middletown—however, Clark and others undoubtedly thought so at the time.

The McClure brothers, like the other early settlers, set themselves resolutely at work clearing up their lands.—I should judge, from the early records, that they were much relied on, as they held many important positions. Thomas McClure was the first clerk of the Baptist Church, for several years. James McClure was placed on the committee at the first annual town meeting, to divide the town into school districts—he often held town offices, and seemed to be actively engaged in laying the foundation of the institutions in the new settlement. James McClure, died Feb. 22, 1815, aged 67; Thomas died younger, and sometime before 1800. Each left a family. Of James McClure's family, were Doctor David G. McClure and Samuel McClure. David G. succeeded Doctor Ezra Clark as a physician in town, and was in practice here several years prior to 1822, when he removed to the State of Ohio. He has been dead some years. He left a family of a good deal of talent and enterprise.

The history of "Old Rifle" more properly belongs to some other town, although he was on our territory for about 7 years. He went to Castleton in 1786, and remained on the "McClure Hill" from 1779 until that time. There are some incidents in connection with his family while residing on the territory, which afterwards became a part of Middletown which we might reasonably claim as a part of our history. Mr. Clark's wife, if she was not as good a marksman as her husband, was not behind in bravery; on a Sabbath day, when her husband was absent, discovering a bear in the corn-field, she took that same rifle with which her husband had won

his name, went out and deliberately shot the bear.

SAMUEL MC CLURE was a farmer and lived in Middletown until his death, which occurred about 15 years ago. He had a large family; 3 sons and 2 daughters are now living. David G., the oldest, now lives in Rutland; he had 2 sons and 3 daughters; the sons, both have responsible positions on some of the railroads. The two oldest daughters are married—one to C. M. Haven, a route agent on the Rutland and Washington railroad, the other to Albert H. Tuttle, one of the proprietors of the "Rutland Herald."

Harry B. McClure, the second son of Samuel McClure, always resided and still resides in Middletown, and has for many years been one of the active and leading men of the town. He has a very respectable family of 6 children, all boys, and all disposed to work for a living.

Warren McClure, the youngest son of Samuel McClure, also resides in Middletown, is a mechanic—he served his country 3 years in the war of 1861.

WM. FRISBIE was born in Bethlehem Ct.; to this place and Harwinton, Conn., all that I have ever known of the name, trace their ancestry. He lived in Stillwater, New York, for a good many years before he came here—all his children were born there. He was in the battle of Saratoga, which was near his then residence. A relative of his was one of the original proprietors of the town of Wells, of whom he purchased his land, and his family consisting of his wife and 6 children, and his effects he brought here on an ox-sled. The land he bought was what is now known as the "Buxton farm." He first put up a log house in the vicinity of where the brick house now is, and in 1785 or '86, he built a frame-house. William Frisbie, from all we have learned of him, was somewhat eccentric but unlike some of his descendants, he was a very active man; prompt and positive in the expression of his opinions, and fearlessly uttered whatever came into his mind, whoever might be present. He was inflexible and unyielding in his principles, and could not endure any wavering on the part of any one else. The old folks have told me that, on one occasion, in a church meeting, he was unusually severe upon some wayward brother, when some one present felt it his duty to rebuke him, and told him that it was his du-

ty to exercise charity towards the offending brother. His reply was that "charity could not go without legs." William Frisbie died Mar. 1, 1813, aged 76. He had 2 sons and 4 daughters; two of his daughters died before he did. His oldest son, Wm. jr., was 17 years old when his father came here. He had the reputation of being a good scholar and well educated for the time. He studied medicine with Doctor Ezra Clark, and after he had received his diploma, commenced practice with Doctor Clark in Middletown, but soon went to Pittsford, Vt., where he was in practice, to the best of our information, about 25 years. He removed from Pittsford to Phelps, N. Y., where he lived until his death, about 1837. He had the reputation of being a good physician, had a large practice in Pittsford, and was highly esteemed. Some of his descendants are now living in Phelps, others are in the Western States, and all seem to have traits of character similar to those of the older William Frisbie. Zenas Frisbie, the second son of William, jr., was a farmer, lived and died in Middletown,—his age was 76 years—he died Jan. 19, 1851. He had 8 children, 3 are dead; of the surviving, 2 sons and a daughter are at the far West, one son in Poultney, and a daughter, Mrs. Lucy A. Thomas, in Middletown, who is the only one left here of the race.

I cannot any further take up the names on that roll in the order of time when they settled here. Captain JOSEPH SPAULDING, a man ever to be honored by Middletown, first settled on what has been known as the "Micah Vail farm," now owned by C. Clift, but soon afterwards removed to where Deacon A. Spaulding now lives, which place has ever since been owned by him and his descendants. It has already appeared Captain Spaulding was the leading spirit "in getting the town established," and gave the town its name. The town, very properly, made him their first representative. He was about 36 years old when he came here, had taught school a good deal in Connecticut, and was in the Revolutionary war from about the time of its commencement until about the time he came to this place. He held some office in his regiment which ranked with lieutenant, and for awhile he performed the duties of adjutant. He taught the first school in the town, and a good many schools after that; he taught in all nearly 40 winter schools, the last when he was over 75.

years old. He was the first captain of the militia in town, and held that office at the time of the Shay's rebellion, in 1786, and when the militia of the Country were called on to sustain the courts at Rutland, he started with his company for that place; but on his arrival at Castleton was permitted to return, as the mob had been dispersed by militia nearer at hand. He was a very candid, judicious man, no appearance of vanity or ostentation about him, firm in his convictions and decided in his opinions. He had not as much of the go-ahead in him as many others of the early settlers, but was, probably, the best educated of any of them, and the most capable for transacting business. Those of my age can recollect him well. The last time I saw him, in my recollection, was on the Sabbath at church, which, I think, was not many months before his death. During the recess of service, I saw him take up a book and read without the use of spectacles; and on the same occasion myself and others engaged with him in conversation. He was then the same candid, intelligent, Christian man. "His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." Captain Spaulding died Feb-25, 1840, at the great age of 96 years.

Deacon ASAH EL SPAULDING and HARLEY SPAULDING now living here, and Deacon JULIUS SPAULDING, of Poultney, with their families, are now the only representatives left in Vermont of several numerous families who sprung from Captain Joseph Spaulding.

JONATHAN BREWSTER settled on the farm now owned by Doctor Eliakim Paul, about 1½ mile south of the village. The exact time when he came here cannot now be given; but from records we have found, we know it was as early as 1782. He was very active, and the acknowledged leader in the formation of the Congregational church, and its first deacon, until the infirmities of age prevented. He represented the town 4 years. Deacon Jonathan Brewster died Apr. 29, 1820, at the age of 78. On the stone at the head of the grave, we find this quotation: "There remaineth a rest for the people of God," and, from what we have learned of him, think it appropriately used.

Dea. Brewster had a large family of children. Orson, Ohel, Oramel and Jonathan, Eunice, Lydia and Joanna survived him. Orson was a valuable man. He succeeded his father in the office of deacon, which he held until the

Spring of 1835, when he removed to Northampton, Mass., where he died a few years since aged about 80; Ohel died many years ago. He left 2 daughters, one of whom is dead: the other was the widow of the late Orson Clark, now the wife of Doctor Amos Frisbie, formerly of Poultney, now of Findlay, Ohio. Jonathan and Oramel removed to Northern New York, and died there many years ago. The daughters of Deacon Jonathan Brewster were excellent women. Eunice married Fitch Loomis. She was the mother of Reuben and Fitch Loomis, jr., Mrs. Henry Gray, Mrs. Thaddeus Terrill and Mrs. Johnson. She died about 1851. Lydia married William Fay, long the proprietor of the "Rutland Herald." She survived her husband some years. Joanna married Luther Cleaveland, and lived to be very old. She has been dead but a short time. She died in Pawlet.

GIDEON MINER moved from Woodbury, Ct. to Rutland, in March, 1779, and from Rutland to Middletown in the Spring of 1782. He settled about 2 miles east of the village, at the place formerly known as "Miner's Mills," where Merritt Mehurin now lives. He commenced at once in putting up a grist and saw-mill, which were made ready for use that season. These were the first mills erected within the limits of the town, or at least the first that did any business, and were of great service to the new settlement. Mr. Miner had been a soldier in the French war, and lost his health there, which he never fully recovered, yet he lived to a great age. His wife whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lewis, was a woman of uncommon ability, held in high esteem by all who knew her,—a noble type of those pioneer mothers who have stamped so proud a character upon the people of this State. She and her husband, and nearly or quite all of their children, were members of the Congregational church. Mr. Miner died in 1803, and his wife soon after, each being, at death, 80 years old.

Abigail, their oldest child, married Thomas Davidson, who died young, leaving his widow 2 sons, Gideon M. and Clement. Gideon M. Davidson removed to Saratoga Springs in 1817, where he still resides, and is a man of wealth and influence. Clement Davidson was for many years a jeweller in New York, but now resides in Connecticut. Abigail, their mother, died at Saratoga in 1843, aged 78,

SAMUEL LEWIS MINER, the oldest son, removed to Castleton in early life. He died in 1817, aged 50. He left Roxena, then Mrs. Doctor Kellogg, Cyrena, since the widow of a Mr. Armstrong, and Lewis.—Mrs. Kellogg, died in Georgia in 1851. Lewis died in Castleton in 1852. Mrs. Armstrong still lives in Castleton.

CAPTAIN JOEL MINER, was the third child, a man of rare mental capacity, and, for his time, did an extensive business. He was not a lawyer by profession, yet had quite an extensive law business; was a prominent and leading man in town until his death, and would have been a leading man in any place. Captain Miner died suddenly at Montpelier, while attending a session of the Legislature, in the Fall of 1813, aged 44. He left several children, two of whom became distinguished clergymen. Ovid, his eldest, first became a printer, under the late William Fay. He established the "Vermont Statesman," at Castleton, in 1826, which he published a few years, and then published a paper at Middlebury for awhile. He entered the ministry in 1833, and is now preaching at Illion, New York. He is a man of decided ability, and very zealous.

Another son of Captain Miner, who became a clergyman, was the lamented Lamson Miner. He graduated at Middlebury, in 1833, the first in his class. After he had fitted himself for the ministry, he settled in Cornwall. He died in 1841, at the age of 33, leaving a widow and infant daughter. His widow is now Mrs. Leavitt, of Middlebury. Few men in the State, of his age, have held a higher position in the ministry than Lamson Miner.

The fourth child of Gideon Miner, sr., was Gideon Miner, jr., so long known in this town as Deacon Miner. He was born in Woodbury Ct. and was 8 years old the day his father's family arrived at Rutland, and 11 years old when the family removed to Middletown. He married Rachel Davison, in December, 1793, and by her had 11 children: eight of whom lived to be married and have children.

Deacon Miner was in many respects a remarkable man. Few men possessed a more retentive memory.—He could always give chapter and verse. He too, though not a lawyer, was for many years frequently engaged as counsel in justice trials in this town and vicinity, and was usually opposed, in those trials, to his long and intimate friend, Jonas

Clark. He was very fond of music, and constantly led the choir for over 60 years, even up to the third Sabbath preceding his death. He was a deacon of the Congregational church in Middletown for nearly 40 years; moved to Ohio in 1834; was immediately elected an elder of the Presbyterian church, and served in that capacity about 20 years. He was seldom absent from meeting, as many of us can testify. He was the acknowledged leader in the Congregational church and society here for many years prior to his removal to Ohio, and, seldom has there been a man more competent for the position which he held. Few men, and we may include clergymen, were more familiar with the bible than he was, or more capable of explaining and enforcing its doctrines. He died at the residence of his son, Doctor Erwin L. Miner, in Ohio, with whom he had resided, in 1854, aged 84. Doctor Miner was the oldest of his 8 children before mentioned. He studied medicine with Doctor Ezra Clark, whose daughter he married, and removed to the State of Ohio soon after, where he still resides, a man of wealth and influence.

ABRAHAM LEWIS Miner, the next child of Deacon Miner now living, well known in this part of the state as A. L. Miner, now resides in Manchester, and is the only representative of the name in Vermont, except his own children, and one or two children of Lewis Miner of Castleton. He worked on his father's farm until he was of age, then fitted for the sophomore class in college, at Castleton. He did not enter college, but studied law in the office of Mallary & Warner, in Poultney, and one year with Royce & Hodges, in Rutland, and was admitted to the bar in 1832, and commenced practice at Wallingford. He removed from there to Manchester in 1835, where he has since resided. He has been twice married, and has had 8 children. His eldest son, Henry E., (who furnished the history for Manchester in this work, see Bennington Co., under head of Manchester, vol. I. *Ed.*) died December, 1863. He was a young man of much promise, and was his father's partner in law business.

A. L. MINER has been 8 years probate register and 3 years probate judge of his district; 2 years clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives, 9 years a member of the House or Senate, 5 years State's Attorney in Bennington County, and 2 years a member of

Congress from this district. Mr. Miner has done, for many years, and is now doing an extensive business in his profession. He is an excellent citizen, a social, kind and true-hearted man; much esteemed by all who know him, and especially by the people of his native town. Between him and them there is a strong and enduring attachment.

The other two survivors of Deacon Miner's children are Chloe and Malvina. Chloe is a widow, and resides in the state of Ohio. Malvina married a clergyman, and lives in Missouri.

Of Deacon Miner's children not living, there were 2 daughters. One married Hiram Mahurin, and removed to Onondaga County, New York. She has been dead but a short time. The other married A. W. Hubbard; moved to the state of Ohio, and died in 1858.

Of the sons, Orlin H. moved to the state of Ohio in 1834, and died in 1836, aged 36. He left 4 children; the oldest, Orlin H., jr., now resides in Springfield, Illinois, and is State auditor. He was an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and stands high as a public man in that State.

THOMAS DAVISON MINER, the last named of the children of Deacon Miner, died in the state of Ohio, in 1856, aged 48, leaving a large family. With the 4 children of Deacon Miner, now living, he has over 30 grand-children, and over 50 great-grand-children living.

Next to the Deacon, of Gideon Miner's children, was Asenath, who married Alexander Murray. They moved to Albany, New York, where she died young. Lamson, the next, died in 1806.

The youngest child of Gideon Miner, Sr., Elizabeth, was born in Woodbury, in the Fall of 1778, and was but a little over 3 years old when her father removed to Middletown. She married the late Moses Copeland, and had children, Lucius, Martin, Betsey and Edwin. Lucius and Edwin have remained in Middletown. Lucius has resided near the centre of the town, and by his superior financial capacity has made himself useful to the town, to the Congregational society of which he was a member, and to the citizens individually. Edwin has been for the last 20 or 25 years a leading citizen. Martin Copeland became a lawyer, and went to Bristol, Addison Co. After a practice of several years at that place, he died there Jan. 11, 1861, aged 47. Betsey married Deacon Julius Spaulding, and died

in Poultney in 1865. Moses Copeland, their father, died May 3, 1858, aged 88; his widow, Elizabeth, the youngest and last survivor of Gideon Miner, sr.'s children, died in Poultney at the residence of Deacon Spaulding, her son-in-law, in the Fall of 1866.

The traits of character which distinguished the Miner family, are found in nearly all their descendants. The children of the females, who take other names, are Miners, and nearly all are marked by energy, a retentive memory, fluency of speech, are easy to learn, and perhaps without an exception, both the dead and living, have sustained good moral characters, and been useful citizens.

CALEB SMITH, we think must have been here as early as 1783, and perhaps earlier. He settled on the place now owned by Elijah Ross, Esq., known as the "Allen Vail farm." He built the house now standing there, which is one of the oldest houses in town. He was very efficient in establishing the Baptist Church, and was its first moderator, and the first deacon—the latter office he held until his death. He was also the first town treasurer.

He was an exemplary man, faithful and reliable, and of great service in laying the foundation of the Baptist Church here. He died Feb. 10, 1808, at the age of 59. He left one son, Jedediah Smith, who removed to Western New York since 1835, and one daughter, who married Roswell Tillie of Tinmouth. She died some years ago, leaving two sons, Ezra T. and Erwin E.

GAMALIEL WALDO first settled in Pownal, Bennington Co., and was there during the Revolutionary War. After the taking of Ticonderoga by the Green Mountain Boys under Allen, and before that post was evacuated by the Americans in 1777, Mr. Waldo was employed to carry provisions to the garrison at Ticonderoga, a duty more perilous probably than the battle-field. He used oxen in carrying his provisions and on one occasion, put his oxen into a boat on the Vermont side of the lake, to take them across to the fort, but on the way, they jumped overboard into the lake, and swam back to the Vermont shore; they were afterwards rescued.

Mr. Waldo came to this place as early as 1732. He found his way from Pawlet by marked trees, and so did the other settlers of his time. He settled on the place now owned by Mr. Hurlburt, cleared up that farm and lived there until his death, in 1829. Mr.

Waldo was a resolute, fearless man, a good neighbor, a faithful member of the Baptist Church, and one of its founders. He married the mother of Asa Gardner, a widow with one son and four daughters; one of the daughters married the Rev. Sylvanus Haynes, the first settled minister in town. Mr. Waldo also had by her one son and four daughters, and one of those daughters was the wife of Stephen Keyes.

ASA GARDNER was 10 years old when the family removed here. He was a hard-working man and lived to be nearly 80. He died in Middletown in 1849. His sons, Charles, Almer and Daniel R., still reside here, are already among the oldest inhabitants, and among the best examples, in the town, of industry, economy and thrift.

ASHER BLUNT and Nathan Walton came here about the same time Mr. Waldo did, and settled north of him, on the road leading to Ira over the hills. Mr. Blunt was one of the substantial men here for some years, but removed to Northern New York quite early, and but little is now known of him or his family. Mr. Walton was a very good man, raised a large family, and died in 1829.

EDMUND BIGELOW, the moderator of the meeting at which the town was organized, and the first justice of the peace, settled at the place where John P. Taylor now lives, a locality which will ever be held in remembrance by the writer, as a large portion of his life was spent there. Mr. Bigelow seems to have been the acting magistrate in town for 15 years or more subsequent to the time of his first election, and to have been a competent man for his position. The year of his death we are unable to ascertain. He left a family of considerable ability. The late Dr. Bigelow of Bennington, was a son of his. Dr. Bigelow was some years since a senator in the Vermont Legislature from Bennington Co. He married Dorinda Brewster, who survives him. She is the only survivor of Deacon Orson Brewster's family.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL, the first town clerk, settled where E. Prindle now lives, between the village and the Allen Vail farm. He was a competent town clerk, as the early records will show. He was among the first members of the Congregational church, said to have been a quiet, candid and sensible man. The late Solomon Rockwell was his son. There are none of his descendants living here, but

some are living in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

JOHN and SAMUEL SUNDERLIN settled north of the village. Samuel, I think, on the place recently owned by Mrs. Germond, not far from Mr. Harvey Leffingwell. John Sunderlin was made a Lieutenant under Capt. Spaulding, when the militia were organized. He was a man of real worth and had a very respectable family. Mrs. Leffingwell, widow of Dyer Leffingwell, also the widow of Onel Brewster were his daughters.

DANIEL SUNDERLIN, a son of John, married Nancy Stoddard. Erwin and Edwin Sunderlin, who succeeded Merritt and Horace Clark as merchants here, were sons of his.

JOHN SUNDERLIN died about 1823, on the farm now owned by the estate of Whitney Merrill, and occupied by William Dayton. Samuel Sunderlin, after residing here a few years, removed to Shoreham, where he lived and died at an advanced age. He had a family of several children. John was born in Middletown in 1784. He spent the greater portion of his life in Shoreham, but returned to Middletown, to live with his daughter, Mrs. Deacon Haynes, some few years before his decease. He died March 11, 1862, aged 78. The Rev. Byron Sunderlin, now of Washington, D. C., is a grand-son of Samuel Sunderlin.

INCREASE RUDD settled upon the farm known as the "Bigelow farm." He had a large family, and his descendants were numerous, but long since have removed from here, with the exception of Mr. Eli Rudd.

GIDEON BUEL, JONATHAN and DAVID GRISWOLD all settled on the road, or what is now the road, leading from "Miner's Mills" to the Haskins place, where Deacon Haynes now lives. They were all soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. Buel and David Griswold each drew a pension while he lived.

Mr. Buel had several children. Roswell, who represented the town 2 years, and has recently died; Mrs. Marcus Stoddard, and another son who removed West in early life.

ROSWELL BUEL, jr., a grandson of Gideon Buel, is his only representative left in Vermont. He is a lawyer; was admitted to Rutland County Bar in 1845, but has not been much in practice for some years. Roswell Buel, sr., had 3 sons. Ezekiel, the second, a physician; has had a good practice in his profession in New Philadelphia, Ohio, the last 20 years and over. He was a surgeon of

one of the Ohio regiments through the war of 1861. The third son, Napoleon B., was one of the volunteers from Middletown in the late war, and was killed in one of the battles before Petersburg.

JONATHAN GRISWOLD removed from the place where he first settled, which has recently been known as the Cole farm, formerly the Roger farm, to a place above where Reuben Mehurin now lives. From the early records we should regard him as having faithfully performed his duty in the new settlement. He died much younger than his brother David. Of his family we have been able to learn but little. He had a son, Jonathan, who was accidentally killed on a "training day," in June, 1816. He was then an officer in the company of militia. After the company had been discharged, a company had collected in the ball-room of the present hotel for a dance. The members of the militia company, without form or order, were saluting them by discharging their muskets, heavily loaded with powder, in front of the hotel, Griswold received the contents of a musket discharged within a few feet of his head, which killed him instantly. The affair cast a gloom over the people of Middletown, and for a long time the foolish practice of firing on training days was almost wholly abandoned; and so long as the militia trainings were continued, the fathers and mothers, as their sons started on the morning of the first Tuesday of June "to go to training," as a matter of caution, would rehearse to them the fate of "poor Jonathan Griswold."

DAVID GRISWOLD lived to Dec. 10, 1842, and was 93 years old. His children all removed from this town many years ago, except David. He married Emily Paul, a daughter of Stephen Paul, and sister of Doctor Eliakim Paul. David, jr. died some 8 years ago. He left one son and four daughters. The son, Stephen Angelo, enlisted in the 7th Vermont regiment, and lost his life in Florida. His mother and younger sisters reside on the old homestead.

JONATHAN FRISBIE, a brother of William, settled where Jehiel Parks now lives. He died before his brother, and it is not known that any of his descendants are now living.

BENJ. COY went to Tinmouth before the Revolutionary war, but left after that commenced, and when he returned, after the close of the war, settled in this town, where his grand-son, Charles P. Coy, now resides.

He was an industrious man, frugal, honest and successfully made his way to comfort and independence. Mr. Coy had a large family of children. Three of them, Ebenezer, Mrs. Charles Gardner, and another daughter, are still living. Mrs. Gardner still resides in this town. Martin H. and Charles P. the sons of Reuben, who was a son of Benjamin, now reside here.

FRANCIS PERKINS was a soldier in the Revolution, and served nearly through the entire time. He was from New London, Ct.. He first located himself where John Lewis now lives, but afterwards, about 1786, removed below there where Mr. Charles Gardner lives, and there resided until his death. Mr. Perkins first cleared up a spot, and put up a log-house, and covered it with bark and hemlock boughs, and for a door hung up a blanket. There was then no sawed timber to be had. Miner's saw-mill had not been completed. He then had a wife and one child. He subsisted the first Summer, in great part, upon greens and leaks, and commenced boiling green pumpkins to eat as soon as they had grown to any size. It was then very difficult for him or any of the settlers to procure grain. Morgan, Azor Perry and some few had so much of a start that they had raised their own grain, but not much to spare. Once or twice during this summer, Mr. Perkins carried some potash to Manchester, and purchased what he could bring home on his back. On one occasion he went down to Azor Perry's and worked for him a day, and received in payment a half bushel of grain. This he took upon his back, carried to Mr. Miner's grist-mill, which had just got into operation, had it ground, and carried it home, making about 9 miles travel, besides his day's work, on that day. On his arrival home, he found his cabin deserted; his wife and child had gone, he knew not where; but as it was late in the evening, and very dark, concluded he might content himself as best he could until morning, and then find his wife and child if he could. In the morning, as soon as it was light, Benj. Coy appeared at his cabin and informed him his wife and child had staid with him (Coy) over night. Perkins went directly home with Coy, and found his wife and child. Soon after dark, it appears, their pig (Perkins') came running through the doorway under the blanket into the cabin closely pursued by a large bear.

The bear (probably from the sight of fire) did not enter, but with his head under the blanket surveyed the apartment for a moment, and then left. She was very much frightened, took her child in her arms, started on a run for Mr. Coy's the pig following—probably the most hazardous thing she could have done—but was not molested by the bear on her way there. Mr Perkins after their return, rolled up some logs before the door, went to Pawlet, got some boards, brought them home on his back, made a door, and said ever after that he felt secure from the intrusion of bears.

Francis Perkins was an upright man, mild in his deportment, but never known to deviate from what he regarded as honorable and right. In this respect he was like nearly all of the first settlers of the town, nor was he unlike them in the hardships, and dangers which he had to encounter. His experience is, perhaps, a little more striking, in that respect, than can now be related of many of them, though many of the settlers had their hogs, sheep and calves killed by bears and wolves, and sometimes taken out of their yards, where they invariably kept their stock in the night for some years after the settlement was commenced.

Mr. Perkins drew a pension of \$96. a year and acquired a comfortable property. He died Dec. 26, 1844, aged 86. He has no descendants, to our knowledge, in Vermont.

JONATHAN HAYNES was probably, the last man who came here before the roll of 1785 was made. He came early in March that year. His son, Hezekiah, who lived in this town almost 80 years afterwards, was then 5 years old. From him we have had an intelligible account of his father's history, also much of the early history of the town.

JONATHAN HAYNES was born in Massachusetts. His father had emigrated from England. The family are able to trace their ancestry back several generations to Jonathan Haynes, who was born in England in 1616. Jonathan Haynes, the subject of this sketch, removed from Haverhill, Mass., to Bennington before the Revolutionary war. His name appears on the roll of Captain Samuel Robinson's company, which is still preserved. That company was in the battle of Bennington. Mr. Haynes was severely wounded the first day of that battle. He received his wound at a time when the Americans were

falling back to take a more advantageous position. A musket ball struck him under the left shoulder blade, passed through his body, and came out at his right breast, and passed through his right arm near the wrist, which was at the time extended, in the act of ramming down the cartridge in his gun. This occurred about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Not long afterwards, those who were sent out to pick up the wounded, came to Mr. Haynes and offered their assistance; but he told them he could live but a short time and they had better look after those who could be saved. They left him; but as they came around about 10 o'clock in the evening of the same day, to pick up the dead, they found Haynes still alive, and brought him in. Incredible as it may appear, it was not for him then to die, but to live, and to assist in laying the foundation of the institutions in this town.

Mr. Haynes removed here in the early part of March, 1785, and put up a log-house near where the school-house, in the south district, now stands. The snow was about four feet deep, but he shovelled it away, and in a short time had a cabin that he put his family into. He soon moved up the hill about half a mile, to what is now known as the Haynes farm: which has been in the family ever since. Mr. Haynes was never well after his wound at Bennington, but was able to do a good deal of work, and accumulated quite a property; frequently held town offices; was a member of the Baptist church, and was chosen one of its deacons, but did not accept, on account of his physical weakness. He died in Middletown, May 13, 1813, aged 59. His widow died Oct. 14, 1841, 84 years old. Often, in the latter part of her life, we have heard her relate her trials at Bennington—how she was frightened when she saw that a battle must be fought, and took her children on a horse and fled to Pownal, and the first tidings she had was that her husband was slain, and when she returned and ascertained his real condition, she supposed his wound was mortal; but she took care of him, and at the same time of some of the Hessian wounded who were left in the hands of the Americans as prisoners.

Jonathan Haynes left a large family, all of whom, except Hezekiah, removed from Middletown many years ago. Hezekiah Haynes had a large family, of whom 6 sons

and 2 daughters are now living. The oldest, a daughter, lives in Michigan; the second, Aaron, is a Baptist minister, and lives in Western New York; the second son, Alpheus, resides here, and has been a deacon of the Baptist church since 1836; the third son, Arus, died some years since. He was also a Baptist minister, and stood high in his denomination, and was for several years pastor of the Baptist church in Rutland. The next two sons, Bacchus and Sylvanus H. physicians, received their diplomas as early as 1841. Bacchus is in practice at Rutland, and Sylvanus in his native town. Jonathan, the next son is a farmer, and resides on the old homestead. Hezekiah, the youngest, is a mechanic, and resides in this village. The youngest daughter is also living here, and is unmarried.

Ephraim, Jacob and Philemon Wood, were among the active men of the first settlers; but we reserve what we have to say of them, until the "Wood Scrape," so called, which happened about the year 1800. The others, not mentioned, whose names are on the roll, were not long here, and very little is known of them; most of them proved to be "good men and true" while they remained here.

I would not over estimate the character and worth of those men, but in my opinion it was fortunate (if I may so say) that it was not for their grandchildren to do the work which they did. With all our advantages at this advanced age, I honestly think we are inferior to our grandfathers and grandmothers, physically, morally and intellectually. The popular opinion that they surpassed us only in their physical strength and endurance, is a mistake. It is in their moral power that they appear to the best advantage; their zeal and steadfastness, their unbending energy, their devotion to principle, has not since been equalled—so I think.

I might here say, those men who came to this place soon after the Spring of 1785, were of the same stamp; the Clarks, the Caswells, the Loomises, the Oatmans, Moses Leach, Russel Barber, and others.

The town early made provision for a burial-ground. The first ground used for that purpose was owned by Increase Rudd—now owned by Mrs. Green, and lies nearly north on the opposite side of the stream from the "nail-factory." There are appearances of graves there, but no monuments.

"At a town meeting, holden July 3, 1787, Joseph Spaulding, moderator; Asher Blunt, Jonathan Brewster, Gideon Miner, Selah Hubbard and Jacob Wood, were chosen a committee to look out a spot for a burying-ground."

At an adjourned meeting, it was "Voted, To purchase an acre of ground of Luther Filmore for that purpose." "Voted, To raise one penny on the pound on the grand list of 1786, to be paid in wheat, at four shillings per bushel, by the first of September next."

On July 30, 1787, Mr. Filmore executed a deed of the acre to the town. We give the description from Mr. Filmore's deed, as it locates the "old school-house," the first one built in town:

"Beginning at the corner of the road, four rods west of the school-house in the centre of the town at a stake and stones, thence running west sixteen rods, thence south ten rods to a stake and stones, thence sixteen rods to a stake and stones, thence ten rods to first mentioned bounds."

In less than seventy years, that acre, was almost entirely occupied with the graves of those men and of their descendants. General Jonas Clark saw the necessity of enlarging the ground, and Oct. 15, 1853, about 3 months before his death, conveyed to the town a piece of land of an acre, or thereabouts, adjoining the old burial-ground on the west. He was so feeble he could not then write his name and was obliged to make his mark when he executed the deed. It was a gift to the town, with a condition that the town should keep it fenced.

In 1791, when the first census was taken, the population of Middletown was 699—nearly as many inhabitants as there are in the town now—there were but 711 by the census of 1860. Rapid progress had been made, not only in clearing up lands and putting up buildings, but two churches had become firmly established and prosperous; schools had been organized, I think, in every district; roads had been made and by the united effort of a hardy, intelligent and industrious population, they were moving along harmoniously.

Another grist and saw-mill had been erected by Nathan Record, near where the road which runs to the "Barber place," crosses the race-way that now carries the water to Gray's mills, on land now owned by Mrs Hannah Clark. A blacksmith's shop, and one or

two other shops had been built in the village. Mr. Filmore had begun to keep a tavern, and John Burnham, who had moved sometime during the season of 1785, at about this time (1791) commenced building mills and dwelling-houses at the place, since known as "Burnam's hollow." Mr. Burnam removed from Shaftsbury to Middletown, and first purchased largely of real estate in the south part of the town. He first put up a log-house in what is now called the "upper orchard" on Mr. Southworth's farm, the road then ran in that vicinity. The next year, (1786,) he put up a frame-house, the same now occupied by Mr. Southworth. In the year 1791, (if we are not mistaken as to the time,) Mr. Burnam again made large purchases of real estate in the west part of the town. He commenced at once putting up a dwelling-house, afterwards known as the "Sam. Willard house." After that house was completed, he left his son Jacob on his premises, in the south part of the town, and moved into the Willard house. He then went extensively into building mills, also in farming, and built several dwelling-houses. He built a forge, foundry, grist and saw-mills, an oil-mill, carding-machine and clothiers works, and a distillery. All of these he put into successful and active operation and carried on here an extensive business until 1811, when his mills were all swept away by the freshet of that year. He afterwards rebuilt his forge and saw-mill, but did not do a large amount of business after the disaster of 1811.

JOHN BURNAM the first lawyer that settled in town, was a man of uncommon ability. For the success of the religious interests in town, perhaps not much was due to him, although he paid something for such purposes and was in the habit of attending meetings on the Sabbath, but did not believe in the immortality of the soul; yet it must be conceded for the success of business enterprises at that early day, the town was much indebted to him.

FROM WILLIAMS' STATISTICS OF THE RUTLAND COUNTY BAR.

"John Burnam was born in Old Ipswich, Mass., in 1742 and came to Bennington the first year of its settlement, 1761, this being our oldest town. He was one of the first settlers of the State. He was at the time but 19 years old, previous to which time his education had been wholly neglected, having never, on account of indigence of his parents,

received 'but a few weeks schooling.' For his subsequent attainments, he was wholly indebted to his exertions put forth after this time. In 1765, he removed to Shaftsbury, and located himself near Squire Munroe, 'a Yorker,' who had received the appointment of Justice of the Peace from New York, and who, by his exertions in behalf of that government, was a source of trouble, and became very obnoxious to the New Hampshire grantees. Some dispute arising between this Squire Munroe and Mr. B., the former prevailed in consequence of his presumed legal knowledge, when Mr. B. determined to inform himself on the subject of law, so as at least to know and understand his rights. There were at this time no attorneys in the territory, comprising the State of Vermont, or nearer to it than the new city, (now Lansingburgh, N. Y.) Thither Mr. B. went and procured Blackstone's Commentaries, and one or two volumes of the N. Y. Colony Laws. These he so attentively studied during his leisure time, that he soon became familiarly acquainted with them, and began to put his knowledge in practice, and soon became quite 'a pettifogger for his times and a new country.' He removed to Bennington in 1771, and engaged in the mercantile business and continued in it until 1779, when he returned to Shaftsbury where he resided until 1785. During this time he was a member of the conventions of 1776 and '77, which declared our independence of New York, formed our State constitution, &c. He was one of the committee who draughted the declaration of our independence, and existence as a separate State. He also represented Bennington, then our largest town, in the first General assembly, or Legislature of the State. During the Revolutionary War, he was commissary of the northern army, and commissioner for the sale of confiscated estates.

His connection with the execution of Redding was perhaps the most notorious event of his life. Redding had been convicted of 'criminal conduct' by a jury of six persons, and was sentenced to be executed on the 14th of June, 1778. Upon the appointed day, and after a vast multitude had assembled to witness the execution, Mr. B. disclosed to the council that, by the common law of England, no man could be sentenced but upon conviction by twelve of his peers, whereupon a reprieve was granted. This was the cause of great disappointment to the people who had assembled to witness the execution, to appease whom Ethan Allen mounted a stump and exclaimed 'Attention the whole' and informed them that 'on a certain future day some one should be hung, and if Redding was not, he would be himself.' Redding was again tried, convicted and executed."

Mr. Burnam seems to have been engaged as counsel in many of the first cases tried in the County court, in Bennington county, and "being successful," was induced by Stephen

R. Bradley and Nathaniel Chipman to take the attorney's oath. Dr. Graham, in his "Letters upon Vermont," published in 1797, thus speaks of him: "Mr. Burnam, of Middletown, possesses large iron foundries and forges. This gentleman was one of the practicing lawyers of the State, but of late years has wholly declined the profession. He is a man of real abilities and great scientific knowledge."

We should add here that Mr. B. represented the town of Middletown 6 years, the first time in 1783. He died in Middletown, Aug. 1, 1829, aged 87. His father died in Middletown, in 1811, aged 97.

John Burnam left 4 sons and 2 daughters, none of whom are now living. Nathan, the oldest son, removed from here at an early day. He left a family, as we are informed, who had a good standing and influence. Jacob, the second son, remained on the old homestead until a short time before he died. Jacob has 2 children now living; Jacob, jr., and Eveline, the widow of Johnson Cook, both of whom now reside in Sturges, Mich., and Harry, who is an attorney and judge of probate, and resides in Indiana. Of the other two sons of John Burnam, were John the third, as he was called, who died about 1835, and Sylvester, who died about 1860—both died poor; of the two daughters, one married Jeremiah Leffingwell, and the other Samuel Willard. They had the reputation of being worthy women, and were active members of the Methodist denomination. Mr. Leffingwell was a man of considerable notoriety in his time, and was engaged in a good deal of business. One of his daughters married the late Nathan Allen of Pawlet, who has left a family strongly marked with the energy and business tact of their maternal ancestors.

At the census of 1800, the population of the town was 1066, a gain of 367 in 9 years. A village had sprung up with about as many inhabitants, and probably more business than it now has. John Burnam had a village of his own in "Burnam Hollow," and the Miners were doing quite a business in the east part of the town; every part of the town was settled and the farms were cleared up and under cultivation.

About 1800, occurred the "Wood scrape," a term not expressive perhaps of what is meant, but a name which has always been given by the people to a strange affair in

which the Wood families, then living here, were the leading actors. It was a religious delusion, and, at the time, the cause of great excitement here, and of a good deal of notoriety in this part of the State. That there were other denouements besides delusion in the affair is true, but it had its origin, I have no doubt, in a false religion of which Nathaniel Wood was the author, and was sustained and enabled to become what it did by delusion.

Before 1860, I had conversed with more than 30 old men and women who were living here in 1800, and then supposed I had obtained all the information that could be had on that subject, the substance of which was that the Woods dug for money in various parts of the town, and were engaged in this for nearly a year; that they used hazel-rods which they pretended would lead them to places where money had been buried, and that they finally predicted that there would be an earthquake on a future day by them named, and that when that day arrived there was great excitement and commotion among the people, such as was never known here before nor since.

About the year 1862, some facts new to me, came into my possession, since which time I have made use of all the means in my power to collect all the information connected with that matter which could possibly be obtained. On this investigation, which has taken much of my time, I have become convinced that the narrations given me by the old people were correct, so far as they went, and they went so far as to include nearly all the open transactions of the Woods but the origin of that affair and the results are, in my judgment, important, and the facts bearing upon these I have obtained, for the most part, since 1862.

The Woods were among the early settlers of the town. They came here from Bellington and had not been there long; they came to this State from Norwich, Ct.; some of them were here as early as 1782. In 1800, they had become more numerous than any family or families of the same or of one name in the town. There were here at this time Nathaniel Wood, Nathaniel Wood, jr., Ephraim, Jacob, Ebenezer, Ebenezer jr., John, John jr., Philemon, Lewis, David, and Moseley Wood.

Nathaniel Wood, "the old man of all," as he was called, was the father of Nathaniel jr., and of Jacob and Ephraim. Nathaniel Wood was a preacher. After the Congregational

church was organized; he offered himself to them as their minister, but Deacon Jonathan Brewster, having known him in Connecticut, opposed it. Wood persisted for a considerable length of time in his efforts to become their pastor, but Dea. Brewster determinedly opposed it and succeeded in carrying the church with him; but either to gratify some of Mr. Wood's friends in the church, or to appease him, they passed a vote in which they recognized him "as a leader" in the church. He was a member of the church, as would appear from the records, although he never signed the articles, as did others of that time. The records of that church show that for 4 or 5 years, commencing in 1784, there was an almost uninterrupted controversy going on between Mr. Wood and the church, or between him and some one or more of its members. In 1789, the church passed the following.

"That Joseph Spaulding, Lewis Wood and Increase Rudd, be a committee to confer with Mr. Nathaniel Wood, and tell him his fault, viz., of saying one thing and doing contrary, and persisting in contention, and saying in convention that he wished for a council and when the church, by their committee, proposed to have a council to settle the whole matter, he utterly refused."

He seemed to have treated this action of the church with contempt, and in October, 1789, the church excommunicated him. It does not appear from the records of the church, that there was any controversy between him and them upon doctrines, but the disputes arose mostly from his charges against members, and against the church, in which he claimed that injustice had been done to him in their action, on several occasions. He was a very ambitious man, fond of contention, and had an indomitable will that could not endure defeat; a man of great mental power, and allowing me to judge from information I have obtained, was as dishonest and unscrupulous in matters of religion as any modern politician has been in politics. When he found he could not rule the Congregational church, he seemed determined to ruin it. He was a formidable antagonist; but with such men as Jonathan Brewster, Joseph Spaulding and Gideon Miner in that church, he could make but little progress in that direction.

After Mr. Wood was excluded from the church, he set up meetings of his own, and preached to those who came to hear him, and succeeded, after awhile, in getting quite a congregation, consisting of his own family and

family connections, and some others. He held his meetings mostly at the dwelling-houses of his sons. His religious doctrines, whatever they might have been while in the Congregational church, appeared to be far from orthodox after his independent organization, if organization it was. He professed to believe in supernatural agencies, and dwelt very much in his preaching on the judgments of God, which he claimed would visit the people by the special acts of Providence, as did the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and the plagues of Egypt. The judgments of God were his favorite themes. At first his own family did not appear to adopt his new doctrines; but such was his tenacity and perseverance, that by the year 1800, he had drawn them all in, with many others outside of his family and family connections, so that he had at this time a number nearly equal to either of the other denominations in town. His peculiar religious doctrines will appear as we proceed. Suffice it to say, for the present, that he regarded himself and his followers as modern Israelites or Jews, under the special care of Providence; that the Almighty would not only specially interpose in their behalf, but would visit their enemies, the Gentiles (all outsiders), with his wrath and vengeance.

In this condition we find Nathaniel Wood and his followers when the hazel-rod was introduced, and the money digging commenced; but the Woods did not commence it; that honor belongs to a man of another name; but they were in a condition to adopt this man's rod-notions, which they did with great effect in their work of deluding the people.

A man by the name of Winchell, as he called himself when he came here, was the first man who used the hazel-rod. From what we have learned of him, he was, undoubtedly, an expert villain. He sought to accomplish his purposes by working upon the hopes and fears of individuals, and by a kind of sorcery, which he performed with great skill. The time he came here I cannot give, but it was, undoubtedly, sometime in the year 1799. He was a fugitive from justice from Orange county, Vermont, where he had been engaged in counterfeiting. He first went to a Mr. Cowdry's, in Wells, who then lived in that town, near the line between Wells and Middletown, in the house now owned and occupied by Robert Parks, Esq. Cowdry was the father of Oliver Cowdry, the noted Mormon, who claim-

ed to have been one of the witnesses to Joe Smith's revelations, and to have written the book Mormon, as it was deciphered by Smith from the golden plates. Winchell, I have been told, was a friend and acquaintance of Cowdry's, but of this I cannot be positive; they were intimate afterwards; but Winchell staid at Cowdry's some little time, keeping himself concealed, and it is the opinion of some with whom I have conversed that he commenced his operations of digging for money in Wells, but I have been unable to determine as to that. It is well known that there was a good deal of money digging in that part of Wells. Whether it commenced at the time spoken of when Winchell went there, or afterwards, is, to my mind, unsettled.

Winchell next turns up in Middletown, at Ezekiel Perry's in the Fall or fore part of the winter of 1799. Perry lived at the extreme south part of the town, on the road to Pawlet. Here he staid all Winter, keeping himself from the public eye, practicing his arts of deception as he had opportunity to do so, without attracting too much attention; and here he began to use the hazel-rod (whether he had before used it at Cowdry's, in Wells, I cannot say). He would tell fortunes, and do other wondrous things with it. In the Spring of 1800, feeling perhaps, a little more secure from those who desired to find him and bring him to justice, he gathered quite a number about him from the immediate neighborhood, and told them there was money buried in that region, and with his rod he could find it, and if they would assist in digging it out, and forever keep it a secret, he would give them a part of the money. This they agreed to, and were all eager to commence digging.

Before we proceed further, we should, perhaps, say a word about this rod, which played such a part in Middletown in this eventful year. The best description we can give of it is this: It was a stick of what has been known as witch-hazel—a small bush or shrub very common in this vicinity. It was cut with two prongs, in the form of a fork, and the person using it would take the two prongs, one in each hand, and the other end from the body. From the use of this stick Winchell and the Woods pretended to divine all sorts of things to suit their purposes. It is probably true that a hazel-stick, or perhaps any green stick, cut in this form, and held in this manner by some persons, will sometimes

move without any apparent cause. There is some natural cause for it. Whether it is attracted by water or mineral substances in the earth, or moved by the imagination of the person holding it, is a matter for the philosopher, not for me. This much is quite certain, it was then a very effectual implement with which to practice deception.

After Winchell had made his proposals to those whom he gathered about him, and they had been accepted, he had recourse to his rod to determine whether they were sincere in their promises to keep the money digging a secret. The rod, as he pretended, told him they were, and then he sallied out; went on to the hill, east of Perry's house, holding his rod before him in the manner indicated, his dupes following after. On the hill, a little south of east of the upper Wait house, on the Tinmouth side of the line, his rod fell or made some motion, which told him, that they had reached the spot where the precious metal was buried. The men, under Winchell, immediately prepared themselves with shovels and other implements, and commenced digging. They worked hard for two or three days, and becoming weary, their enthusiasm began to cool, and they began to show signs of giving out. Winchell held up his rod, got some motion from it, and told them the money was in an iron chest and covered with a large stone, and that they would soon come to it. This had the effect to renew their energies, and soon they did come to a stone or a rock, and were at once wild with excitement. Winchell then again consulted his rod, and told his men they must wait awhile before removing the stone or taking out the chest of money. It was now two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and this evil man, the better to accomplish his purposes, kept his dupes away from the place until nearly sundown, when they were provided with levers, handspikes and bars to remove the stone. Winchell once more astonished them with the motions of his rod, and told them if they obeyed his instructions, they would, in a few moments, be in possession of large sums of money. He impressed it upon them, that the occasion was one of "awful moment," that there was a "divinity" guarding the treasure, and that if there was any lack of faith in any one of the party, or any should utter a word while removing the stone and taking out the chest, that this divinity would

put the money forever beyond their reach, and besides he could not be answerable for consequences. Believing every word this vile man said to them, you can imagine, better than I can describe, the appearance and feelings of those men as they were prying and lifting away for two long hours at a stone so large that it was impossible for them to remove it from its bed. The spell was broken at last. Some one of the party stepped on the foot of another, the latter crying out in pain, "Get off from my toes." Winchell exclaimed with a loud voice, "The money is gone, flee for your lives!" Every man of the party dropped his bar or lever, and ran as though it was for life. Thus ended the digging for money at this place. Winchell managed to get what little change these men had while they were digging, probably under the expectation, on their part, that they all would soon have money enough.

Soon after this affair Winchell made the acquaintance of the Woods, who, according to our theory, were then ripe for just such a scheme. As an old man told me, who lived here at the time, and professed to know all about it, "They (the Woods) swallowed Winchell, rod and all." I may as well give the old man's name, it was Jabez D. Perry, who died in Middletown in the Fall of 1863. Perry gave me this account of Winchell. It being then new to me, I must say that I doubted its truth; but in my researches since that time, I have found evidence, the most of it from living witnesses, to sustain Mr. Perry in every particular, except Winchell's management in the digging as above given—and I might well say that he is sustained in that, for it was all the same, or of similar character which followed, and was kept up until the next winter; the same romance attended it, the same imposition was practiced, and there was the same claim to a supernatural agency.

The Woods then commenced using the hazel rod and digging for money, which was in the Spring or early in the summer of 1800, and continued in this until late in the Fall, and some have said until into the Winter. Winchell was with them, but it was not generally known, he being concealed—the Woods were the ostensible managers. They did not handle the pick and shovel very much in the digging; that part of the work was mostly done by those who were drawn into it by the Woods. A man by the name of Pratt did a

good deal of the digging; he then lived on what has since been known as the Barber farm, and either at that time or before, owned it. But the Woods superintended the work, and were the men who handled the rod for the most part in those operations. Jacob Wood, known as Capt. Wood, one of the sons of Nathaniel, was the leader in the use of the rod. "Priest Wood," his father, seemed to throw his whole soul into the rod delusion, but his use of the rod was mostly as a medium of revelation. It was "St. John's rod" he said, and undoubtedly was very convenient for him, as he was much more fruitful in his prophecies than before—but Capt. Jacob was the man to find where the money was buried, and to use the rod at their public meetings, and on other occasions, though all the Woods and their followers, had each a rod, which was used whenever they desired any information. If any one was sick, they sought the rod to know whether they would live or die, and to know what medicine to administer to them. In all their business matters, they followed, as they said, the direction of the rod, and with it they could, as they pretended, divine the thoughts and intentions of men.

The greatest part of their digging for money was on the Barber farm, and on the Zenas Frisbie farm, then owned by Ephraim Wood, though they dug in many other places in town. On the Frisbie farm, the farm on which I was born and raised, there are seven or eight places which still bear the marks of their digging. At one place in the "notch," it has been said they dug to the depth of 70 feet, and from the appearances about the place, I should judge they might have gone to that depth. They were led to these places, or pretended to be, by the rods. Many of the old people have told me, that almost every day during that season, Capt. Wood, or some other one, could be seen with the two prongs of the rod twisted around his hands, in search for buried treasures. Whether they were digging for and expected to find coin or ore, has often been asked of me. They talked the most about money, which they said had been buried in this region, which would mean coin of course, but my opinion is, that they had become so deluded that they had no distinct idea as to whether they were in pursuit of gold and silver in coin or in its natural state, but let this be understood as an opinion.

Many not familiar with the facts, have supposed, and have said to me, that they were under the impression that the Woods acted upon the theory that those hazel-rods may be attracted by metallic substances in the earth and hence their motion or working; but they had no such theory as that; there was no show of reason in the affair from beginning to end, their idea was, that it *was revelation*, that it was made known to them through the medium of St. John's rod, and would be revealed to none others but God's chosen people. Nathaniel Wood's Jewish theory, (if I may so call it,) ran through the whole thing from first to last.

Many ludicrous stories which might be amusing to some, could be given, as related by the Woods and others, while they were digging. They dug some time in a cellar on the Barber farm; there they came to a stone, and under it was the chest of money as they said. They run their bars down, and they would strike the chest; then they would dig awhile—run down their bars again, and it would not be there. This would be repeated—sometimes the chest would be there, and then it would not. Once they raised it up and were on the point of taking it out, when their efforts became powerless, the chest would come no further. They then laid a Bible upon it, and went after some one to come and pray over it, but when they returned, the Bible and chest of money were both gone. This result they said was owing to the wickedness or want of faith of some one or more of the party.

The rods-men, (such they were called,) became so infatuated as to give up nearly their whole time to this scheme. All the believers became wild fanatics. Besides those in Middletown in this movement, there were several families in the south-east part of Poultney, now known as the Giddings neighborhood; also several families in the north-east part of Wells, in the vicinity of the Giddings neighborhood. These were also digging for money, and were known as belonging to the rods-men.

Some facts may be given to show the delusion of those persons in this movement.

In Poultney, a young lady by the name of Ann Bishop, mysteriously disappeared; no one could give any clue to her whereabouts. The Woods were sent for, and came. It became known, and large numbers had collect-

ed, it being on the sabbath day, from Poultney, Middletown and Wells. The rod was brought into requisition, and pointed to a certain place in Wells pond, which runs up into the south part of Poultney. The conclusion was that the lady was drowned in that place, and the next thing done was a preparation to get the body. Ropes, chains and hooks were procured, and logs were drawn up, a horse-blanket and some other matter, but no human body. She was drowned there, the rods-men said, they were sure of that. She afterwards made her appearance.

The Woods at one time had it revealed to them, that they must build a temple. They got out the timber for the frame, got it raised up to the rafters, when they had another revelation that that work must be discontinued, and nothing more was done on the temple. From the time the Woods began to use the rod and dig for money, which was in the Spring or early Summer of 1800, they and their followers were every day becoming more heated in their zeal, and by the December following, it became evident that a crisis would soon be reached. "Priest Wood" was becoming so loud and vehement and so frenzied in his favorite theme of God's judgments upon the wicked Gentiles, that it was not difficult to perceive that a paroxysm and collapse were near at hand. It was revealed to them, that on a certain night there would be an *earthquake*—that immediately prior to the earthquake the "destroyer" would pass through the land and slay a portion of the unbelievers, and the earthquake would complete the destruction of them and their worldly possessions. The day on which they predicted that this would occur, was the 14th of January, 1801. This I have determined from a letter which I have received from an old gentleman who was present on the occasion.

When the day arrived for the earthquake, the Woods and their friends all collected at the house of Nathaniel Wood, jr., who then lived on what has been known as the Micah Vail farm, which is now owned and occupied by Crockee Clift, and as they left their own houses, prepared them for the earthquake by putting their crockery on the floors, and wrote on each of their door-posts: "Jesus our pass-over was sacrificed for us." The rods-men, or those who handled the rods, among whom Capt. Wood was chief, were at Nathaniel jr.'s house early in the day. One of their duties

on this occasion was to determine who were and who were not to be saved from the approaching destruction or "plague," as they called it, and to admit such into the house, and those only, who were to be spared. The occasion was with them the Passover, and how they kept it will pretty fully appear from the letter above alluded to.

Up to the evening of this day, the people of the town had looked unconcerned upon this folly of the Woods, but now they became suddenly aroused, and many were very much alarmed. They feared some evil might befall some of the inhabitants during the night. They (the Gentiles,) had no belief in the Wood's predictions, but feared that they or some of their followers would themselves turn "destroying angels" and kill some of the inhabitants, or get up an artificial earthquake by the use of powder, which would result in injury to persons or property. Capt Joel Miner was commander-in-chief of the militia in town, and hastily collected his company. Capt. Miner was a very energetic, as well as a very earnest man, and I should judge from all accounts, was at this time very much alarmed for the safety of the inhabitants. General Jonas Clark was at the time one of his subordinate officers, and was teaching a singing-school which had assembled at the house of Mr. Filmore. Capt Miner came in much excited, reprimanded him for his indifference in the matter, and ordered him to duty. He left his singing-school at once, and took his place in the militia. The General was not in the habit of neglecting his duty, but he was a philosopher, and it is probable that he "didn't think there would be much of a shower." Capt. Miner stationed his company as sentinels and patrols in different parts of the town, with directions to allow no person to pass them unless a satisfactory account of themselves could be given, and especially to have an eye out for the "destroying angels." The town had a quantity of powder, balls and flints, as the law then required; these were kept in the Congregational meeting-house in a sort of cupboard under the pulpit. From this the militia were supplied with the requisite ammunition, and Jonathan Morgan was left here to guard the military stores. There was no sleep that night among the inhabitants; fear, consternation, great excitement and martial law prevailed throughout the night—but the morning came with-

out any earthquake, or any injury done to any of the inhabitants or their property, except Jacob Wood's crockery was broken up in his house, where he left it on the floor. A journeyman hatter in the employ of Dyer Leffingwell said he thought "the earthquake hadn't ought to go for nothing," and went into the house, (it was where Lucius Copeland, Esq., now lives,) in Capt. Wood's absence to attend the Passover, and broke up and destroyed his crockery. That was the extent of the mischief so far as the destruction of property was concerned, and no individual received any bodily harm. The militia were dismissed in the morning and went to their homes.

I shall now introduce the letter to which I have alluded. It is from Rev. Laban Clark, D. D., a man over 90 years old, as I am informed, who resides in Middletown, Ct., and is still in a good degree in the enjoyment of his faculties. Mr. Clark was with the Woods on the eventful night.

"In the year 1801, I travelled in the north part of Vermont, and in lower Canada. I met at that time a man who told wonderful stories of finding St. John's rod, and the strange things it accomplished. Nov. 1, 1801, I went to Brandon circuit, which then included all of Rutland County. I heard on arriving there, much talk of the *rod men*. People were saying that certain persons were directed by rods to certain roots and plants that they used to cure diseases, in many cases which they thought almost miraculous. In December, I went to Poultney for my first appointment there; and was informed that two young women had been following the rods in a severe cold and dark night over places where men could scarcely go by day-light. I went thence to Middletown, where I preached in the house of Mr. Done, the only Methodist family in the place. After the close of the services the people began to inquire of Mr. D. about the "girl's tramp;" and I learned that his daughter was one of the young women above mentioned. When I could see Mr. D. alone, I conversed with him upon the subject. He told me that many people in America were, unknown to themselves, Jews, and these divining-rods would designate who they were. I asked him to let me see one of the rods. After some hesitation, he did so. I asked him to learn by it whether I were a Jew. The rod immediately pointed towards me. I said then, "If that is true, please tell me to what tribe I belong?" He tried several different tribes, but there was no motion of the rod.

I then said, "I think I belong to the tribe of Joseph." At once the rod pointed towards me; thus proving to my satisfaction that it was moved by the imagination of the person

who held it. I felt anxious for the result of all this but said little.

"At my next appointment in Poultney, Bro. Done met me there. He looked so very dejected, I feared he had come for me to attend some funeral service for a friend. I asked for his family, and for the cause of his sorrow. "O," said he, "the judgments of God are abroad." He then said they had determined to spend the next day as a day of fasting and prayer, and he desired me to go and be with them. Accordingly, accompanied by Mr. Yates and Esquire Wells, I went. When we arrived, old Priest Wood was lecturing, on the words, "Thy judgments are made manifest," Rev. 15; 4. When he closed I announced my appointment to preach at Mr. Done's that evening. I was asked to change the place to the one we were now in, as seats were there all ready. I consented. I went to Mr. D.'s to tea and found a great deal of secret maneuvering going on. To give them all freedom I went to the barn for a time. On my return, I found posted on the door, "Christ our Passover was sacrificed for us." I said nothing, but went to my meeting. After preaching, several persons commenced holding up rods, and running from one end of the room to the other. I prepared to leave, when Bro. D. came to me much agitated, and expressed sorrow that I could not stay at his house that night. "Where will I go?" I said. He replied, "O, you will fare as well as the rest of us." So I sat down. We were soon ordered to go to the house fixed up for the occasion—a school room where they had made a large fire. They all came in much agitated, many weeping. I found they were expecting there was to be an earthquake. I conversed with several respecting those that had the rods. They professed to have been converted but all the evidence I could gain of the fact was that the rods would work in their hands. We sat there till morning light. As morning dawned they went out and looking upward, kept working the rods. At last the old minister said: "O, I tell them I thought it would not be until to-morrow night." Soon after light I went to Bro. Done's and asked to take a nap. On passing through the parlor I found all the crockery setting in the middle of the floor. After sleeping, I was taking my breakfast, when two men came in and said they had found out the whole mistake. They had thought because the rods had directed them to have all their goods packed up, that there was to be an earthquake. But this was the 14th day of the first month, (it was the 14th of Jan.) and on the 14th day of the first month the children of Israel were directed to keep the Passover with shoes and hats on. So they were directed now to keep that day until they were prepared to go into the New Jerusalem. I made no remark, but concluded they had now something to work on to deceive the people.

"After eight weeks I had another appointment to preach in the same place. When I

inquired of Bro. Done respecting the rods, He seemed perfectly honest and sincere, but all in earnest and perfectly duped. He told me the rods were able invisibly to remove gold and silver. He said they had found that there was a vast quantity of it in the earth, and the rods could collect it to one place. They were now doing the work and expected to get enough to pave the streets of the New Jerusalem. I asked if the gold came in its native state or in currency. He said in *both*. I then asked him if they had any person who understood refining gold? He said they had one who understood it perfectly well. "Where is he," I said. "He keeps himself secreted in the woods," he replied. I asked his name, and he told me it was Wingate. I remembered at once it was the name of a man who was detected about two years before in Bradford, Vt., in milling counterfeit dollars. My father having been selectman of the town at the time, I had known the case well. After some reflection, I said to Bro. Done "I fear there is counterfeiting going on, and if you are not careful, I fear you will be drawn into it and your reputation and your family ruined." He was alarmed. I said "I think I can tell you how to escape. If my fears are correct, they will call on you for sums of money, and will want it in specie." He replied they had already done so. I advised him then to put away his rod and quit them, or he was a ruined man. Four weeks after that, when I returned, he told me he had not seen his rod since I left. I asked him to burn it. He replied his wife knew where it was, and left the room. She brought it and I burned it.

"I ascertained afterwards that the eldest son of Priest Wood, called Capt. Wood, was the principal religious mover in sight while Wingate kept concealed. Wood was Wingate's outside agent, and got up the religious excitement to aid the scheme."

The foregoing was penned by a friend for Mr. Clark, as will appear from the following, which accompanied the same in Mr. Clark's own hand:

"MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Jan'y 30, 1867.

"DEAR SIR:—My hand is so paralyzed that it is difficult for me to write. I do not find the manuscript of the notice published, but have related some of the facts by the hand of a friend. I never resided in the town of Middletown in Vermont, but traveling on a circuit preached there once a month for about six months. I had no acquaintance with the Woods other than holding the Passover with them the 14th of January, 1861. By what I learned of them, I have no doubt that their movement gave origin to the Mormons, the vilest scheme of villainy and corruption that has ever cursed the country.

Yours, respectfully,

LABAN CLARK."

Mr. Clark says, "I ascertained afterwards that the eldest son of Priest Wood, called Capt. Wood, was the principal religious mover in sight, while Wingate kept concealed. Wood was Wingate's outside agent, and got up the religious excitement to aid the scheme." This Wingate and Winchell the name given me by Perry and others, are beyond question, one and the same person. What we get from Mr. Clark's letter, so far as it goes, of Wingate, is the same I obtained from Perry of Winchell in 1862—that is, that he was detected in counterfeiting, in Bradford, Vt., came here and was with the Woods in their movement, and kept himself concealed in the time. Perry told me that he changed his name after he came, to avoid discovery by the officers of justice. Whether he did or not, I cannot be positive, but it is established beyond controversy, that a man came, first to Wells, then to Middletown, introduced the hazel rod, and afterwards acted a part with the Woods which we have indicated; and that Winchell, as given me by Perry, and Wingate, the name in Mr. Clark's letter, both mean that man.

Was this wild and mysterious affair a movement to cover up a counterfeiting scheme? Such has been the opinion of nearly all with whom I have conversed on that subject. The old folks who were here at that time, were very decidedly of that opinion. I never got the name of Winchell (so I shall continue to call him,) from any one until I got it from Perry, but many of them have said to me that the Woods had a man with them who understood counterfeiting, and they had no doubt about his being engaged with them in that business. I never have got hold of any evidence of counterfeiting in that affair, other than the facts I am giving you except this; a large oven was afterwards discovered in an out of the way place, on the premises of one of the Woods, which bore marks of use for other purposes than baking bread. But it is quite probable, in my opinion, that counterfeiting was going on—that was Winchell's trade; he was an old hand at the business—it was money that he was after, that was his end and aim in this affair. Was that the purpose of the Woods? Upon this question I find myself to differ from almost all others including those who were here at the time. That the Woods were in intimate and close connection

with Winchell in his concealment, there is no doubt, and if he was counterfeiting they must have known it; but it has always seemed to me as though they were actuated and borne on in that strange movement by their religious zeal. Nathaniel Wood had been excluded from the Congregational Church some 12 years before, and had gotten up a new system of religious doctrine, and seemed determined that it should prevail at all events. The use of the rod was not the beginning of it, but by the use of the rod many converts were added, and the zeal of all greatly increased and continued to increase until it amounted to distraction. The conduct of those men does not seem to me like deliberate plotting and planning, but more as though they were carried along by an irresistible current of fanaticism; but this is an opinion, not history.

That Winchell availed himself of this "outside" movement to cover up and aid his nefarious schemes, is very likely. He was cool and deliberate—he "could raise the wind and not be carried along with it," and turn the effects of it to his own advantage.

In the Wood families, and especially in Nathaniel Wood's family, were some of the best minds the town ever had. Jacob Wood, the oldest son of Nathaniel, was elected one of the selectmen of the town at the first meeting after the town was organized, and almost constantly held some town office after that. He was more like his father than his other sons—more inclined to be a religious agitator. Ephraim, the second son, was elected constable at the first annual meeting, and had several successive elections to that office. He and his brother, Nathaniel jr., at first tacitly assented to their father's religious notions, but after the rod delusion commenced they were more drawn into it, though they never took a leading part as their brother Jacob did. Nathaniel Wood, jr., was undoubtedly the superior of all the Woods in point of ability and culture. He represented Middletown in the legislature 5 or 6 years in succession; was for a long time the active justice of the peace here; was town clerk several years, and held other offices. He was the father of Reuben Wood, who studied law with Gen. Jonas Clark, went to Cleveland, Ohio, about the year 1817, got into an extensive practice there—was made a judge of the supreme court of that State, which

position he held for 17 years, and a portion of that time was chief justice. He had the reputation of being one of the best jurists in the United States. He was afterwards made governor of Ohio, which office he held, I think, 4 years.

Perhaps I ought to say this of the Woods, excepting Priest Wood, that up to the time this rod imposition commenced, no act of their lives has ever been mentioned in my hearing inconsistent with honesty, industry and good citizenship—but so much the more mysterious and unaccountable, their disgraceful conduct in the “rod scrape.” The Wood families removed from Middletown as soon as they could conveniently after the failure of their earthquake enterprise; they went to Ellisburg, N. Y., and it has been said, that ever after, they and their descendants have demeaned themselves as good citizens.

In connection with this Wood affair, I have one thing more to consider, which is perhaps more important as a matter of history than anything else connected with it.

Mr. Clark in his letter says: “By what I have heard of them (the Woods,) I have no doubt that the movement gave origin to the Mormons.” This opinion of Mr. Clark, I have no doubt will be received as a surprise, both in and out of Middletown. But Mr. Clark, is not the only man who has given the same opinion. I first got it from Jabez D. Perry, in 1862. It was a surprise to me then, and I examined and cross-examined him for hours together, to get all the facts I could bearing upon that point—since which time I have found others, intelligent men, of the same opinion. After receiving the foregoing letter from Mr. Clark, I wrote him again asking him for the facts to sustain his opinion. In reply, he refers me to a work written by Dr. Kidder of Chicago, Ill., which I have obtained, but says that about 1840 he heard two Mormon preachers in Connecticut, who held to the “same or much the same doctrines which the Woods did in Middletown.” In this he is undoubtedly correct. I have no desire to give Middletown the honor of being the birth-place of Mormonism, but I do desire to bring out facts, and if from these facts Mormonism may be traced back to this place, as a matter of history, and of curiosity, the people here, and throughout the country, should know it.

That the system of religion promulgated

by Nathaniel Wood, and adopted by his followers in 1800, was the same, or “much the same,” as the Mormons adopted on the start, is beyond question. It was claimed by the Mormons, so says a writer of their history, “that pristine Christianity was to be restored, with the gift of prophecy, the gift of tongues—with power to heal all manner of diseases—that the fulness of the gospel was to be brought forth by the power of God, and the seed of Israel were to be brought into the fold, and that the gospel would be carried to the Gentiles, many of whom were to receive it.” These were the doctrines of the Woods. The Woods were very fruitful in prophecies, especially after the hazel rod came to their use; so were the Mormons in the beginning of their creed, and both the Woods and the Mormons claimed to have revelations, and sought for them and received them, as they pretended, not only in matters of religion, but in matters of business. They pretended to be governed by the Divine will as revealed to them on the occasion.

The question now arises, how came the Mormons by these religious doctrines of the Woods? Was it a mere accident, that the Mormons afterwards got up a system like that concocted by Nathaniel Wood, years before? The Wood affair collapsed in 1801 or 1802, two or three years before Joe Smith was born, and they (the Woods,) and their followers were at once scattered in various parts of the country, and Mormonism did not appear to the world, until about 1830. It might have been purely accidental, but it seems to me hardly probable.

I will give all the evidence I have been able to procure on that subject.

In the first place, their religious theories being the same, would have great weight, and would be almost conclusive in the matter, unless overcome by facts and circumstances, showing the contrary. This same Winchell or Wingate, the counterfeiter, who introduced the rod here, and was with the Woods in their operations, afterwards went to Palmyra, New York, the home of Joe Smith, when he (Smith) set on foot the Mormon scheme. What time Winchell went to Palmyra, I am unable to say, but he was there early enough to get Joe Smith's father to digging for money, some years before Joe was old enough to engage in the business—but Joe was at it as soon as he was old enough, and if his biographers can

be relied on, he followed it until about the time he pretended to have found the golden bible. I have been told that Joe Smith's father resided in Poultney at the time of the Wood movement here, and that he was in it, and one of the leading rods-men. Of this I cannot speak positively, for the want of satisfactory evidence, but that he was a rods-man under the tuition of this counterfeiter after he went to Palmyra has been proven, to my satisfaction, at least. I have before said that Oliver Cowdry's father 'was in the "Wood scrape." He then lived in Wells, afterwards in Middletown, after that went to Palmyra, and there we find these men with the counterfeiter, Winchell, searching for money over the hills and mountains with the hazel-rod, and their sons Joe and Oliver, as soon as they were old enough, were in the same business, and continued in it until they brought out the "vilest scheme that ever cursed the country."

It appears from some of the Mormon histories, that the Mormon organization first consisted of the Smith family, Oliver Cowdry and Martin Harris, the name of the counterfeiter, whether it was Winchell or Wingate, does not appear in any account that I have seen, unless he had by this time assumed another name, but he had been at Palmyra for some years and went with them from Palmyra to Ohio. He was not a man who could endure the gaze of the public, but his work was done in secret; that he was at Palmyra, acted the part I have indicated, and went off with the Mormons when they left Palmyra, has been fully proven by men who were here during the Wood affair, and afterwards removed to Palmyra, and knew him in both places.

What I have now said of the Smiths, Cowdry and Winchell, has been obtained from living witnesses, to which I will add a few quotations from authors.

Gov. Ford of Illinois, in his history of the Mormons, says of Joe Smith.

"That his extreme youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming in the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and exerting the art of finding them by twisting a forked stick in his hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. He and his father before him, were what are called "water-witches," always ready to point out the ground where wells might be dug and water found."

In a work written by Rev. Dr. Kidder of Illinois, some 20 years ago, which is the best expose of Mormonism and the Mormons I

have ever seen, he has a statement purporting to have been signed by 62 credible persons, residents of Palmyra, N. Y. In that statement, those men say of the Smiths, that "they were particularly famous for visionary projects, spent much of their time in digging for money, which they pretended was hidden in the earth; and to this day large excavations may be seen in the earth not far from their then residence, where they used to spend their time in digging for hidden treasures." In Dr. Kidder's work, the first Mormons are frequently characterized as "money diggers," as though that had been their principal avocation, as it doubtless was.

I have perhaps already occupied more time upon this matter than I should, but I have thought it proper and important too, to give what evidence I have been able to obtain, to show that the Wood movement here "gave origin to the Mormons." I am fully convinced that the Rev. Mr. Clark has good ground for that opinion. It is not claimed that any of the Woods who were here in 1800, or their descendants ever had anything to do with Mormonism after it was known to the world as such, but their religion and their ways of deceiving the people by pretended revelations and otherwise, were brought along down by the Smiths, the Cowdrys, and the counterfeiter. They used the rod, that is, the elder Smith and Cowdry, and pretended by that to obtain revelations, from the time the Wood affair exploded here, and their sons Joe Jr. and Oliver, the most successful imposters of modern times, commenced their education with the use of the hazel-rod or forked stick, in searching for hidden treasures—though afterwards they used what they called enchanted stones. I ask no one to accept my opinion or that of any other person in this matter as the truth, but must say that it is my honest belief that this Wood movement here in Middletown was one source, if not the main source, from which came this monster—Mormonism.

In 1801, there was again put on the records of the town "a roll of the freemen of Middletown" viz.

Ephraim Wood, John Sunderlin, Daniel Haskins, Sam'l Sunderlin, Jacob Wood, Jonathan Brewster, Benj. Haskins, Jonathan Haynes, Increase Rudd, Edmund Bigelow, Esq., Thomas Morgan, Jonathan Frisbie, Benj. Coy, Timothy Smith, Francis Perkins, Samuel Stoddard, Benj. Butler, Nathan Rec-

ord, Jonathan Mehurin, Richard Haskins, Joseph Rockwell, Jesse Hubbard, Gideon Miner, William Frisbie, Azor Perry, Thomas French, Gamaliel Waldo, James McClure, Phineas Clough, Nathan Walton, Silas Mallary, Nathan Colgrove, James Smith, Ashur Blunt, Luther Filmore, Nathan Ford, Eph. Carr, Rufus Clark, Baruk Rudd, Nathaniel Wood, Nathaniel Wood, jr., Nehemiah Hazen, Enos Clark, Theophilus Clark, Solomon Rockwell, Orson Brewster, Lewis Miner, Edward Corbin, Thomas Davison, Bela Caswell, Stephen Richardson, Joel Frisbie, Reubin Loomis, Joseph Club, Joseph Bateman, John Burnam, Esq., William Downey, Jona. Davison, Sam'l Tracy, Jonas Clark, Nathan Colgrove, jr., Moses Leach, Dyar Matson, Gideon Miner, jr., Jos. Spaulding, jr., Caleb White, Russel Barber, Amasa Mehurin, Abel Hubbard, Ezra Clark, Augustus Frisbie, Johnson Rudd, Eb. Wood, Eb. Bateman, Fitch Loomis, John Burnam, 3d, Mosley Wood, Alexander Murray, Gideon Buel, Jonathan Griswold, David Griswold, Levi Skinner, Wait Rathbon, Joel Miner, Jacob Burnam, Roswell Clark, David Tracy, Ansel Shepardson, Jac. Harrington, Calvin Colgrove, Ambrose Record, Sam'l Northrop, Obadiah Williams.

The foregoing list does not contain the names of all the males over twenty-one-years of age in the town in 1801. Joseph Spaulding, Asa Gardner, Jonas Clark, jr., Zenas Frisbie, Philemon Frisbie, Elisah Clark, George and Eli Oatman, and a few others, were then inhabitants of the town, and over twenty-one years of age. There may have been other names omitted, or it may have been a list of those who voted at the election that year; but it doubtless contains the names of nearly all the freemen then here.

Some of the persons, whose names are on that roll, were children of the first settlers, and came here with their fathers, and many others came here soon after the town was organized, and after the first roll, before given, was made and recorded. Among the latter was Joel Frisbie, a brother of William and Jonathan Frisbie, who came here in 1786. He bought out Francis Perkins, the place where John Lewis now lives, and lived there until he died, about 1811. Joel Frisbie, as I have been informed by those who knew him, was a man of good character, good common sense, and a valuable member of the Congregational church. He had a family of 6 chil-

dren. Two sons and a daughter died young. His third son, Palmer, removed to Lyonsander, Onondaga Co. New York, about 1829, where he lived until he died, some 4 or 5 years since, aged 78. He left one son and two daughters, and a very good estate. One daughter married Deacon Warren White, and resides in Lyonsander. The son and other daughter are unmarried, and reside on the homestead of their father.

BARKER, the youngest son of JOEL FRISBIE studied law with Gen. Jonas Clark; was admitted to the Rutland County bar in 1814, and was in the practice of law here from that time until he died. Barker Frisbie was not called a brilliant man, but a man of good judgment, good habits, a very laborious student and good lawyer. He was elected town clerk in March, 1815, and held the office until his death in February 1821.

RUFUS BURRS, native of Wells, was, for many years, one of the useful men of the town. At or before he reached his majority he became an inhabitant of Middletown, and was one of the first mechanics here; although confined to no particular trade, he was a rare mechanical genius, made ploughs, ox-yokes, rakes, baskets, tubs, or anything else the people needed. He removed to Cambridge, Vt., about 1841, and died but a few weeks since, over 80 years of age—his wife also recently died. His son, Harvey, survives him and lives on the homestead in Cambridge.

BELA CASWELL removed from Mansfield, Mass., to Middletown, in 1786. He was then nearly 50 years old, and had 4 sons and 6 daughters, all born in Massachusetts. Three of them preceded him in coming here, the remaining seven came with him. He too brought his family and effects with an ox-team. He settled near where his grandson, Deacon J. Q. Caswell, now lives, where he lived until his death Nov. 22, 1823, aged 89. His family were perhaps the most remarkable for longevity of any family that ever lived in town. His father and mother, who came with him from Massachusetts, lived to be very old and died in Middletown, and were among the first laid in our burial-ground. Bela Caswell's wife and 10 children survived him: his widow was nearly 96 years old when she died. One of his daughters, Mrs. Record, died not long since, at the age of 99 years; another, Mrs. Barber, the widow of the late Russel Barber, died in Middlebury, N. Y., last summer (1866,) aged 93

years and some months. Two other daughters lived to be very old, and two are still living: Mrs. Norton, whose age is now 89, and Mrs. Terrill, who is 81 years old. Two of the sons, Josiah and Ziba, lived to be 70 years old. Jesse was 69 when he died, and John died at 46. Of this numerous family, and of their numerous descendants, none are now living here except three children of John Caswell and their families, viz. Miss Violetta Caswell, Mrs. Calvin Leonard and Deacon John Q. Caswell.

JESSE CASWELL and his family exerted a marked influence in the Congregational church for many years. He had 3 sons and 2 daughters. Menira, his oldest son, was for some years one of the deacons of the church, and a long time clerk. Like all of this family, he was constant in the discharge of his religious duties. Whatever might be the state of religious feeling in the church, he was sure to attend its meetings and to be ready to perform his part. Deacon Menira Caswell now resides in Castleton. Jesse, the second son, graduated at Middlebury College. He was a man of fair abilities, and a thorough student. For some years before he was ordained, he seemed to be under the conviction that it was his duty to labor as a missionary among the heathens, and never, it seemed to me, did any man more unreservedly resign himself to convictions of duty, and throw his whole soul into the work. He was obliged to undergo trials and privations in his field in Siam; where after 10 years of laborious service he died, in 1848, at the age of 40 years, but his efforts, under Providence, were in a good degree successful. Rev. Jesse Caswell was the first and only missionary to foreign lands ever sent out from this Congregational church. While a missionary at Siam, he instructed the King of that nation in the English language. The King became much attached to him, and against the rules of the Siamese, attended the funeral of Mr. Caswell, and wept like a child. He has kept up a correspondence with the widow since her return to this country, and has sent her valuable presents.

ENOCH CASWELL, the third and youngest son of Jesse Caswell, sr., also graduated at Middlebury and entered the ministry. He died at Bennington, N. H., in 1863, and was about 45 years old. The years of his ministry were mostly spent in New Hampshire, though he preached in Middletown about 6

months in the time. His death was edifying as his life.

The two daughters are dead, they both married John Gray, the youngest some years after the death of the oldest: each left children.

RUSSEL BARBER, who married one of Bela Caswell's daughters, was among those who came here soon after the town was organized. He was among the active and useful men here, but had poor health the latter part of his life which kept him at home. He died in 1830, aged 62. He left a large family; two sons and several daughters are now living. Jervis, the oldest son living, was for awhile one of the deacons of the Congregational Church, but has for the last 25 years resided in Granville, N. Y. Russel the youngest son, resides in Middlebury, N. Y. The oldest daughter living, married Rev. Beriah N. Leach, D. D., and lives in Middletown Ct.; another daughter married Phineas C. Orcutt, and now resides in Jersey City.

MOSES LEACH, was early here. He settled on the farm owned and, until recently, occupied by John P. Taylor. He was a member of the Baptist church, and noted for his honesty and sincerity. His wife was also a member of that church, and in her time was perhaps the most active and influential of the female members. They have been dead many years. They left several children. Rev. Beriah N. Leach, D. D., is the only son now living and resides in Middletown, Ct. He is a Baptist clergyman, and has been in the ministry about 45 years, 4 or 5 of which were spent in his native town, Middletown, Vt.

REUBEN LOOMIS was early here. He came from Connecticut and settled upon the first farm north of the village, now owned and occupied by Royal Coleman, Esq. Sylvanus Stone was the first man who settled there, but he did not remain in town many years. Reuben Loomis died Sept. 24, 1808, aged 62. He left a son, Fitch Loomis, who lived on his father's homestead until he died, Jan. 21, 1847, at the age of 74. The daughter married Joseph Spaulding, jr., and was the mother of a large family of children. She has been dead several years. Fitch Loomis left 5 children: Reuben, who has removed West, and Fitch, who died in Middletown in 1863; Mrs. Henry Gray, Mrs. Thaddeus Terrill and Mrs. Johnson, were the daughters. The Loomis family exerted a very healthful influence in society here, and we can remember them all as peace-

ful, quiet and useful citizens. They were all members of the Congregational church, and that church is perhaps as much indebted to this family as any other for services, during the last 60 years.

EZEKIEL PERRY, a brother to Azor Perry, removed here before 1790. He was for a time in Bennington Co., before coming here. He was in the Bennington battle and severely wounded in one of his feet. He raised a family of 11 children, most of them still living. Mrs. David Thomas was a daughter of his, and died here in 1864; Mrs. Roswell Buel, another daughter, still resides here; the remainder of the family mostly live in Western New York.

GEORGE OATMAN, was another early settler of the town. He moved here from Arlington in 1785, but not until after that roll was entered upon record. He was one of the first 4 or 5 settlers of the town of Arlington, having settled there soon after 1760. Mr. Oatman settled here upon what has since been known as the "Oatman farm," which was then as nature had left it—a rugged forest. He was an industrious man, of great physical strength, and had been a brave soldier of the Revolution. He had sons, Eli, Eliakim and Lyman, and lived to be an old man—he died about 1836. His sons, Eliakim and Lyman, moved West many years ago, and are both dead, leaving families. Eli was about 8 years old when his father removed from Arlington, and from that time until his death resided in Middletown. He was not an aspiring man, but a sensible, well to do farmer, had a pleasant word and smiling countenance for all, and always had the entire confidence of the people of the town for his integrity and good judgment. For many years, he almost constantly held the office of selectman, or overseer, or some other position of trust, and was one of the founders and ablest supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church, until his death. About 1800, he married Mary Symonds, a daughter of Joel and Patience Symonds, of Pawlet, they had 11 children. Eli Oatman died May 30, 1851, aged 74. His wife died Feb 16, 1861, aged 80. She was a woman remarkable for her intelligence and purity of character, and to her a large and interesting family are much indebted for those qualities of mind and heart for which they have been distinguished.

The children of Eli and Mary Oatman, were:—Ira, Orlin, Joel, Calista, Emily, Lu-

cien, Cyril, Ellen, Mary, Jane and Demis.

Ira was a farmer, honest, unassuming like his father. He removed to Pontiac, Mich., many years ago and died there about 6 years since, leaving 5 children: Gardner, Emily, Abigail, Lucy and George—all living but Abigail, and residing in Iowa and vicinity.

Orlin, the second son, was well educated, a fine scholar, and unusually prepossessing in his personal appearance. He married a daughter of a clergyman in Rochester, N. Y., and became a professor in a literary institution at the West—and was for many years a popular lecturer. In 1859, while passing through Milwaukee, Wis., he was attacked with cholera and died there. His widow now resides in Evanston, Ill. He had 4 children, 2 daughters are now living; Emma, the oldest, married Fred. Vandercook, and resides in Bennington; Frances, the youngest, married David Vail, of Wisconsin.

Joel, the third son, a physician, became eminent in his profession, as a man of uncommon energy, business tact and talent. He commenced the study of medicine in his native town, with Doctor Eliakim Paul; attended two courses of lectures at Castleton, and one or more at New York, where he graduated in 1832. Before he had received his diploma, he conceived the idea of going into practice in the great Metropolis. His mother fearing her boy, without experience, and penniless was in no condition to go into business in the great city of New York, especially as he had no friends or acquaintances in that place to lend aid or influence—besought her husband to dissuade him from the attempt. The father, seemingly unconcerned, replied, "You needn't worry yourself about Joel, he has got Symonds enough in him to find his way out somewhere." The year 1832, was the year in which the cholera raged so terribly in New York and other places in the United States. No sooner had our friend Joel pocketed his diploma, than he started for Bellevue Hospital, then used as a cholera hospital in the city, and fearlessly volunteered his services, to the hospital filled with those cases which physicians and others shunned as they would death itself. The first day Doctor Oatman was in the hospital, there were 27 deaths. The Alderman of the Ward was so well pleased with the doctor's resolution and skill on the first day, that, on the second, he appointed him ward physician, and gave

him the right of selecting his associates. This position he held during the prevalence of the cholera in the city. In 40 days he had saved the sum of \$300, and more than that, he had gained a position in that short space of time from which he could advance, and did rapidly advance to an extensive and lucrative practice. After he had accumulated a good property by his profession, he gradually relinquished the practice, and devoted his time to the care and management of his funds. He has been, so far as we know, more successful in the accumulation of property than any other native of the town. Fortunate circumstances have undoubtedly aided him to a considerable extent, and probably more than some others of our townsmen, who from poor boys have become wealthy men; but the great secret of his success has been his practical ability. Although not a man of extensive reading, yet he is a man of extensive knowledge, which he seems to have by intuition and to get by observation. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws, from one of the best Universities in New York, and it is an honor to him well earned and well deserved.

Doctor Oatman married an estimable lady in New York, in 1842, who has been some years dead. He has 4 children; Mary E., Hydro, Harriet J., and Albert. The doctor and his family still reside in New York, but have spent a portion of the summers in this town for the last 20 years, and until recently upon the old homestead, which has been in the hands of the family until within about a year.

Calista, the oldest daughter of Eli Oatman, married Russel Mallary, and moved to Geneva, Wis., where she still resides. Her husband is dead.

Emily married Augustus Knapp, of Birdstown, Ill.; she and her husband are both dead. Lucien died at Middletown, Mar. 3, 1861, aged 45.

Cyril went to Geneva, Wis., when quite young; has been merchandizing there for 25 years or more, and successful in his business. He has for many years been a justice of the peace, and though not a lawyer by profession has been the legal adviser for his community. He has never married, but lives with his sister, Mrs. Mallary.

Ellen married Doctor Nathan Deane, of Georgia, Vt. He died some years since leaving one son, and she resides with her brother in New York.

Mary married Joseph Bannister, of Middletown, who died June 13, 1866, aged 41. Mary also resided with her brother in New York.

Jane married S. Willet, of Pawlet. They are both dead. She died in Middletown, of consumption, July 7, 1843, at the age of 26.

Mr. Willet was afterwards struck by lightning and killed, in a boat, at the West.

Demis married Milo Smith, a man living in the West, and widely and favorably known in his region. He left his home at the beginning of the war of 1861, at the unanimous call of his townsmen, to lead them to death or victory. He was in Sherman's campaign, and went and returned Colonel Milo Smith, having repeatedly declined promotion.

When the Oatman family came on to the stage, with them we find Merritt and Horace Clark, A. L. Miner, Ovid Miner, and other members of the Miner families, Beriah N. Leach, the Leffingwell and Brewster families, the Bigelow family, the Caswell and Barber families, and many others then young and vigorous, and, without flattery or vanity, we may say such an array of youthful talent, vivacity, beauty and character is not often seen. But where are they now? A large proportion of them have given a good account of themselves. Many are now living and occupying prominent positions; but many have gone to their long homes.

DYER LEFFINGWELL from Norwich, Ct., was also one of the early settlers. He was the first hatter in town, and carried on the business successfully until his death. His shop stood where the dwelling-house of Mr. Homer Southwick now stands. Mr. Leffingwell was a valuable man in his time, not ambitious but industrious, honest and capable; attended well to his own affairs, and interested himself in the welfare of the town. He was many years constable and collector of taxes, and twice represented the town in the legislature, and was town clerk the year he died, 1821. Middletown lost two town clerks by death that year, Barker Frisbie and Dyer Leffingwell.

Mr. Leffingwell was twice married. His second wife was the widow of Obed Brewster, and a daughter of John Sunderlin. She survived him nearly 30 years. Mr. Leffingwell's large family all removed from this town many years ago, except Harvey Leffingwell, who still resides here, and is now one of the old men of the town.

Perhaps no family or families have made more of the history of Middletown than the Clark families. After the removal of the Wood families they were for many years the most numerous of any others of the same name in the town. Their ancestors were from England. There were three brothers of the name of Clark who first came to Massachusetts Colony some time before the year 1700, of which Thomas Clark was one. Thomas had two sons, Theophilus and Thomas, who removed to the Connecticut Colony and settled in "Old Canterbury." From Theophilus Clark came the Clarks who have lived in Middletown; from Thomas came Isaac Clark (old rifle) and the Clark families of Pawlet.

THEOPHILUS CLARK had 6 sons, viz. Nathaniel, Benjamin, Adam, Theophilus, Jonas and Stephen. Nathaniel had 7 sons and 3 daughters. Soon after the town was organized, Asa, Elisha, Rufus, Roswell and Ezra Clark moved from Canterbury here. Asa did not become a permanent resident but remained 2 or 3 years; taught school in the winter and worked out in the summer. Asa, Elisha and Rufus were here as early as 1785 or 1786. Roswell and Ezra came about 2 years after. The four brothers who remained were among the solid, substantial men of the town for many years, and assisted in laying the foundation of society here upon correct, moral and religious principles. They were all members of the Congregational church; Elisha was some 20 years a deacon; the next one chosen after Deacon Jonathan Brewster—and Rufus, Roswell and Ezra were hardly less efficient and active. Ezra was also a physician, and the first physician who settled in town. He commenced practice here about 1788 and continued in practice until 1819, when he removed to the State of Ohio. The Clark brothers were not aspiring men, but remarkable for their energy of character, their stern integrity and earnest piety. Their influence was great in town, and of the kind created by good example, and a blameless life.

DEA. ELISHA CLARK was one of the first victims of the epidemic which prevailed here in 1813. He died at the age of 57. The four surviving brothers acted as pall-bearers on the occasion of his funeral. Asa Clark died in Tinmouth about the year 1823. Roswell Clark removed to Castleton about the year 1818, and died there Aug. 12, 1825, in his 63d year. Rufus died in East Poultney about 1837, and

Doctor Ezra Clark died in the State of Ohio about 1828. They all had large families; many of them are now holding prominent positions in different parts of the country. Dea. Merlin Clark, of Middlebury, a son of Roswell Clark, is the only representative now known to me in Vermont from that branch of the Clark family, and he well sustains the character of the race.

JONAS CLARK, one of the six sons of Theophilus Clark, removed from Canterbury to this place in 1790, though some 2 years prior to this time two of his sons, Enos and Theophilus (twin brothers) had removed here and prepared the way for their father's family. Jonas Clark had 3 sons, the two above named and Jonas Clark, jr., long known as General Clark. Jonas Clark, sr., was a peaceful, quiet citizen, a member of the Baptist Church, and clerk of the society at its organization in 1790, the same year that he came here. He died Sept. 23, 1813, aged 70.

Enos, Theophilus and Jonas Clark, the sons of Jonas Clark sr., were all marked with an unusual energy of character. Theophilus died young and left several children, among whom were Simon and Milton Clark, who removed from this place many years ago. Enos was a man of vigorous intellect; he followed the business of a mason, until his death. He died in Middletown, aged 51. Enos Clark left 4 sons, Barton, Culver, Ashley and Orson, and 2 daughters, Mrs. W. W. Cook of Whitehall, N. Y., and Mrs. Hall of Ellisburgh, N. Y. None of the sons are now living but Ashley, who, with Miss Fannie Clark, a daughter of Barton Clark, and Mrs. Isaac L. Gardner, a daughter of Culver Clark, are now the only representatives of the Clark family residing in Middletown. Hon. Orson Clark was born in Middletown, Feb. 2, 1802. He acquired most of his education in the schools of his native village, but attended an academy a few terms at Northampton, Mass., and at Castleton, Vt. He taught school several seasons, and commenced teaching at 16 years of age. He studied law with his uncle, General Jonas Clark, and was admitted to the bar at Rutland, at the September term, 1828, and was in the practice of his profession in Middletown until his decease, Sept. 20, 1848. He was a man of good habits, fond of books, a friend to the cause of education, and a good lawyer. He never had as extensive a practice as his uncle; which indeed he did not

seek. He represented his native town in the years 1835 and 1836, was town clerk from 1836 to '42 inclusive, and was one of the senators from Rutland County in 1840 and '41.

In May, 1835, he was married to Amelia Brewster, daughter of Obel and Eunice. (Sunderlin) Brewster, by whom he had two sons, Albert and Warren. Albert is well educated, and now lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. Warren is at present in Whitehall, N. Y. He was 4 years in the war of 1861; he enlisted as a private in a calvary regiment from Illinois, and was discharged as captain of the same company in which he first enlisted. He was at Donnelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and other hard fought battles of the South and West, and gave a good account of himself.

GEN. JONAS CLARK, the third son of Jonas Clark, sr., furnishes in himself, perhaps, the most striking example of untiring industry and indomitable perseverance the town ever had. He was 16 years old, when he came with his father to Middletown. All the education he ever received at school, was learning to read. His father had the misfortune of being poor; the son learned the mason's trade, which he followed until he was 30 years old, but occupied his evenings and leisure time in getting his education, and used the fire place for a light in the winter, and pine knots in summer. He obtained his legal education while at work at his trade, occupying his evenings and leisure hours in the study of Blackstone and Chitty. He was admitted to the bar some little time after he was 30, and soon acquired an extensive practice, which he continued to have until he was disabled by the infirmities of age. General Clark held the office of State's Attorney, for Rutland County, 16 years in succession; was assessor and collector of government taxes in 1819, in a district composed of 9 towns in Rutland County; represented the town of Middletown 18 years; was a justice of the peace 40 years, and as such married 104 couples. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1849,—had several times been the candidate of his party for Congress in this district, and was a member of three constitutional conventions, the last of which was in 1850, when he was unanimously tendered the presidency of the convention, but could not accept it on account of his age and infirmities. As a lawyer he deservedly held a high rank. His early opportunities did not allow him to become as learn-

ed as Williams and Phelps, his cotemporaries, but he was no less successful. What he lacked in learning, was made up by his industry and unyielding perseverance. The lawyers of his time well knew when they were to meet him in a suit, they were to meet a lawyer who would be sure to have his side of the case prepared. Judge Williams once said to me, that in his knowledge, he never in a single instance, came to the trial of his cases unprepared, when preparation was possible.

General Clark died at Middletown, Feb. 21, 1854, aged 79. He had 3 sons, Merritt, Horace and Charles. Charles died when but a few years old.

HON. MERRITT CLARK was born Feb. 11, 1803. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1823, and entered his father's office as a student at law, where he remained about 2 years. His health failing in that pursuit and the mercantile business being a little more congenial to his tastes, he, in company with his brother Horace, opened a store in Middletown in 1825, and continued in the mercantile business until 1841, when Merritt was elected cashier of the Bank of Poultney, and removed to that town where he has since resided, and since been the cashier of that Bank. They first commenced business here in the building recently purchased and repaired by the Messrs. Grays, but in 1832, built the brick-store, now occupied by M. E. Vail & Son. They were very successful in their business as merchants in this place. They inherited their father's energy and perseverance, and to this they added a ceaseless and untiring attention to their business. No item, however insignificant, escaped their attention, not so much for its value in a single instance, as to have a system which should not be deranged by inaccuracies, or any want of proper care and attention. Hon. Merritt Clark represented Middletown in the Legislature 3 years; was a senator for Rutland County in the State Legislature in the years of 1863 and '64, and represented the town of Poultney in 1865 and '66. In 1850, he was the democratic candidate for Congress in this district, and has once or twice been a candidate of the same party for governor. Mr. Clark has not for many years been an active partisan, yet few men in the State are better versed in public affairs, especially in matters connected with finances; in those matters his opinions have great weight. He makes himself very useful in his own town by his finan-

cial skill, in assisting the educational institutions there, and other public interests.

Mr. Clark has 2 sons Henry and Edward. Henry has been the secretary of the Vermont Senate since 1861. He is also the secretary of the Vermont and Rutland County Agricultural Societies, and is now the editor of the "Rutland Herald." Edward is a teller in the Poultney Bank, (1868.)

HORACE CLARK kept his residence in Middletown until his death, which occurred Feb. 23, 1852, at the age of 47, although his business for some years prior to his decease had been mostly out of this town. Some 4 years prior to his decease he had been engaged in building the Rutland and Washington Railroad from Eagle Bridge, N. Y., to Rutland, Vt. This was his favorite enterprise, but it was his last. Feb. 23, 1818, at the organization of the company, he was elected its superintendent, and one of the directors. In 4 years the road was completed, and Horace Clark was dead. The amount of toil and labor performed by him in that 4 years was great, and it may be questioned whether there was another man in Vermont equal to the task. That other public works of equal and greater magnitude have been constructed even in less time, we shall not deny. But this was a project which encountered a strong opposition, and its ultimate success seemed to be doubted by a large majority of the people, and among them many who, from necessity, had to be relied on for pecuniary assistance. Of the men of means, talent and enterprise, Horace Clark, for awhile stood almost alone, but with "an unfaltering purpose" and a "resolution which was invincible," he succeeded, and the road was built.

Horace Clark left 2 sons, Charles and Jonas. They are now in active business; Charles, in the marble business in Rutland, Jonas as a merchant in New York.

Perhaps the most prosperous period in the existence of Middletown was between the years 1800 and 1811. The population had increased from 1066 in 1800, to 1207 in the census of 1810. This was the largest population the town ever had, and unquestionably it had at that time a larger population than any other town in the County in proportion to its amount of territory, and it also at that time had larger business interests in proportion to its size than any other town in the County. Poultney river rises in Tinnmouth and

runs a westerly course through the center of the town from east to west, furnishing excellent mill-privileges. The Miners were located on this stream, in the east part of the town, and John Burnam on the west part; and in the village there were on this stream, and the small stream running down from the hills at the north part of the town, and running into the river at the village, two tanneries, clothiers works and carding machine, distillery and other machinery, and all in active operation—and all conducted by competent business men. Burnam, as we have before seen, had a very extensive business for those times, and so had the Miners. There were in the town at the time (1810), 4 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 2 or 3 forges, 2 distilleries, 2 or 3 clothiers' establishments, besides other mills before named, and all were apparently doing business to their utmost capacity. In the village were several mechanics' shops, 2 taverns, 2 stores, one kept by a Scotchman by the name of William Semple; the other by James Ives; all was alive with the hum of business. The town had become a central place for this part of Rutland County. Many of the people from the adjoining towns of Poultney, Ira, Tinnmouth and Wells, came here for their mechanical work, to the mills, and for other business purposes. But this then active, thriving little place received a check by the freshet which occurred in July, 1811, from which it never fully recovered. Its numerous mills and machinery, with the exception of what have since been known as Gray's Mills, then owned by Moses Copeland, were all swept away. Burnam's mills in the west part of the town, as before mentioned consisting of a grist and saw-mill, (he had at this time two grist mills) an oil-mill, foundery, forge, clothiers' works and carding-machine, distillery, some mechanics' shops and other buildings attached, were all carried away, with several hundred bushels of grain, a quantity of lumber, and much other property. The stream rose so suddenly that but little was saved. Miner's mill, in the east part of the town had just been undergoing thorough repairs under the superintendence of Henry Gray, who was then a young man and had just completed his first job of work in town at his trade of millwright. Mr. Gray lost all he had, which consisted of his chest of tools, and his clothing except what he had on. Orson Brewster had a tannery, and his brother Jonathan a cloth-

iers' establishment, located near where A. W. Gray & Sons' horse power-manufactory now stands, which shared the same fate. A few rods above the bridge, in the east part of the village, was a distillery owned by James Ives, and above that a tannery. The hides in this tannery were in great part saved, and the distillery building was not carried away, but the hogs in the yard, to the number of one hundred or more, went down the stream, and were scattered along from Middletown to Poultney, wherever they happened to be driven ashore; some came out alive, but most of them were drowned. Two dwelling houses—one called the Corbin house, the other the Eldridge house—in the east part of the village, and on opposite sides of the stream running down from the north part of the town, were also carried away; and besides this destruction of mills, machinery, dwelling houses and other property, great injury was done to the lands on those streams. Some of the meadow lands were cut up and washed away, stone, gravel and sand were carried on to others.

The day on which this freshet occurred, opened bright and clear; but about 9 o'clock A. M., a black cloud was seen rapidly rising in the west, accompanied with thunder, and the rain soon fell in torrents, and so continued to fall until the latter part of the day. It seemed, as I have been told, like a succession of thunder showers following each other without intermission, and what may perhaps be considered as remarkable, the heavy rain was confined to the town of Middletown and the west part of Tinnmouth. Damage was done in Poultney. Poultney river runs through that town, and was swollen by the fall of water in Middletown and Tinnmouth but the fall of water in Poultney, as I have been informed, was not great.

The great event of that day was the rescue of 14 persons from the "Corbin House" just before it was carried off by the rising flood. This house then stood near where M. E. Vail's store-house now stands, which is near the bridge and on the west side of the little stream which runs down from the north part of the town. This house was at the time occupied by Elihu Corbin and his family, consisting of his wife and children, and his mother, then about 70 years old. She was the mother of Mrs. Babcock, who recently died here over 80 years old. Besides that family, Israel, son of Russel Barber, and several children from the

Haskins family, who lived on the hill north of Mr. Lucius Copaland's had left the school and gone in there to get shelter from the rain. The inmates of this house were not aware of their danger until it was upon them, neither were the inhabitants of the village. Besides those who resided in the village, there were many there from without, and all seemed unconscious of approaching danger. The water rose rapidly, especially in this stream on which were the Corbin and Eldridge houses. The first thing which seemed to attract the attention of the inhabitants and cause alarm was the going off of the Eldridge house, which was situated on the east side of this stream and nearly opposite the Corbin house, and nearly north and on the opposite side of the road from where the village school-house now stands. Elihu Corbin was in the village and called the attention of the people to the danger his family were in, when they found his house already surrounded by water, and the appearances indicating that this house must soon share the same fate of the Eldridge house. The bed of the stream was about where it now is; but the water had so risen in a short space of time that there was a strong current on the west side of the house of about 70 feet wide and between the house and the village, and had become so deep and rapid that fording it was impossible.

The people in the village on being warned of the danger, immediately rallied upon the western shore of this current of water, and at first seemed to look upon the scene before them in despair. This little stream which rises among the hills and mountains in the north part of the town, and is ordinarily so small that fording it even is unnecessary to cross it, being a mere step in many places sufficient, had suddenly swollen to the dimensions of a large river, and the descent was such, in coming down from the hills, that the current in this place was exceedingly rapid and furious, and as if to render the scene still more grand and terrific, there was added the roar of the waters and the dull heavy sounds of rocks and stones striking each other as they were moved along by the resistless current. There was 70 feet of water between them and the house, with a current no man could withstand a moment, and the house was being rapidly undermined, and already trembling from the action of the water. Fourteen persons were in it who must in a few minutes be taken from there or per-

5954H

2454

